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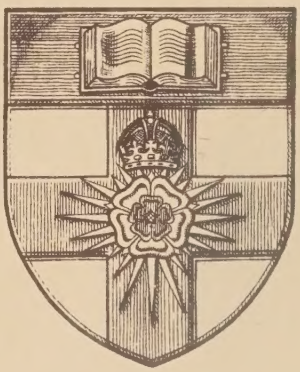

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY-SIX VOLUMES.

—*(11.)*—

EAST INDIA.

SCINDE.

Session

31 *January* —— 12 *August* 1854.

VOL. XLIX.

1854.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1854.

THIRTY-SIX VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

ELEVENTH VOLUME.

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EAST INDIA:

Scinde:

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SCINDE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 7 July 1854;—*for*,

A COPY "of REPORT of Sir *George Clerk*, on the ADMINISTRATION of SCINDE; with the APPENDICES thereto, and all REPORTS of Mr. *Pringle* and of Mr. *Frere*, on the same Subject, not already before Parliament."

East India House,
10 August 1854.

JAMES C. MELVILL.

(*Mr. John George Phillimore.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
11 *August* 1854.

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East India House,
10 August 1854.

David Hill,
Assistant Examiner.

COPY of a REPORT of Sir *George Clerk*, on the ADMINISTRATION of SCINDE, with the APPENDICES thereto; and all REPORTS of Mr. *Pringle* and of Mr. *Frere* on the same subject, not already before Parliament.

I.

Sir *George Clerk*'s MINUTE on *Scinde*.

I.
Sir G. Clerk's Minute.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor.

I REQUEST that the Board will oblige me by forwarding to the Government of India and Honourable Court the present paper, which contains my opinion on various subjects connected with the past and future administration of Scinde, requiring early attention, as involving questions of important policy and large expenditure.

2. In paragraph six of the letter informing us of the resignation of his Excellency Sir Charles Napier, we were told that it was the wish of the Right honourable the Governor-general that I should visit Scinde at the end of the then current year, and that I should be "invested with full authority, whilst on the spot, to make such arrangements as the altered state of affairs (consequent on Sir Charles Napier's departure) might require," for the administration of the province; and in a further letter, dated 30th September, we were directed to interpret the former communication as having expressly stated that I "ought to proceed after the province of Scinde shall have been annexed to Bombay, in order that all doubt might be avoided as to the authority of the Governor of Bombay, when visiting a province beyond the limits of the Bombay Presidency." We were also led to believe that before the proper season arrived for proceeding there, orders would be received for the annexation.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-general, Foreign Department, No. 2,019. dated 25 August 1847.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in attendance on the Governor-general, No. 2,329.

3. As the instructions conveyed in the letter of the 30th September were written consequent on my having, on the 11th of that month, stated my intention to proceed to Scinde towards the end of the year, I, for some time, felt myself constrained to delay my departure until the province should be formally annexed; but, after waiting for nearly four months in the daily expectation of receiving instructions on the subject, I at length, for the reasons detailed in my minute of 9th February 1848, determined to proceed there on my own responsibility. All I could do while on the spot, was to procure information. I had no authority either to begin or carry through the numerous modifications and alterations which I saw were urgently required in the administrative system, and my stay in the province was very limited, in consequence of my anxiety to return to the Presidency, the government of which was considered to have entirely passed out of my hands from the date of my departure.

Para. 8 of my Minute forwarded to the Secretary in attendance on the Right Hon. the Governor-general, with letter of 15 September 1847, No. 249.

4. I will first consider the various questions connected with the civil administration of the province, and then discuss those which relate to its military occupation.

5. Mr. Pringle, on leaving me at Poona to take up his duties as commissioner, was requested to make the best use of the interval which would elapse before my arrival, in instituting minute inquiries, calculated fully to develope the existing

Civil.

system of management, in order that when I joined him we might have before us the means of determining as to the improvements of which that system was susceptible.*

6. My regret at the delay in visiting the province, was lessened by the belief that every day must be adding to the stock of information which I thought Mr. Pringle was employed in collecting.

Accompaniments (A.) to (O.); also (B.B.) and (B.B.B.)

7. When I was joined by Mr. Pringle, at the mouth of the Indus, his report, No. 3,886 of 1847, was placed in my hand, accompanied by documents containing replies to questions he had put to the principal civil officers.

8. On inquiry I found that these papers comprised the sum, and were the source of Mr. Pringle's knowledge of the province; that he had not as yet been able to take any means of ascertaining in how far the formal information which he had received from the European administrators whom he found in office, tallied with that which might have been obtained from other quarters; and that he had not pushed his inquiries to the extent of ascertaining in what degree the details of actual management corresponded with or were grounded on the general system set forth in the replies.

9. On the surface of the several replies themselves, there appears much which ought to lead to further inquiry, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Pringle did not commence such an inquiry, instead of embodying in a report, "intended to place me in possession, on my arrival in the province, of such information as to its condition and mode of administration, as would supply me with the materials for framing a plan for its future civil government," only those portions which tended to show that the existing system was working well as a whole, and thus giving an official sanction and consistency to much which an analysis of the replies from which he derived his information, shows to be lax and imperfect.

See para. 1 of Mr. Pringle's Report.

10. I now proceed to consider such of the heads of information exhibited in Mr. Pringle's Report as have an immediate bearing on the administration and future prospects of the country.

Jagheerdars, para. 9.

11. Firstly, as regards jagheerdars, Mr. Pringle states, that "the land alienated in jagheer is estimated at about one-tenth of the Government land." This is a very loose estimate; but supposing that any approximation to the actual extent of jagheer, as compared with Government land, had been made, still such approximation would by no means have enabled us to judge of their relative value; for, in Scinde, not only does this depend on the absolute quality of the lands themselves (culturable, rocky, or desert), but on the facility with which they can be touched by the waters of the Indus or its offsets. Captain Rathborne estimates that, of the cultivated land in his collectorate, about forty (40) per cent. is jagheer.

Reply to question 5, Paper (B.)

12. The total amount of land given up in jagheer will, if correctly estimated, be found so startling as to render it most important that we should ascertain the circumstances under which those alienations have been recognised by our Government, and what portions of them are likely to be permanently alienated from the State, as also the circumstances under and mode in which the remainder will again become a branch of the State revenues.

13. First of all, it is to be explained that under the general term "jagheer," as used by the Scinde authorities, are included grants which, in other countries, have each a name peculiar to and denoting the object for which it has been made; and thus in Scinde we find that the chief who was required to muster his thousands of armed retainers, the civil officer who was paid in land for the performance of public duties, the pensioned devotee, the menial who enjoyed his land for domestic services, the courtier who in the freak of the moment got a grant, all enrolled under the name of jagheerdar.

14. On the taking possession of the country, the jagheers held at the time of the battle, were confirmed to all who made their submission within a specified period,

* *See* also official instructions on this point conveyed in the Government letter, dated 15th September 1847, No. 3,462, written consequent on minute of 11th idem.

period,* whatever the object or origin of the grants may have been, and we relieved the holders of all conditions or expenditure attached to the tenures. Not only did we cease to require the service of armed retainers from the chiefs, but, in the extensive tracts comprised in the jagheers over which their jurisdiction used to extend, we voluntarily took on ourselves the burden of police management, and the administration of civil and criminal justice.

15. Also as regards lands held in lieu of pay, by civil officers of the former Government, we continued the same without requiring in return any service whatever; and, in cases where it has happened that they have been employed by us, we paid them in grain or cash to the same extent that we should have done had they not enjoyed those lands.

16. After this full measure of recognition had been conceded, and the country had settled down into a peaceful state, the question arose as to how much of what had been thus inconsiderately parted with, could be eventually restored to the State revenue.

17. Major Goldney, who has been since September 1845 collector of Shikarpoor, and since July 1844 employed as a revenue officer in the province, gives a set of rules, according to which it would appear that the jagheers in his collectorate have been dealt with; but Mr. Pringle states, that "this, I am led to believe, is rather what was under consideration, than what has been actually introduced." And Mr. Pringle also informs us, that the investigation of the titles of most of the jagheerdars has been made, and "their rights settled." But, if settled, on what principles and by what rules? What were the steps taken for carrying out those principles and rules? Were they carried out in such a way as to show the people that what we did was done, not from any avidity for new acquisition, but only in vindication of our own just and lawful rights? All these are questions of the greatest importance, yet regarding them no information is to be found in the papers furnished by the Commissioner, nor could I obtain any information from him.

Answer to question 4, Paper (B.)

Para. 9.

Para. 9.

18. Indeed there was so much difficulty in obtaining a clear answer to the question as to the general principles which have guided the several collectors in their mode of procedure, that at last I caused a formal reference on the subject to be made to Captain Brown, the Secretary to the Scinde Government, and this reference elicited the fact that "no defined regulations were framed by Sir Charles Napier."

Memo. dated 27 February 1848

Captain Brown, however, furnished me with partial extracts from some correspondence which had passed on the subject, and from these, elucidated by inquiries which I directed the revenue secretary to make from Lieutenant Stack, an intelligent deputy collector employed on jagheer settlements in the Hydrabad collectorate, I find that the following are the rules which have been from time to time in force, some of them being deducible from practice, others having been formally established.

In cases in which it could be traced that lands had been granted conditional on the keeping up armed followers, a resumption was at once made proportionate to the quantity which had been assigned for the support of those followers,

* Mr. Pringle states in his first Report, dated 1st October 1847, No. 2,804, although he does not allude to the circumstance in his present Report, that "no lists were taken of such jagheerdars at the time on which entire dependence can be placed, but their names were hastily taken down by Sir Charles Napier's moonshee." If this moonshee were Acbar Ally, and the memorandum was left for any time in his possession, the entries in it cannot be considered trustworthy. *See* paragraphs 74 and 77 of this minute.

The following is the translation of the sunud granted by Sir Charles Napier to the jagheerdars:

Seal of Major-general Sir Charles Napier, Governor of Scinde.

(signed) *C. J. Napier.*

Memorandum:—You have presented yourself and made your salam, therefore the jagheers which were, without dispute or litigation, in your possession before the 17th February 1843, are again conferred on you by the English Government.

followers, except in cases in which the names of the followers were ascertainable from the records, when these portions of the land were continued to them for life. All jagheers which had been granted as pay for personal military or civil services to be resumed at death of present incumbents.

On the succession of the first heir to any jagheer held hereditarily, however ancient the grant, and over and above the deduction already made on account of military retainers, a tax in perpetuity of one-fourth of the jagheerdar's revenue from the remaining estate was imposed; this was the rule up to about the close of 1845. After that year, up to March 1847, the rule for the exaction of the one-fourth ceased, and in lieu of it was substituted the imposition of a tax of two annas a beegha on the whole of the lands in the jagheer (cultivated, rotation, fallow, and waste), unless the incumbent thought fit to abandon a portion of the estate. Since March 1847 the rule has been again changed, and on all future demises two annas a beegha are to be exacted on cultivated and fallow rotation, while the uncultivated and waste are to be wholly resumed.

19. These rules are held to be applicable not only to jagheers where the tenure is vested in one person, but to all fractional shares of jagheers where the partners are several. Thus, one share of a jagheer, held as a joint estate, may, on the demise of the partner, either lapse to Government, or be continued to his heir, subject to the tax of one-fourth, or be subject to the imposition of two annas a beegha on cultivated, fallow, uncultivated, and waste; or the uncultivated and waste portions may be resumed, and the balance continued subject to the tax of two annas a beegha, these conditions varying with the time at which the demise has taken place.

20. To exhibit the practical working of this measure, I will take an imaginary jagheer held hereditarily and in equal portions by A., B., C., and D. D. died before the close of 1845; of his share of the annual revenues one-fourth is to be taken as a tax. As, however, divisions of land among the copartners in a jagheer were not recognised, the realisation of the tax on D.'s fourth share is ensured by Government officials proceeding annually to take summary possession of the whole of the grain produced in the jagheer, in order that they may recover therefrom the one-sixteenth of the jagheerdar's share (say one-sixteenth of a third or fourth of the gross produce), which has become the property of Government; and, as if this vexation were not sufficient, we compel not only D.'s heir, but A., B., and C. to bear the expense attendant on our sequestration and partition of the whole of the crops. This is said to be only a temporary expedient; eventually the one-sixteenth share is to be obtained by measuring off a quantity of land; but when we consider that fallow, position as to water, and amount of water supply, are necessary elements in estimating the value of the one-sixteenth, and that the actual area of the one-sixteenth may be the least important of the several considerations, it seems difficult to say in what manner the subdivision can be carried through with safety either to Government or to the copartners of the jagheer.

21. Suppose D. died subsequent to close of 1845, but previous to March 1847, his heir is to pay at the rate of two annas on one-fourth of the gross number of beegas contained in the jagheer, but the very large proportion of land necessarily waste in most of the jagheers, consequent on the want of and distance from water, want of population, desert, &c., must render this two annas tax unduly heavy, and often oppressive. To mitigate this burden, it was conceived to be necessary to give the jagheerdar's heir the alternative of throwing up a portion, and paying tax upon the remainder. But here, again, difficulties will arise in the adjustment of the privilege of water supply, so as to render of some value to Government the portions abandoned without detracting from the value of the jagheerdar's share. Further inconveniences and embarrassment will arise from the integrity of a jagheer as regards the boundaries being affected by the cession of isolated portions.

22. Lastly, suppose D. has died since March 1847, the difficulties enumerated at close of para. 20 will all be found to operate as rendering complex, if not impossible, the resumption of his share of the uncultivated and waste.

23. But even leaving out of the question the vexation and intricacy necessarily attendant on the several plans for realising the share or its fraction which reverts

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to Government, I am not satisfied that the settlements have been made with a knowledge or liberality sufficiently extensive. It appears to me that, in the first instance, claims were recognised with too great profusion, and subsequently, that the conditions of tenure have been made too stringent and grasping. If we add to this fact, that town duties and miscellaneous taxes were at an after period summarily abolished by the late Governor in jagheer as well as on our territories, and that no compensation was awarded to jagheerdars for the loss of their revenue, it will be seen that the hopes raised by our first measures must have subsequently merged in feelings of disappointment, and a want of trust as to the stability of any arrangement that might be made.

24. I may in this place advert to the offers which the late Governor made by proclamation, dated 24th March 1847, in the view of inducing jagheerdars at once to relinquish all their lands which were not at the time actually under cultivation; but I need not enter into its details, as they have not as yet been in any instance accepted, and indeed, though on first perusal the provisions of the proclamation may appear simple, they would have been found by no means easy to reduce to practice.

25. Independently of the foregoing considerations, I cannot but doubt whether, liberally as the jagheerdars were in the first instance treated, with regard to their estates, our treatment of them in other respects was such as to lead them to feel well disposed towards us. *See* para. 16 of Minute.

26. Under our system their military authority ceased, and jagheerdars whose power was, under the late dynasty, practically paramount within the limits of their respective jagheers,* cannot now exercise any civil or police jurisdiction, even in the smallest matter, the whole being, as before mentioned, vested in Government. No one who knows Orientals can entertain a doubt but that the jagheerdars must often find themselves bearded by our underlings, and this sense of degradation must be yet more bitterly felt when they find that a portion of the power of which they are deprived is wielded by Hindoos, whom but as yesterday they held in complete subjection. Such degradation would of itself be hard enough to bear, even in the circle of a jagheerdar's own family and friends, but how much more keenly must it be felt when the same spectacle is exhibited before a tenantry to whom the will of the jagheerdar was law until we got the country? The progress of our system, involving as it must do increased delegation of power to kardars and other native officers, will by no means tend to diminish the discontent which such an altered state of things must naturally excite. *See* above, para. 13 of Minute.

27. The Commissioner, forming his opinion from the replies of the present civil officers, states that, "the administration of criminal justice under the former Government, as in most partially civilised states, was arbitrary and unscrupulous," and that the police was "corrupt and inefficient." Some of the officers give a still darker colouring to the picture; but the report of intelligent travellers, who in those days visited the province, together with what I formerly gleaned on the subject from well informed natives, lead me to a different opinion. It is true that there may have been much that does not meet our ideas, but in this, as in other cases, we are too hasty in erecting ourselves and our system as standards, and in overlooking the fact, that even our institutions are in their operations very far from perfect. A Government succeeding the British might dilate on those imperfections, so as to give a most unfavourable colour to our whole administration. Para. 48. Para. 56.

28. I doubt much the wisdom of our having thus harshly supplanted the former authority of jagheerdars by hired officers, and I am of opinion that we might have organized a plan for continuing to them some degree of their former consequence.† We ought now to endeavour to do so; and should thus probably succeed in securing their willing co-operation for preserving the peace of the country, while we should most certainly save to ourselves a portion of the very large expenditure which must attend the carrying our civil, revenue, and criminal arrangements into the

* Captain Preedy states, reply to question 4, Paper IV, that, "of late years, under the former Government, each chief was tacitly allowed to exercise the full powers, both of a patriarch and Svereign."

† The collector of Hydrabad informed me that Sir Charles Napier had it in contemplation at one time to appoint jagheerdars to be magistrates.

the heart of large jagheer possessions. I may here refer to the happy effects which have resulted from the judicious measures taken in other parts of India for preserving the spirit of native institutions, and with it the spirit and proper pride of those natives who administered them, due care being had that there was a moderate amount of occasional European superintendence, not descending to continual and vexatious interference.

29. The duties which remain for Mr. Pringle to perform, in regard to the jagheer question, are many and most important; and they can only be satisfactorily performed by his personally superintending the details of several cases, and holding direct and frequent intercourse with the parties likely to be affected.

30. I feel the more anxious that we should settle questions regarding jagheer and other grants in a manner at once satisfactory to the people and honourable to the Government, for I do see reason to fear that a bad feeling may have been excited by our suddenly withdrawing the support accorded, in the time of the ameers, to various religious establishments, and to persons who had a reputation for sanctity. Mr. Pringle states in his Report of the 1st October last, that "there are no money assignments on the revenue;" but the answers to the general queries appended, as Paper (N.) to his present report, show that cash endowments of a fixed character for religious and charitable purposes, were not unfrequently made, and we have lately had before us an instance in which the Syuds of Tatta, a race whom the natives hold sacred, as being descendants of their prophet, the priests, the Mahomedan law officers, and religious mendicants of the same place, were deprived by the British Government of allowances amounting in the aggregate to rupees (14,000) fourteen thousand per annum, some of which had, according to the particulars furnished by Captain Preedy, their origin in an imperial hereditary grant, bearing date upwards of three hundred (300) years ago, so that they were held probably on a better and older title than any other property in the province. Captain Preedy, the collector and head magistrate of the district, recommended that "these grants should be set aside, as by continuing them, we shall be contributing funds to the support of a religion which we know to be false."* When we couple this with the fact that the same officer has taken an active part in establishing a school, the purpose of which is to train the Mussulmen and Hindoo youths to Christianity, and that this school is maintained by subscriptions to which natives have been induced to contribute, I cannot too strongly characterise as dangerous and injudicious a most important part of our policy. In any section of our eastern dominions such a line of conduct would have been injudicious, but more eminently hurtful in a country not yet comprehending the spirit of our institutions, and containing a martial population easily excited by religious fanatics.

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* Captain Preedy added, "we are bound to tolerate all religions, but not, I conceive, to support any but our own."

The following is the minute I recorded on the subject, and which was concurred in by my colleagues:

"Captain Preedy's letter of 28 November 1843, No. 185, has been already placed before the Right honourable the Governor-general, but I am of opinion that the proceedings of an officer, who can make such observations as those contained in the closing paragraph of that letter, require to be most carefully and anxiously watched by the Commissioner. In making these observations, Captain Preedy appears to have lost sight of the fact, that the revenues on which the petitioners prefer a claim, are derived neither from ourselves nor from persons professing our religion.

"The information afforded by Captain Preedy is too vague and incomplete to enable us to determine as to the merits of the case. He terms sunnuds two letters of injunction authorising the payment of existing allowances, and he appends translations of two important sunnuds without inserting their dates.

"Nor has Captain Preedy arranged his facts in chronological order. He commences by stating that an allowance granted by the Emperor Shah Jehan, was incorporated in that to which the petitioners now lay claim, and he then refers to another allowance, also incorporated in that, to which claim is preferred, but granted nearly a hundred years before the accession of Shah Jehan. This is followed by a list of several other grants, but whether those grants have been continued or discontinued, and if discontinued, whether or no they form part of the claim now before us, are points on which Captain Preedy's report affords no information.

"I am of opinion that Mr. Pringle should be requested to lose no time in placing the question before us in a much more complete form.

"Sir Charles Napier states, in his letter of 6 December 1843, No. 148, that the petitioners have of course great influence in this country. I should be very sorry indeed to sanction any arrangement which would lead them, or the inhabitants of any other country under our rule, to imagine that we entertained opinions at all similar to those which have been expressed by Captain Preedy." (Minute, dated 22d February 1848.)

fanatics. I am pained to have to comment on measures which, so far from accelerating the end so much to be desired by every Christian, have, on the contrary, a direct tendency to retard it.

31. I have used the term dangerous, although fully aware that it is some time since the measures I condemn were acted on, and that since the conquest, the province of Scinde has enjoyed exemption from internal disturbance; but we must not forget, that the circumstances under which the rule of the ameers terminated, were such as to impress on the natives the fullest conviction of the inutility of resisting the iron military grasp with which the British ruler held the country, and that this is an advantage which no successor of the late Governor is ever likely to possess in an equal degree.

32. Generally, the land revenue is realised in kind, cash rents or cash commutations forming in Lower Scinde the occasional exception. In Upper Scinde the larger portion of revenue would appear, from the returns which I caused Captain Goldney to prepare of revenue collections and disbursements for 1846–47, to be collected in cash. The recognised system of collecting the grain, as ascertained from the replies annexed to Mr. Pringle's report, as also from the inquiries I made whilst in the province, and from a regulation* passed by the late Governor, appears to be as follows.

33. The establishment entertained for the purpose, consists partly of persons employed throughout the year, and partly for the time during which the crop ripens, and is reaped. The former portion of the establishment consists in each district of a kardar or head native revenue officer of the district; kardar's mohurrers (clerks to the kardar); kardar's mooneedar (a petty bailiff); kotars (village boundary watchers, &c.); ambhardars (Government storekeepers).

The latter portion, of battaeedars (grain apportioners); battaeedar's mohurrers (clerks); carwans (watchmen to prevent the crops being cut or removed); darwaces (grain measurers).

The battaeedar is supposed to be a check on the kardar, but in the Hyderabad, and possibly therefore in the other collectorates, the kardar not unfrequently manages to procure for himself the appointment of battaeedar, and even when he may not succeed in doing this, his clerk sometimes performs the duties of clerk to the buttaeedar. The watchmen are appointed by the battaeedar.

34. As the crop ripens, watchmen take it in charge on behalf of the Government, and it is cut either by persons hired by Government, or by the cultivators themselves, but generally by the former, as the press for despatch made by the local officers is so great, that the ryots themselves could not undertake the reaping. The crop continues in charge of the Government establishment until it is trodden out, cleaned, and finally apportioned. One-twentieth is taken, either by the holder of the field or by Government reapers (as the case may be), on account of cutting: of the remainder one-fifteenth is set apart as remuneration for the native officers employed by Government, one-twentieth as water-tax, one-third or one-fourth of the gross produce, less the reaper's share, or of the balance of produce after deducting the whole of the above disbursements, as tax by Government. Sir Charles Napier's regulation† on the point is obscurely worded, but from what I could learn when in Scinde, some officers have interpreted it as meaning that Government shall, out of its one-third or one-fourth, pay a proportionate share of the charges; others have interpreted it as imposing all the burden on the ryot, and according to these different interpretations has the practice varied. I learn, however, from a private note written by Captain Rathborne to his deputy, now at this station, that in the Hyderabad collectorate Government invariably pays its proportional share of the charges. The one-fifteenth set aside to cover the pay of the Government officers is again subdivided on a scale framed according to the amount of the produce of the village, and in districts where the produce

* Revenue regulations, framed in 1845 by "the Governor of Scinde and the Secretary to Government, assisted by the three collectors." These regulations came into operation on the 1st January 1846.

† "*Rent in kind.*—That all the present abwal fees and charges of all kinds, or rent in kind, should be abolished, and an uniform charge of four kassa in the kurwar on the gross produce of the land levied instead."

produce of the several villages is so large that the one-fifteenth is more than sufficient to pay the principal Government officials, the surplus is either appropriated to the pay of the kardars of districts, where the produce is so small as not to afford sufficient remuneration, or brought to Government account as revenue; such is the practice which obtains in the collectorate of Hyderabad, the collector of which is considered by the authorities there to be the most intelligent and able of the revenue officers employed in the province.

35. Considering the press of work which must exist at the harvest season, and the vast number of inferior agents required to carry through the system of division here detailed, it is evident that the opportunities for fraud, oppression, and consequent dissatisfaction, are numerous; and unless it be possible for the European officer to watch proceedings whilst the harvest is being divided in all quarters of his districts, he cannot have it in his power to prevent abuses, nor at any after time to ascertain that they have existed. The mere circumstance of the kardars and their subordinates receiving, as, at all events, in the Hyderabad collectorate they do, their dues in grain, and of the appointment of their subordinates and the storekeepers being often in their patronage, and of the storekeepers themselves being not unfrequently the purchasers of the Government grain, must render it most easy for the whole of the Government officials to combine to carry on a system of fraud and oppression.

36. In order that I might see if there were really any efficient checks on the system, I put several questions to one of the deputy collectors, who had held the appointment for upwards of three years, and I learned that when the Government share of the produce of a pergunnah was smaller than usual, fraud was suspected. Thereupon he went to the pergunnah, and made a rough guess as to the number of beeghas of land from which crops had been taken; and by assuming a certain average produce for each beegha of such land, he formed an opinion as to whether the share of Government had been brought to account in due quantity. If he still had reason to suspect fraud on the part of the Government officials, and collusion on the part of the ryots, the latter were put on oath, and cross-examined as to the amount of produce.

37. We learn, from the reports regarding Lower Scinde, that the cultivation is scattered and shifting, and that the contents of each cultivated space are unmarked by any boundary, and unascertainable by reference to any record. It must, then, be obvious, that this eye estimate of the cultivation of a village, much less of a pergunnah, can afford no approximation, neither can it be expected that anything like truth will be elicited by the process of swearing and subsequent cross-examination conducted under any circumstances, but especially by an officer who himself is ignorant of the language of the parties under examination. I have heard that on other occasions the oath supplies the place of the more efficient checks which exist in our older provinces, and am of opinion that means should be taken by Mr. Pringle for abolishing a practice so objectionable, and of so little value as a means of ascertaining the truth.

38. I have shown how feebly the interests of Government are protected by the system of grain division attempted to be thus minutely carried through, and it will be evident that there must be still less chance of the people escaping from undue exaction.* For, even admitting that it were possible for the Government officer to ascertain, by mere eye survey, the total extent of cultivated land, and thence to deduce the fair share of Government in any pergunnah, it is obviously impossible for him to say what portion of this share each individual rent-payer in that pergunnah ought to contribute as his quota.

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* Major Goldney states that peculation "is very rife," and that he fears "no effectual check can be found."—*Paper* (B.) *Reply to Question* 19.

Captain Rathborne is also of opinion that cases of malversation, peculation, and abuse of authority, have no doubt "been frequent, if all had been brought to light." He leads us, however, to think that the party defrauded is generally the Government, and not the ryot or zemindar, and that possibly there existed only the alternative of Government being defrauded, or of the people being goaded "by annoyance and rapacity into disorganization and revolt."—*Paper* (B.) *Reply to Question* 24.

39. The rent-payer has, under Rule 9 of the Regulations introduced by Sir Charles Napier* in 1846, the option of converting his grain into a money payment, but of this privilege few, if any, have availed themselves; nor is it to be wondered at when we know the small amount of time which the deputy collectors and magistrates have to devote to their revenue duties; that generally they are ignorant of the language, and, consequently, that the real management of such commutations must rest with kardars and other parties interested in keeping up the present system.

See foot-note to para. 32.

40. Supposing, however, that the commutation could take place to any extent, for the reasons stated in para. 37, its amount must be determined by annual measurements of each patch of cultivation, and here again exist numerous opportunities for fraud and collusion.

41. Having seen then how imperfect, and indeed now utterly worthless, are all the checks which we possess under the present system, be it of minute division of grain or of money commutation, I regret that, on our acquisition of the country, we did not avail ourselves of the existence of zemindars, muccadums, heads of tribes, and other village communities to relieve ourselves from details so complicated that we could not possibly enter on them with any hope of success. We might, I think, have arranged in such manner as to compound for a short term of years with the zemindars for a fixed amount, either in grain or cash, in supersession of the system of grain division in their zemindarees, and in cases where zemindars are not to be found, similar agreements might have been made with village communities, or particular tribes in a village community, they dividing amongst themselves, by fractional shares, the amount compounded for, or under particular restrictions, and in particular instances, with farmers. Our collectors and their deputies would then have been no longer buried in a mass of details; and they might have availed themselves of their daily increasing knowledge to devise and mature some plan for a more permanent arrangement. I am of opinion that the Commissioner should be instructed immediately to enter into agreements of this nature, the same to hold good for from three to four years. He should be informed that we are prepared to sanction his doing so even at an occasional sacrifice of some portion of the Government revenue. His utmost endeavours should be directed to introduce a money assessment, and to uphold the zemindars, a class of people regarding whose zeal and intelligence all the practical officers whom I have had an opportunity of consulting bear the most satisfactory testimony.

42. From the time of our taking possession of the country, the prescribed line of policy seems to have been to continue in detail all that we found in detail, and as much as possible to add to this by breaking down, in all cases where we could do so, the zemindars as a medium of communication between the ryot and the Government. If we refer to the circular instructions issued by the late Governor† we

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* That a rent be demanded of one rupee six annas (Company's currency) per beegah in Lower Scinde on all lands paying cash rents, and of one rupee and a half per beegah on the kurreef or autumn crops, and of two rupees and a half on the rubbee or spring, in Upper Scinde, for cash. The tenants in all cases digging their own small canals and making their own dams.

Reg. 6, Rents.

That it is desirable to convert payments of rent from those in kind to money payments, when it can be effected by the collectors without objections on the part of the rent-payers. This will be opposed by those now employed to collect rents paid in kind, and the collectors must be on their guard.

9. Rents in kind converted into money rents.

† The following is an extract from the circular instructions of which a copy was forwarded to me by Captain Brown with his memorandum, dated 27th February 1848. Copy not dated, but instructions said to have been issued about the middle of the year 1845:—

"At the same time, I am very averse to maintain the zemindar system, for the zemindar appears to me to be pretty nearly the 'middle-man' of Ireland, that is to say, a man who is very injurious to the people, for he diminishes the wages of the poor and robs the rich. I believe, in India, that the zemindar robs the jagheerdar and the ryot. For this reason I am strongly inclined to do him away when it can be done without individual injustice, and I beg of the collectors to apply their best exertion to carry into effect the ryotwar system, so strongly advocated by Sir Thomas Munro, and found to answer perfectly wherever it has been tried. I need not say that the ryotwar system is that which brings the Government and ryot together, the first receiving its rent from the last without the intervention of the zemindar."

Again, in Rule 22 of the Revenue Regulations:—"Whenever a jagheer is resumed by Government, it is to be divided in leaseholds, in area from 10 to 150 beeghas of land, and on no occasion to exceed 500. The smaller the farms are the more the country will flourish. They form the best barrier against middle-men, who are the curse of every country, and arise from the evil of having overgrown landed proprietors."

we at once see that his strong opinions in favour of a particular description of ryotwar system, led him to overlook the fact that to carry that system through, there are many requisites, few of which are (if the collectors themselves be sufficiently informed) to be found in Scinde. The late Governor lays stress on the authority of Sir Thomas Munro as to the benefits of the description of ryotwar system he wished to introduce; it may be safely said that, had the country in which Sir Thomas Munro worked his plan, been under circumstances similar to those of Scinde, detailed in the reports of the collectors, he would not have entertained the idea of applying it there.

43. Cash loans sufficient to enable a ryot to purchase a pair of bullocks, and to provide for their subsistence during a year of scarcity, were also ordered, and recommended by the late Governor.* The effects of these in a country where the population is so scanty, must be still further destructive of zemindars and landholders of any substance, by enabling men who would otherwise have obtained their living by daily labour in the fields of the zemindars and proprietors, to attempt setting up as independent ryots, thus multiplying the number of beggarly holdings in direct connexion with Government.

44. There are many other points of the revenue management in which I see much that is wrong. Time and increased experience will, no doubt, bring about a system more correct in practice. In making these remarks, it is far from my intention to reflect on the revenue administrators; in fact, several of the errors into which they have fallen may be such as, at one period or another, have actually existed in some of our older provinces, and gradually been remedied as the inconvenience or error appeared; but I demur to Mr. Pringle's opinion, that the "greater lights" which these administrators have enjoyed, and the "accumulation of experience" on which they have acted, have led either to "moderation, simplicity, or equity." It should be recollected, that in our older provinces the constant aim of the Governments who directed the first land revenue settlements was to maintain and purify the systems found in existence, whilst in Scinde, with the exception of civil justice, the whole scheme of government has been formed on what were considered correct abstract principles, without much reference to existing usages.

Report, para. 31.

45. The Government share of grain having been realised and stored, the collector brings forward or withholds portions of the stock in hand, according to the temper of the market, prospects of the season, &c. Should the number of troops in the district render it probable that the demand will be large, or should appearances tend to show that the succeeding crop will be short, he withholds; and when the scarcity does come, his grain is issued in quantities so small as to prevent any fall from a glut in the market. If his information leads him to suppose

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* *See* Rule 21 of Revenue Regulations. In as far as I can glean the meaning of the latter portion of this Rule, loans are also to be made to ryots, in years of scarcity, instead of the abatement by Government of any portion of its share of the gross produce, such loans being repayable in a favourable season. As, however, 44 or perhaps even 47 per cent. of the gross produce is taken from the ryot, (*a*) I doubt whether a petty cultivator could in a favourable season spare sufficient to discharge his debt. The system of subsistence loans, therefore, so far from lessening the evils of the remission system, brings in its train others peculiar to itself.

	Bushels.
(*a*) *See* paragraph 34. Take a field producing - - - - - - -	180
Example of a case in which Government pays its proportionate charges:	
Taken for reaping charges - - - - - - - 9	
Remuneration to native officers on balance of 171 bushels - 11·04	
Water-tax on 171 bushels - - - - - - 8·55	
28·59	
Balance - - - - - - - - - - - -	151·41
Government share, or one-third of 151·41 - - - - -	50·47
Ryot's share - - - - - - - - - -	100·94
As 180 : 79·42 : : 100 : 44.	
Example of a case in which the whole burden falls on a ryot:	
Taken for reaping charges - - - - - - - 9	
Government share, as tax, being one-third of 171 bushels - 57	
Remuneration to native officers on 171 bushels - - - 11·04	
Water-tax on 171 bushels - - - - - - - 8·55	
Ryot's share - - - - - - - - - 85·41	
As 180 : 85·95 : : 100 : 47.	

suppose that the existing prices will remain stationary, or decrease, he sells. Thus, to use the words of Captain Rathborne, "the collector is in the position of a wholesale corn-merchant, and acts precisely as one of the trade would." The opposite statement * shows the extent to which wholesale prices varied under this system, even in the same year and in the same collectorate.

46. I need not enter into the question as to whether grain may not be occasionally stored by Government as a resource to the people in years of scarcity, because the tendency and result of the system of grain dealing, as carried on by Government in Scinde, have been of a character directly opposed to that of affording any relief to a population suffering from the consequences of a bad season. Not only has the Government, by acting as it were as master banyan of the province, succeeded in keeping up prices, but, by doling out supplies for troops and followers at exorbitant rates, a fictitious amount of revenue has been made to appear; fictitious inasmuch as, although the amount of revenue realised in the province has been swelled, the general revenues of the empire have been taxed to even a greater degree † by enhanced commissariat charges, and compensation to troops and followers on account of scarcity prices; fictitious, also, because Government sees, under the one head of land revenue, what is in reality only so in part, the remainder being the profits of the Government trade as corn-dealers.

47. While adverting to the means thus taken for increasing the amount of land revenue, I have alluded to them merely as pernicious and as delusive in themselves, without adverting to the amount of odium which a Government, and more especially a foreign Government, must raise by standing forth in the character of prime forestaller and monopolist of the first necessary of life. We well know how virulent is the feeling in all parts of the world, in a year of scarcity, against those who are supposed to be keeping back or charging exorbitant prices for grain. Such a feeling against private traders is generally a mistaken

* Rates per Kurwa actually obtained by the Collector of Hyderabad, for the Grain collected by him as Revenue, the Kurwa being equal to about 3 Quarters, 5 Bushels, 2 Pecks, English Measure.

Description of Grain.	Year 1844–45.						Year 1845–46.						Year 1846–47.					
	Maximum Rate.		Minimum Rate.		Average.		Maximum Rate.		Minimum Rate.		Average.		Maximum Rate.		Minimum Rate.		Average.	
	Rs.	*Dec.*	*Rs.*	*Dec.*	*Rs.*	*Dec.*	*Rs.*	*Dec.*	*Rs.*	*Dec.*	*Rs.*	*Dec.*	*Rs.*	*Dec.*	*Rs.*	*Dec.*	*Rs.*	*Dec.*
Badjree	54	03	30	56	39	81	50	–	11	–	28	75	30	25	13	–	22	–
Jowaree	54	03	12	–	40	96	48	–	8	–	18	43	27	25	15	–	17	92
Red Rice	28	43	13	–	21	27	28	–	6	–	16	55	19	75	12	–	14	51
Mixed Rice	32	–	20	55	23	98	25	–	10	–	15	67	18	50	14	–	17	48
White Rice	34	–	14	–	28	98	35	–	8	–	17	37	25	75	15	25	21	12
Rape Seed	55	–	31	25	45	27	54	–	30	–	43	81	54	50	40	–	48	50
Indian Corn	31	61	21	32	26	81	40	–	8	–	33	50	25	–	17	–	23	63
Jamba	40	25	29	14	34	25	42	–	19	–	34	78	46	–	30	–	41	23
Sirkee	43	–	31	98	39	14	48	–	31	–	37	62	50	–	32	–	43	50
Barley	42	–	20	–	29	57	40	–	8	–	16	31	15	–	9	50	12	69
Wheat	64	68	14	–	32	97	54	–	13	–	23	75	40	–	21	–	28	28
Moong	95	–	35	–	49	18	60	–	10	–	37	25	45	–	21	–	37	56
Peas	38	25	26	–	30	78	40	–	12	–	19	13	25	–	15	–	19	68
Radish Seed	35	–	23	–	30	–	30	–	20	–	26	60	19	50	19	–	19	42
Coriander Seed	32	37	21	–	23	63	34	–	14	–	22	61	30	–	24	–	27	35
Mustard Seed	34	–	21	–	20	62	35	–	15	–	25	–	33	–	17	–	29	21
Cheena	30	–	16	–	25	97	40	–	23	–	25	36	20	–	—		—	
Kirring	30	–	16	–	25	97	31	–	8	–	20	37	15	–	12	50	15	62
Naugolee	30	–	16	–	25	97	31	–	8	–	20	37	22	–	11	50	21	32
Gram	58	–	24	–	49	34	40	–	23	–	25	36	40	–	35	–	37	50
Chowra	61	25	27	62	36	–	48	–	15	–	37	50	29	–	25	50	27	–
Moorie	42	–	20	–	33	10	36	–	12	–	27	58	—		—		—	

† A greater degree, because not only does the commissariat officer pay Government the enhanced price at first hand, but he has also to pay in a similar proportion higher charges as profits of the capital employed by the commissariat dealer.

mistaken one, and, at all events, of less importance; but the same, when existing against the executive officers of Government, in whom the fiscal and a large portion of the judicial duties are vested, cannot be otherwise than most baneful. At no very remote period, we have had to employ troops in some of our most peaceful provinces to protect grain stores in seasons of scarcity. As soon as the excitement ceased, the people appreciated our motives for so doing, as they recognised in our soldiers the agents of a Government which was in many other ways doing its best to alleviate their distress. But troops employed in Scinde to protect grain stores will have no character but that of the hired servants of he hated grain dealer.

48. I would recommend that, for so long as the revenue is raised in kind, the same be disposed of either before or subsequent to the harvest by unreserved auction sales. The question as to whether or not any portion be made over to the Commissariat being left for consideration in the military department, it is probable that, under this arrangement, there will at first be a combination to depress prices, but such an evil will undoubtedly yield to time and circumstances.

Canals.

49. In the first instance, sufficient information was not collected as to the merits and defects of the ameers' system of canal management; and subsequently it was with much too great haste that the whole of the canal clearance was made over to a separate department. It is not to be supposed that officers of a single department, without authority over the people, and without a knowledge of details, always local, and often necessarily descending into minute individualities, can efficiently carry through the extensive operations involved in the annual clearance of the canals and cuts in three collectorates, comprising, as these do, the collection of labourers, money and grain payments, advances, estimates of work to be done, measurements of work done, all of them more or less connected with the question of water tax. It would be difficult, if not impossible, for the canal department to carry through all these details, even if it enjoyed the cheerful co-operation of the revenue and magisterial officers. The want, which there certainly is, of this co-operation, may be accounted for by the fact, that the canal department has necessarily deprived the collectors of a degree of control which they deemed essential to the proper management of their collectorates, while it must have taken from the kardar and his subordinates the opportunity of illicit profits, which there is no doubt but they formerly enjoyed.

See para. 41.

50. On the whole, I recommend that, if the collectors and kardars be relieved, as they will be under a simple revenue system, of the quantity of detailed work which now falls to their share, the clearing of canals and cuts be restored to them, due care being taken that their operations are revised and checked by the canal officer in communication with the Commissioner; also, that the leisure of the canal officer be directed especially to the completion of his important topographical survey, and to the construction and improvement of the larger works of navigation.

51. It is very possible that under an altered revenue system, such as that referred to in paragraph 41, the maintaining in a state of efficiency the canals and cross cuts can be arranged with the zemindars and village communities.

52. From the above review (paragraphs 32 to 51) it will be obvious that the whole subject of revenue management requires the immediate attention of the Commissioner, and that he cannot too soon take measures for its being put on a foundation more sound than that on which it at present stands.

53. In this, as in the settlement of the jagheer question, he must trust much more to his own power of observation than to the information and opinions obtainable from officers with preconceived notions, whose unconscious bias does, as I noticed during my brief visit to the province, lead them unwittingly to keep in the back ground defects which ought to be brought prominently forward.

Thirdly. I take up the question of civil and criminal justice, leaving the police details to be noticed under a separate head.

Civil and criminal jurisdiction.

54. It can answer no purpose to review the system which has prevailed in the province since the conquest for the administration of civil and criminal justice, as it was confessedly temporary. The machinery used for the administration of the former was undoubtedly the best which circumstances admitted of being brought into operation; of the latter I cannot express so favourable an opinion.

55. As regards the nature of the alterations most advisable, Mr. Pringle gives his views as follows:—

"The resort to arbitration might continue left optional with suitors, and rather encouraged than otherwise; but I apprehend we cannot much longer do without paid judges for the decision of original suits, and two or three European judges for their decision in appeal, and for the control and direction of judicial proceedings generally, together with such rules for the constitution of courts, and forms of records and process, as, while they introduce some degree of uniformity and system, may not be in advance of the state of the province." Para. 47 of Report.

"The disposal of minor cases might be entrusted to the native district officers. If two or three European judges were appointed for the administration of civil justice, they might also discharge the functions of session judges in the criminal branch, as under the Bombay Presidency, the same extent of criminal jurisdiction as in that Presidency being reserved to the collectors and their deputies, and to the police officers, as magistrates. As regards the forms of procedure, and the definition and classification of crimes and punishments, I do not perceive that there would be any objection to the immediate adoption of the general principles of the Bombay regulations in the criminal branch, leaving at first a considerable latitude of discretion to the administrative officers in modifying their application with reference to the local peculiarities of the country and its inhabitants. This course was followed on the original appointment of session judges, and introduction of our regulations into the Deccan, and was found to answer its purpose in preparing the way for their more general and authoritative observance." Para. 55 of Report.

56. In these views I may express my general concurrence. At the same time I cannot too strongly state my conviction, that any alteration of civil procedure likely to bring in its train processes more complicated, necessitating the interference of vakeels,* with all their petty legal chicanery, would be not only inexpedient but unwise, inasmuch as it appears from the Commissioner's report, that the people are already quite as prone to perjury as those in our older provinces; and that in respect to forgery of deeds, they are even more expert. The system of civil procedure, as worked by the former Government and by ourselves, having been based much on arbitration and settlement by the heads or members of castes, has evidently been beneficial in so far that it has not excited nor increased a spirit of litigation; and I am of opinion that we should give prominence and permanence to that system in as far as may be in our power, thus discouraging as much as possible the introduction of those pettifogging legal agents who have worked so much evil in India.

57. On the termination of suits of any importance, the members of the punchaet who have arbitrated should receive some reward, having less the character of hire than

* The Commissioner states, para. 34, "Vakeels are admissible, but there is no professional class of this description; parties usually conduct their own suits, unless their condition precludes them from appearing in person."

Captain Rathborne, in reply to Question 7, Paper (F.), states, "There is no class in Scinde corresponding to the paid vakeels of the civil courts in India."

Captain Preedy, in reply to the same question, states, "Parties have invariably conducted their own causes, except within the present year, when on one or two occasions vakeels have been employed to plead on behalf of the plaintiffs, who were women of rank." Major Goldney states, in reply to the same question, "Vakeels are frequently employed: it is optional with suitors." Thus we see Upper Scinde is the only portion of the province where vakeels are employed, and their presence there may be accounted for by that part of the province containing a large commercial population, whose transactions at home and abroad are extensive.

than of distinction. Certain suits connected with land revenue, &c., ought to be reserved for the jurisdiction of the revenue officers, as was formerly, and to a certain extent is still the case in the Bombay Presidency, the revenue officers of Scinde doing, of course, their best to maintain the system of punchaet and arbitration; and certain persons of consideration ought to be wholly or partially exempted from the operation of our ordinary courts; but this latter point, as also the particular jagheer states which are to be exempted, can only be determined when the plan recommended by me in paragraph 28 shall have been matured.

58. The three collectors and civil judge advocate appear to have put different constructions on the rules which may have been passed by Sir C. Napier relative to the limitation of time for prosecuting civil actions.*

Captain Rathborne (Hyderabad) states: "The limits fixed to the period within which suits may be instituted is, that, unless under very special circumstances, no suit shall be instituted if the cause of action arose at a period more than three years before the battle of Meanee. That is the only limitation as regards suits in general. But in respect to suits in which real property is concerned, the period is in effect further limited by the rule, that in all cases of claims to property, whether in lands or houses, the right must be held to rest in him who held undisputed possession at the time of the conquest."

Major Goldney (Shikarpoor): "The late Governor restricted civil suits to the limitation of 17th February 1843, the date of the conquest, except where transactions had actually been carried on, recognising, so to speak, the case intermediately."

Captain Preedy (Kurrachee): "The limit fixed as to the period within which suits may be instituted, is not regulated by the subject of the suit, but by the date of the conquest, no suit being allowed to be entertained without a special reference to Government prior to 10 years before the battle of Meanee."

Captain Young (Civil Judge Advocate): "As a general rule, magistrates are restricted from entertaining any civil suit, if the cause of action arose prior to the battle of Meanee."

59. Captain Goldney also informs us, that he himself found it necessary to modify the rule (as quoted by him) "in some cases, as of inheritance, agency, business among Hindoo bankers, commercial matters generally;" and I consider in doing so Captain Goldney acted judiciously.

60. In respect to criminal justice, I have here only to remark, that in attempting to apply the general principles of the Bombay regulations, the Commissioner should take the greatest care that they be not applied in such a manner as to lead to delay in the settlement of cases, and to protracted or unnecessary attendance on the part of witnesses. The degree of exemption from our criminal procedure and jurisdiction to be granted to individuals and states, must likewise await the completion of the arrangement recommended by me in paragraph 28.

61. The detail of arrangements for giving effect to the above views, I wished to have put in a train of settlement whilst I was in Scinde, but I found that the attention of the Commissioner and his officers had been so little turned to the subject as a whole, or to any of its most important bearings, that I could not get the necessary materials. The subject is indeed so extensive, and its different branches are so closely interwoven with each other, that it can only be effectually taken up in connexion with the simplification of the duties of revenue officers, by an altered mode of annual settlement with the jagheer question, and with the degree of assistance to be afforded by the police force in carrying out the executive administration of the judicial department. I will not in a general review of this kind attempt to grapple with all the details of a plan so extensive, but I trust the Commissioner will give them his early and most earnest attention.

62. From

* The Commissioner states (para. 38) that "the institution of suits, except under special circumstances, is now limited to the date of the conquest, as regards real property, and to a few years previous to it (differently stated, probably, under error by the different collectors) as regards running accounts or bad debts."

62. From all I can learn, the police seems to have been formed on a principle combining simplicity with efficiency. The continuance of this efficiency must greatly depend on the system being preserved in its present state of integrity, due regard being had to the requirements of the judicial and magisterial departments for executive aid. The officers of police should have, in all points connected with the discipline of the force, exclusive magisterial powers over their own men, and also magisterial powers to enable them to act in cases where circumstances prevent their immediately co-operating with the local magistrates and judges. Police.

63. I have mentioned thus favourably the police as a whole, but I am aware that the portion of it employed in larger towns contains a considerable number of worthless men, having no connexion with the country, and whom it is desirable at once to displace.

64. It were too much to expect that the subordinates composing the force will at all times be forbearing, temperate, or honest in the discharge of their functions, but of the two evils, occasional overbearing and oppressive conduct on the part of individuals in authority, is greatly to be preferred to that inefficiency which, in other of our provinces, results in the continued recurrence of violence to property and person.

65. Rapacity should of course never be passed over, and oppression should be prevented where a suspicion may exist, and punished whenever brought to light; but the Commissioner ought at all times to discourage minute interference on the part of magistrates and judges, or readiness to saddle with responsibility, as tending to repress the energies of the force, and leading to hesitation at moments when promptitude may be most necessary.

66. Mr. Pringle, in para. 59 of his Report, suggests that to facilitate the details of village management, a head man be formally appointed to each village. I concur with him, but care must be taken to make use of the head man, zemindars, &c., who are now in existence, and whose agency was used by the Native Government. Here, again, we ought to repair and build up rather than destroy in our process of remodelling.

67. Mr. Pringle states that, in event of the arrangements he has recommended for the administration of criminal justice taking place, "the superintendence of gaols, and regulations of gaol discipline, would naturally devolve on the session judges, as in the Bombay Presidency." I concur with Mr. Pringle in thinking that the gaols should be put under the judicial department as soon as we can get the latter in working order. I am far from wishing that the condition of prisoners should be made such as to mitigate the terror of punishment, in the certainty of a comfortable asylum; but I could not help remarking the wretched state in which 436 prisoners were huddled together in the inclosure, termed a gaol, at Hyderabad. Gaols.

68. We should introduce the language of the country (namely, Sindhee) as the medium of official intercourse. I do not see in what way our revenue and judicial officers (however their offices and courts may be constituted) can work effectually through a foreign medium of communication, such as Persian or English. A period of 18 months should, therefore, be allowed to the officers in civil employ to qualify themselves for an examination in the Sindhee language. I believe their doing so will be facilitated by the publication of the dictionary and grammar which I proposed Lieutenant Stack should be allowed to have printed. Language.

69. The recommendation of the Commissioner, that "early measures should be adopted for extending the same encouragement on the part of Government to education, as in our other provinces," is no doubt judicious; but it were premature to take any measures for forming educational establishments, before our own European administrators have obtained a competent knowledge of the language of the country, and before we have trained up persons fitted to impart knowledge in the vernacular tongue. Education. Commissioner's Report, para. 66.

Shikargahs.

70. Dr. Gibson, the experienced forest officer who accompanied me to Scinde, has drawn up the annexed memorandum, which ought to be referred to in considering the question. I fully agree in all the practical suggestions which he has offered, and recommend that they be acted on.

71. There is one part of the memorandum which I will quote in full, as showing the important benefit which the country derives from these forests:—"Major Scott lays much stress on the importance of the tree wood by the river, in fixing the soil and preventing the extension of desert or sandy drifts, and in the justice of his remarks I most fully concur. They point to the extension rather than to the eradication of any of the present plantations.

"11. The plantations have been held up as a curse to the country, but really when we see the vast quantity of fine land disposable in Scinde, as shown in the collector's reports; when we know that these plantations afford the only means for the supply of implements to the ryot, and that this supply is gratuitously given, it may appear not only that these plantations have been originally formed for purposes something greater than of mere amusement, but that the interest of the ryot is a good deal bound up in their preservation.

"12. It appears from Major Scott's report, that on the country being first conquered, cultivation was rather extensively pushed in these preserves, and that it has been throughout rather encouraged than repressed, under the benevolent, though mistaken idea, that we were conferring a most important benefit on the people."

European and native agency.

72. In a body so numerous and, of necessity, so hurriedly formed, it is probable that there will be some of the members with qualifications below the standard required for men who have to administer under the more regular system now contemplated, and that there may be others who, from the previous local training they have received, may not be able to mould themselves to the duties which they will be called on to undertake.

73. In isolated provinces, crude and hastily formed opinions (whether favourable or the reverse) as to the qualifications of individuals, are frequently received as authoritative, and I have seen that in this respect Scinde forms no exception. Mr. Pringle should, therefore, in estimating the qualifications of the officers who have to carry out the views of Government, rather rely on the dictates of his own judgment, than on any other authority; and however painful the duty may be, he should not hesitate to bring to the notice of Government every instance of official incapacity on the part of European officers. Over native officials and subordinate European agents, the authority of the Commissioner should remain, as far as possible, uncontrolled.

74. To the case of Alli Acbar, the moonshee on the establishment of the late Governor and present Commissioner of Scinde, I regret that I feel constrained to make special reference.

75. On my arrival in Scinde I was much surprised to find that this individual had been retained in his important appointment, on a salary of 400 rupees (four hundred) a month, without any information having been given the Commissioner, that a correspondence had passed with the late Scinde Government, the Government of India, and Honourable the Court of Directors, relative to the suspicious circumstance of the moonshee having remitted to Bombay on his own account, but in the name of others, so large a sum as ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred and two rupees (99,902).

76. I requested the Commissioner immediately to make inquiries on the subject, and report the result. Mr. Pringle has so far complied with this request as, under date 24th ultimo, to forward copy of an explanation given by the moonshee on 7th October last, and which his Excellency the late Governor had transmitted to the Government of India. This explanation is so very unsatisfactory, and places the moonshee's conduct in so very suspicious a light, that I have proposed he should be forthwith suspended, and the matter thoroughly sifted.

77. I regret

77. I regret much that my civil colleagues did not concur in my proposition of 10th and 20th July, and 5th August last (when Sir Charles Napier was Governor of the province), for making the preliminary inquiry which the Government of India had afforded us an opportunity of instituting.

Letter from Government of India dated 17 Nov. 1846, No. 2,348, and 16 June 1847 No. 1,332.

78. In introducing our new judicial system, the legal and local experience of Captain Young will probably be found of much value, and I am of opinion that his services should be retained. With respect, however, to judicial and revenue duties generally, it would, no doubt, be of advantage if we were able to avail ourselves in Scinde of the experience of officers from some of our older provinces, but, unfortunately, they cannot be spared unless others can be found to supply their places, and I think that we should gradually effect this end by a system of mutual transfer, for we cannot too soon cease to regard the province as one for isolated service under separate management.

Ninthly, receipts and expenditure.

Receipts and Expenditure.

79. When Sindh became a Government, one of the most important of the civil duties was to ascertain and keep in view the true ground on which the province stood with regard to revenue and disbursements. On my arrival, however, I found that on this most essential point, information was wholly wanting, notwithstanding that the Secretary to the Government has the assistance of an accountant on a salary of 300 rupees (three hundred) a month, and four clerks drawing monthly salaries varying from 200 rupees to 125 rupees each. On being asked for a few particulars of the most ordinary kind, the Secretary stated that he had not the data for furnishing them, and recommended that they should be obtained from the officers of audit and account at Calcutta.

80. In para. 65 of his Report Mr. Pringle gives an abstract of revenue and expenditure framed from data which he states to be imperfect. From this abstract it appears that the average annual surplus, for three years, of receipts over civil charges, amounted to 13 lacs of rupees; and the last of these years, viz., 1846-47, to 9 lacs and 15,000. Mr. Pringle states that the average surplus of about 13 lacs "may, I think, be considered as affording a moderate estimate of the probable financial value of the province, exclusive of any permanent military charges which its maintenance may involve, and which would not, on a fair consideration of all the circumstances, have been necessary without it."

Actual sum, 13,00,140. 9,15,663.

81. The tables from which this abstract has been framed are inserted in "Summary (S)," appended to Mr. Pringle's Report, and marked "Receipt and Civil Disbursements under all heads for the years 1843-44, 1844-45, 1845-46, and 1846-47."

In the following page I have inserted in one view the contents of the three last of these tables.* The incorrect idea which they convey will be apparent from the following facts:—

* My reasons for omitting the year 1843-44 (that of conquest) are the same as those set forth in paragraph 65 of Mr. Pringle's Report.

STATEMENT of Revenue, Receipts, and Disbursements, on account of Civil Establishmen

RECEIPTS.

Number.	ITEM.	YEARS 1844/45.	1845/46.	1846/47.	Average of Three Years
		Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
1	Land Revenue	14,66,656	22,28,120	17,10,787	18,01,854
2	Garden Rent	32,951	30,112	30,544	31,202
3	Sale of Grain	2,76,429	- - -	- - -	92,143
4	Sale of Grass	1,429	- - -	- - -	476
5	Sale of Timber	- - -	- - -	2,000	667
6	Refunds	42,480	62,427	1,45,438	83,448
7	Sea Customs	41,877	62,462	82,571	62,303
8	River Customs	6,564	6,731	- - -	4,432
9	Inland Customs	- - -	52,427	- - -	17,476
10	Custom Duties	- - -	21,360	98,788	50,785
11	Taxes	- - -	32,209		
12	Fishery	66,246	46,101	64,425	60,632
13	Ferry Contract	- - -	5,124		
14	Registry, Anchorage, and Lighthouse Fees	1,145	6,981	- - -	2,709
15	Port Dues	- - -	- - -	8,074	2,691
16	Town Duties	5,70,925	2,87,557	1,04,318	3,20,933
17	Liquor	- - -	94,389	- - -	31,463
18	Liquor and Drug Contract	49,093	5,256	89,612	47,987
19	Goldsmith's Contract	224	754	- - -	326
20	Goldsmith's and Weaver's Contract	- - -	- - -	58	19
21	Miscellaneous Contracts	- - -	1,293	- - -	431
22	Miscellaneous Revenue	8,121	54,888	66,478	43,162
23	House Rent	1,138	1,079	- - -	739
24	House, Market, and Bungalow Rent	- - -	- - -	3,134	1,045
25	Fees and Fines	29,890	50,651	52,822	44,788
26	Confiscated and unclaimed Property	7,439	8,613	11,552	12,120
27	Sales by Auction	4,336	4,421		
28	Per-centage on Bills	17,222	13,511	26,969	19,234
29	Profit and Loss	- - -	- - -	70,951	23,650
30	Thur and Parkur Districts	18,194*	22,017	28,194	22,802
	Totals *Rs.*	26,42,359	30,99,483	25,96,715	27,79,517
	Deduct Disbursements	12,25,022	15,31,371	16,81,047	14,79,146
	Balance *Rs.*	14,17,337	15,68,112	9,15,668	13,00,371

a the Province of *Scinde*, during the Three Official Years 1844-45, 1845-46, and 1846-47.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Number.	ITEM.	YEARS 1844/45.	1845/46.	1846/47.	Average of Three Years.
		Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
1	Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., Governor; his Civil Salary	30,000	38,666	56,000	41,555
2	Ditto - - ditto - - Office Establishment and Contingencies	7,372	8,463	7,200	7,678
3	Secretary and Medical Establishment to Scinde Government; their Salary, Office Establishment, and Contingencies	59,998	49,718	50,251	53,322
4	Civil A. D. C. to his Excellency the Governor; his Salary	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269
5	Scinde General Treasurer; his Salary, Office Establishment, and Contingencies	12,415	12,804	14,440	13,220
6	Civil Judge Advocate-General, and Deputies; their Salaries, Office Establishment, and Contingencies	12,455	22,331	13,457	16,081
7	Superintendent Canals and Forests, and Assistant; their Salaries, Office Establishment, and Contingencies	51,965	60,619	98,109	70,231
8	Cutting and clearing Canals, on Account of	- - -	- - -	3,64,514	1,21,505
9	Collector of Hyderabad and Deputies; their Salaries, Office Establishment, and Contingencies	2,51,824	4,52,542	2,38,595	3,14,320
10	Collector of Kurrachee - - ditto - -	1,20,678	1,67,631	1,14,494	1,34,268
11	Collector of Sukkur - - ditto - -	1,67,424	1,50,811	1,57,338	1,58,524
12	Collector of Customs; his Salary, Office Establishment, and Contingencies	16,001	18,601	18,657	17,753
13	Harbour Master: his Salary and Office Establishment on Account of	- - -	- - -	4,148	1,383
14	Scinde Police Corps	4,16,401	- - -	4,51,580	4,49,012
15	Ditto - ditto - Belooch Horse and Head-money	- - -	4,70,467	- - -	
16	Head-money and sundry Contingencies, on Account of	- - -	- - -	8,588	
17	Postmaster in Scinde; his Salary	2,760	- - -	- - -	920
18	Postmasters in Annorkote; their Salaries	- - -	2,760	2,913	1,891
19	Vaccinator in Scinde, on Account of	- - -	- - -	700	233
20	Resident at Khyrpore; his Salary, Office Establishment, and Contingencies	11,502	12,010	12,006	11,839
21	Thur and Parkhur Establishment, on Account of	4,958	4,349	7,956	5,754
22	Zenanna of the Ex-Ameers, Allowances to	54,000	54,000	54,832	54,277
23	Special Political Duty, Deputation to Captain Christal, employed on	- - -	330	- - -	110
	TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	12,25,022	15,31,371	16,81,047	14,79,146

Receipt.

82. Item No. 6 shows 1,45,438 as having been received on account of "Refunds." I put the question to the Commissioner as to what was the meaning of the term; he answered, "They are sums collected from the cultivators in advance, as their share of the expense of clearing out canals, and afterwards refunded, if in the adjustment of the accounts they are found to be in excess of the actual expenditure.

The Secretary also answered, "The item Refunds are chiefly as regards advances on account of canal digging in the Hyderabad collectorate."

Item No. 8.

I inquired, "Was this sum expended over and above the 3,64,514 rupees, entered per contra on account of canals, or does it form part of that amount, and was only the balance of 2,19,076 rupees," a charge on the general revenues of the province?

The Secretary could not answer this question; but having, at my request, referred to the officer in charge of the Hyderabad accounts, he eventually replied that "the annexed copy of letter No. 74, from the deputy collector, Hyderabad, explains in the fourth paragraph the nature of the item Refunds to the extent of —— rupees."*

* Blank in the secretary's original memorandum.

The fourth paragraph of the letter quoted runs thus: "That the items which form the amount brought to credit as "Refunds" in 1846-47, are refunds of the advance of 3,000 rupees made monthly to the superintendent of police, refunds of the unexpended balances of advances for canal digging, refunds of the unexpended balances of all sums advanced from the Treasury, and refunds of all amounts overcharged on the accounts."

The advances to police are not debited per contra, and we thus at once lose 36,000 rupees of the alleged revenues for 1846-47. A further portion of the amount, namely, 34,784 rupees, I learnt, by reference to the Kurrachee collector, was a repayment from the military department of sums which had been expended on account of camels purchased for war purposes. Whether or no, after deducting these large items, the remaining sum of 74,654 rupees, of the 1,45,438, also disappears as a true item of revenue by not having been entered under the head of disbursement in the accounts from which Mr. Pringle framed his abstract, I am unable to learn from any of the civil officers in the province, although the impression which they have is, that it would disappear.

Item 16.

83. Again, I elicited that town duties were abolished from 1st January 1846, and Captain Brown, therefore, answered my inquiry on this subject by stating, that the 1,04,318 rupees entered as having been realised between 1st May 1846 and 1st May 1847, must have been arrears outstanding for former years. Here vanishes a large item of prospective revenue.

Item 29.

84. Of the profit and loss shown as having yielded, in 1846-47, 70,951 rupees, I find that 69,213 rupees had been received in Hyderabad on account of treasure dug up in the fort, and sale of houses which belonged to the Government. But treasure thus found, and also houses thus sold, cannot be looked on as stable items in estimating the average annual surplus revenues of a province.

85. The disbursements on account of establishments and contingencies differ widely in amount from those inserted in the detailed statements which I obtained from several of the departments.

86. This absence of definite, and substitution of faulty information, is the more to be regretted as the office of the civil treasurer, aided by the establishments at head quarters, was fully sufficient for keeping an accurate account of all revenue and expenditure.

87. According to the latest returns I was enabled to procure, "the inefficient balance" (unaudited expenditure) of the several collectorates* amounted to rupees (10,82,118) ten lacs eighty-two thousand and one hundred and eighteen. The Government of India has determined that the civil accounts of the province are to be rendered to the offices of audit and account at Calcutta, up to the close of the current official year which terminates on the 30th instant, and that, from that date, they are to be sent to the offices at Bombay. We should request the Government of India to authorise our directing our auditor-general and civil auditor to obtain such detailed accounts from Calcutta (and, of course, they must also do so from the military accountants-general and other departments at Bombay) as will enable them to furnish us with statements showing, for each year

* Hyderabad, 31 Jan. 1848 4,12,179
Kurrachee, 30 Oct. 1847 2,02,294
Shikarpoor 4,67,645
10,82,118

year since the conquest, the produce of every item of taxation in each collectorate, and of every source of ordinary or extraordinary revenue; the deductions therefrom before the balance is paid into the treasury; the cost to the Honourable Company in rupees of the assistance which has been derived by the province, in specie, by bills, remittances, transfers of payments, stock and articles of whatever description from any of the Presidencies; and the manner in which the receipts from every quarter have been expended. In absence of these returns, we cannot but remain in the dark as to the actual resources and expenditure of the province during past years.

88. Statement (K.), appended to the Commissioner's Report, is entitled, a "Return of Principal Public Buildings constructed in Scinde since the acquisition of the Province." It exhibits the following details:

	Rupees.
Sums expended for civil, military, and miscellaneous buildings -	12,87,185
Estimated (value or cost) of other buildings whose original cost is unknown - - - - - - - - -	40,000
Works projected and in progress - - - - -	15,17,793
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	28,44,978

As it appeared that the return exhibited only the amount disbursed through the superintending engineer, I requested the Commissioner to direct Captain Brown to state what additions ought to be made, so as to exhibit the total amount expended on every civil work in the province since the conquest; and Captain Brown accordingly forwarded supplemental statement for (*Rs.* 35,098 4 *as.*) rupees thirty-five thousand ninety-eight, and four annas; adding that there had been a further sum expended for some district bungalows (200 rupees having been sanctioned on account of each), but that he had no account of the amount. When we receive the returns drawn up as described in the last paragraph, we shall know how much has really been expended on account of public buildings.

89. As regards future charges, I am of opinion that reductions might be and ought to be immediately effected in the very expensive establishments at present maintained for no sufficient purpose; and I am satisfied that the reductions, judiciously applied, would meet the expense attendant on the introduction of an improved system of judicial and revenue management. I will not touch on the heavy charges of the canal department, as I have already proposed modifications which ought to lead to a material reduction; but I may in the first instance notice, that at head-quarters there is a secretary's establishment, costing (19,980) rupees nineteen thousand nine hundred and eighty per annum. To this add the salary of the secretary, and the total amount is (43,980) rupees forty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty, besides the moonshee and clerk on the late Governor's establishments, whose united salaries amounted to (7,200) rupees seven thousand and two hundred. Captain Brown must, of course, be retained in deference to the expressed wishes of the Governor-general, and on his present salary; but he should be so as an assistant commissioner, instead of, as heretofore, as secretary to Government; and the secretary's department should be at once broken up, and those members only continued in employ whose services may be absolutely necessary for working the office department of the Commissioner. The establishment of the several collectorates, also, appears excessive. In Hyderabad and Kurrachee, and I believe also in Shikarpoor, each of the deputy collectors has an English clerk on (100) rupees one hundred per mensem. To a covenanted assistant on the Bombay Presidency no such aid is allowed. The pay of moonshee seems also excessive, and much beyond what is allowed in the Bombay Presidency. The services of Lieutenant Lester, who fills an appointment of the same description as that held under Sir Charles Napier by Lieutenant Byng, may be easily dispensed with. The appointment of civil treasurer for Scinde must also cease, and the receipts and disbursements must merge in the general accounts of the collectorates, as is the case in our other provinces.

Para. 4 of a letter from the Secretary to the Governor-general, dated 25 Aug. 1847, No. 2,019.

Para. 2 of a letter from the Secretary to the Governor-general, dated 30 Sept. 1847, No. 2,329.

90. I will not enter into further details in respect to these matters, as the preliminary inquiries regarding them must of necessity be left to the Commissioner, who should be directed to lose no time in reviewing the whole subject.

91. With respect to the pay of the Commissioner himself, the late Governor of Scinde received, as governor and head military chief, (8,000) rupees eight thousand a month. The Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, when sole Commissioner of the Deccan, received (5,300) rupees five thousand three hundred, and expenses for table and camp equipage were defrayed by the State; Mr. Chaplin, his successor, drew (5,000) rupees five thousand, inclusive of all expenses. Mr. Pringle received as chief secretary (3 333) rupees three thousand three hundred and thirty-three; and I think that his pay should now be at once fixed at the same amount as that given to Mr. Chaplin.

Political position.

92. The expense and annoyance of warfare is at all times much to be apprehended in the north-west of Cutchee frontier. The tribes are rude and warlike; they have the protection of their hills; and our relations with the Khan of Khelat are not of a nature that enable us to rely on his desisting from fomenting disturbances on our common border, though such disturbances may not necessarily arise from any motive of hostility towards us. It may however be reasonably expected that the severe punishment lately inflicted on the Bhoogtees, the peaceful and industrious habits which the collector of Shikarpoor engages to instil into the members of the tribe he has located in his own vicinity, together with the experience and tried judgment of Major Jacob, whose position and influence are raised by our late extension of his authority on the frontier, will render the country on that side as secure as its peculiar circumstances admit of at present.

93. The vigilance exercised by Major Jacob will continue to teach the neighbouring tribes that they cannot violate the frontier with impunity; and I anticipate that Major Jacob will bring to a successful issue the negotiation he has now been instructed to undertake, for the purpose of arriving at a good understanding with the Khan of Khelat as to the position in which it may be most advantageous, both to that chief and ourselves, that the Kyherree tribe should be henceforth regarded. I feel the more confidence in this measure respecting the north-west frontier of the province, since it is entirely in accordance with the views entertained on the subject by Colonel Dundas, commanding the forces in Scinde, who has recently returned from a tour, in the course of which he carefully inspected that quarter. In the portion of my minute devoted to subjects of a military nature, I shall record my opinion respecting certain modifications, which the establishment of security on the border under Major Jacob's superintendence may seem to render practicable in the strength of the positions in his rear, now held by our regular troops.

94. Our ally, Meer Allee Moorad, bears an indifferent character. He seems to be addicted to field sports to a degree that precludes his devoting any time to the affairs of his country or his subjects. In short, from all I learn about him, I see no reason to think that the account given in Lieutenant Forbes' Report is in any respect erroneous. In my opinion, all we should do is, to give him an impressive warning, and then to leave him to himself. For this chief we have sacrificed so much and so many, that if after the warning he is not reclaimed to a course more creditable to our adoption, I would not hesitate to wrest his territory from him.

Appendix to Commissioner's Report.

95. In a private memorandum left by the late Governor of Scinde, there stands recorded against this chief an imputation of having, by means of the substitution of a fabricated for a genuine document, appropriated a district which belongs to the British Government. Sir Charles Napier assumes such to have been the case, and, apparently anticipating that still more evidence would be obtained, recommends that, preparatory to the resumption of the district in question, the Commissioner and the officer commanding in Scinde should be present at Sukkur, and the troops in Northern Scinde reinforced. I fully concur as to the propriety of such precautions, if the fact of the forgery be established. The evidence now adduced in proof is plausible, but of the three witnesses, one is a person who had quarrelled with Meer Allee Moorad, and had left his service,* another had fled from the service of that chief,† and the third‡ is in our goal as a convicted felon.

* Sheik Allee Hoossein.
† Peer Allee Gohur.
‡ Jhola Ram Moonshee.

96. There are, however, other circumstances, which I think give to this alleged fraud an appearance of probability. The evidence to which I should be disposed to attach weight, and which at a proper time ought, along with other testimony,

to

to be taken and considered, is, firstly: Peer Allee Gohur, the second of three witnesses, states that he wrote the original document for villages conferred, and the second document, in which a "district" of the same name as one of the villages granted, was fraudulently substituted for the "village" itself. He also states that Allee Moorad gave him a certificate to the effect, that he should be held irresponsible if the fraud came to the notice of the British Government. This certificate Peer Allee Gohur should be required to produce; he says he possesses it, and that it was written by Allee Hossein, the first-mentioned witness, and sealed by the Ameer Allee Moorad.

Secondly: The Ameer should be requested to produce the Koran in which the grant is recorded, and, as suggested by Captain Brown in a memorandum with which he furnished me, it should be compared with the leaf, stated by Sheik Allee Hoossein to have been the original record, and given by him, through Allee Acbar, the moonshee to Sir Charles Napier.

Thirdly: A careful examination should be made of all the letters, addressed at the time of the conflict to the Ameers by the British authorities in Scinde, in which any mention may be made of the nature of the cessions of lands, by the means of which peace had been purchased from the strongest.

97. Captain Brown in his memorandum mentions three letters, the contents of which afford strong evidence that the country given up did not comprise a district. Should it be fully established that Meer Allee Morad did perpetrate this fraud, his turpitude deserves, not only that he should lose the district so usurped, but that he should be deprived of all his possessions.

98. Bahwulpore, the territory contiguous to Scinde on the north-eastern side, is said to be very well managed, and its chief, Bhawul Khan, whose capital is on the river, affords every assistance and protection to passengers and property passing to and from the Upper Provinces of India. I am so well acquainted with the character of this chief, whose relations with the British Government were under my superintendence when he was continually called upon for assistance during the campaigns in Affghanistan, that I feel quite confident he may at all times be rendered an useful ally, should his co-operation be required during troubles either in Scinde or in the Punjab. He seeks the restoration, some time or other, of the best of his ancestral possessions. These are situated in the latter country, across the river; and he is thankful for the restoration of his ancestral district of Subzulkote, which was restored to him after the British Government possessed itself of Scinde.

99. On the east of Scinde are Rajpoot States, the people of which are rather addicted to cattle lifting, but their chiefs are well affected to the British Government.

100. With regard to the question of the retention or the abandonment of Scinde, I have never, since first I heard of the province being brought under the dominion of the British Government, had any doubt of the expediency of retaining the greater portion of it, while our position towards, and in the Punjab, is one of progression. Having been of this opinion before the occurrence of the circumstances which led to the Sheik invasion, and while there seemed to be only a tendency to the advance of British conquest in that direction, I am of course not the less of that opinion, now that we are in a position in the Punjab peculiarly devoid of every element of stability; and as the next step will most probably comprise a movement upon Mooltan, or upon that ever turbulent quarter, where the life of the assistant to the British representative at Lahore has lately been attempted, our occupation of Upper Scinde, and our means of promptly reinforcing ourselves in that quarter, would be of the highest importance at such a crisis.

101. If Meer Allee Moorad should forfeit Khyrepore, and I think it not unlikely that ere long he may be considered to merit the forfeiture, it may be worth our while to consider whether, holding, as we shall then do, all the left bank of the Indus, the river itself and the ferries, these last being specified in a new treaty, it might not be advisable to re-establish the tolpoorees on the right bank, and thus have a more convenient, less costly, and, as I cannot but consider, a less anxious front towards the hills than we have at present, or can ever hope to have, in immediate proximity to the restless and hardy tribes inhabiting them.

Military.

102. I now proceed to consider all those parts of the subject before me, which relate to the military occupation of the province.

Enclosure 1. (Military.)

103. The late Governor-general, in his memorandum of the 3d January last, has left it to the discretion of the Bombay Government to determine whether the same number of corps shall be stationed in Scinde during the year 1848 as in 1847. I am not prepared, in consequence of my observation of the state of the country and feeling of the people, to recommend the withdrawal of any part of these corps until the present season at least shall have passed.

104. The military occupation of the province of Scinde has always been regulated in some degree with reference to the aspect of affairs in the Punjab, and still the strength and arrangement of our force there require, in my opinion, to be determined with a due regard to our position in the Sheik country and towards that frontier. Whenever authority in the Punjab may be consolidated, either in the hands of the Sheiks or in our own, a vigilant Government in Scinde, bent on promoting the security and content of its subjects, and with this view causing its functionaries to be much among the people, and thereby to acquire a thorough knowledge of them, might, I conceive, safely proceed to make extensive modifications in its present military establishments. But the time has not yet arrived when it can be safely said, that the state either of Scinde or of the Punjab is prepared for this. In Scinde, the people of all classes are in doubt, even to the present moment, what is to be the ultimate fate of the province, whether it is to continue under the dominion of the British Government, or to be restored to its former rulers. Those who have suffered the most from the effects of the conquest, in the loss of influence and authority, naturally desire to keep alive the belief that the country will be restored; and refer, it cannot be doubted, to various statements in English publications, as proof that the assurances they make are really correct. In like manner every native of intelligence is speculating as to what may be the next movement of the British Government in the Punjab. None imagine that we shall rest contented with what we have acquired, when we find ourselves strong enough to advance securely further. I can perceive nothing therefore to be yet so fixed in the sentiments of the people, as to lead me to recommend a reduction in our force in Scinde during this season. The triennial settlement of the land revenue, which I propose to introduce after the ensuing harvest, will have the effect of tranquillising the minds of the agricultural classes, at least, if it be carried out with all the advantages to them which I intend; and such of the obstacles which I see to the diminution of our army and war establishments to the ordinary standard of a time of peace, as are referrible to the internal condition of the province, and to its external relations (excepting always the Punjab), will perhaps before the end of the following cold season have been removed.

105. For the present then, the military force required for the occupation of Scinde must be considered to be:

1 Troop Horse Artillery,	2 Regiments of Irregular Horse,
3 Companies of Foot Artillery,	2 Beelooch Battalions,
2 Regiments of European Infantry,	1 Camel Corps,
5 Regiments of Native Infantry,	

and police, aggregating a total of 7,000 regulars and 4,000 irregulars, or 11,000 men in all, exclusive of 2,300 civil police; and the current annual military expenditure of the province cannot be estimated at less than (60) sixty lacs of rupees.

Enclosure 2. (Military.)

106. It may be useful to determine whether the British force maintained in Scinde now, is greater or less than that which it has been necessary to keep up there at former periods; and with this view, I have caused a statement to be prepared, showing the number of Bombay corps and men of the Bombay army actually returned as serving in Scinde on the 1st May of each year, from 1843 to 1847, together with the auxiliary corps belonging to the province, and the total annual military charges appearing in the books of this Presidency. I am unable to obtain the same returns of the numbers and charge of the Bengal troops which have served in Upper Scinde from time to time, and consequently the statements which I annex show a smaller extent of force, and of charge, than the reality. If the Supreme Government will be pleased to call for a similar return of the troops

troops of the Bengal army, and add the total to this statement, the whole will then approximate, I believe, to accuracy.

107. Of the Bombay army the force maintained in Scinde from 1843, the date of the conquest, to 1847, may be stated in round numbers to have been,

In 1843 - - - - -	10,000 men.
„ 1844 - - - - -	10,000 „
„ 1845 - - - - -	9,000 „
„ 1846 - - - - -	15,000 „
„ 1847 - - - - -	7,000 „

Besides the regular troops, an auxiliary force of irregular corps has been also kept up, numbering

In 1843 - - - - -	800 men.
„ 1844 - - - - -	600 „
„ 1845 - - - - -	2,000 „
„ 1846 - - - - -	3,000 „
„ 1847 - - - - -	4,000 „

108. So that with regulars and irregulars together, the total military strength in Scinde (exclusive of the Bengal troops) has been,

In 1843 - - - - -	10,800 men.
„ 1844 - - - - -	10,600 „
„ 1845 - - - - -	11,000 „
„ 1846 - - - - -	18,000 „
„ 1847 - - - - -	11,000 „

109. And it must consequently be concluded, that up to this period there has been little, if any, actual diminution of our force in the province since the date of the conquest.

110. It has been sometimes contended that this large force, though stationed in Scinde, is only in part chargeable to the province, because the regiments of the regular army must be paid wherever stationed; and if stationed in a frontier province for the general good and protection of the whole empire, it is not just to say that they are maintained solely for the purposes of that province.

111. But to test the accuracy of this view, it is necessary to consider what would be the effect, were the troops now engaged in the occupation of the province at once to be withdrawn.

112. Of cavalry, one regiment has always been kept in Scinde until the present year, when in consequence of the raising of an additional regiment of Scinde Local Horse, it has been withdrawn, and we have thus been enabled to carry out a reduction of the Poona Horse, which was augmented on the opening of the Affghan campaign in 1839.

113. Of artillery, the strength in Scinde has not greatly varied; this is an arm which cannot be supplied by local resources, it must be drawn from the army of our provinces, and an augmentation to the extent of six companies of Golundauze was found necessary in 1845.

114. Of European infantry, complete regiments have been always the allotment for Scinde. In 1846 there were four regiments there, but this increase was for a temporary object, the advance on Bhawlpoor, during the Sutlej operations. These two regiments are altogether additional to the force required in our own territories, independently of Scinde; as there are not even barracks for them in the Bombay Presidency, and if withdrawn from the province, they must necessarily be reduced also from our establishment, which is complete without them.

115. The number of native infantry regiments has varied from ten to five. An augmentation of three regiments was made to the establishment of the Presidency in 1846, specially and declaredly to enable it to furnish men for the occupation of Scinde, and we have still two Madras regiments acting as auxiliaries to our own army in our territories, and at Aden.

116. I think then that it must necessarily be concluded that the military force by which Scinde is occupied, is maintained peculiarly and entirely for the occupation

of that province, and cannot fairly be regarded as a detachment of the Indian army stationed there for the purposes of defence on an exposed frontier. Were the occupation of Scinde to be abandoned now, and our frontier positions to be taken up, as in 1838, before the Affghan war, the whole, or nearly the whole of the force there might, so far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, be actually reduced. Thus two European regiments would be available to be sent to Europe or elsewhere, three native infantry regiments might be dispensed with, and two would take the place of Madras corps, which would return to their own Presidency; the artillery augmentations of 1845 might be again absorbed, and all the local corps would of course become useless, and be disbanded.

117. It is necessary that this point should be clearly understood, because there has been much discussion as to what items of military charge should be debited to Scinde, and what should not. If all the force in Scinde belongs to itself, then it is clear that the whole expense of this force is a proper debit to the province, just as the expenses of the force in the Bombay territories are a proper debit to the Bombay Presidency, and so I am of opinion it should be considered.

118. The military expenditure in Scinde, or on account of the force in Scinde, during the past years, I find to have been,

In 1843	- - - - - -	65½ lacs.
„ 1844	- - - - - -	75 „
„ 1845	- - - - - -	66 „
„ 1846	- - - - - -	84 „
„ 1847	- - - - - -	65 „

making a total in five years of more than three crores and a half of rupees in the books of the Bombay Presidency alone.

119. It must not be overlooked that troops in Scinde are more expensive to the State than troops serving elsewhere. Thus a troop of horse artillery in Scinde is of greater strength than elsewhere, and its additional cost is 3,041 rupees per mensem. The same is the case with the horse batteries, each costs an extra sum of 1,685 rupees per mensem. The Scinde allowances, granted in September 1845, increase the monthly pay abstract of a regiment of native infantry, by the sum of 3,645, rupees and altogether the extra charges for the whole of the regular troops now in Scinde amount, according to a memorandum in the annexed papers, to the sum of 29,683 rupees per mensem, or 3,56,196 annually.

Enclosure 3. (Military.)

120. This is the excess of charge over the cost of the same troops at full batta stations of India. I am not prepared to say that this excess can be at once and at all points reduced, but the subject deserves a grave consideration; and advantage should, I conceive, be taken of every occasion that may present the opportunity of effecting such a reduction; for, independent of economical views, I hold it to be desirable to remove, as much as possible, every distinction existing between service in Scinde and service elsewhere, and thereby to render the province in reality, and not merely in name, an integral part of the Bombay Presidency.

121. The distribution and location of this force is a subject on which I should wish on every point to have the deliberate advice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and I beg it may be considered that the opinions I am about to give are stated with this reservation.

122. The Quartermaster-general, with a letter dated the 3d January last, submitted to us a proposition on the part of the officer commanding in Scinde for the better disposition of the force stationed in Upper Scinde. The chief feature of the plan proposed by Colonel Dundas is the withdrawal of all infantry detachments north of Shikarpore, and supplying their place by means of the Scinde Horse, the head-quarters of both regiments being posted at Khanghur. This arrangement I consider to be decidedly judicious, and should his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief concur, I would recommend that it be at once approved and sanctioned. Colonel Dundas has further proposed, that 100 police Belooch horsemen be attached to Major Jacob's command. It is intended, as Colonel Dundas himself explained to me, that this should be effected by a mere transfer of the men already in the service as police, to the immediate control of Major Jacob, a measure to which I cannot see the least objection; on the contrary, it would add to the efficiency

Enclosure 4. (Military.)

ciency of this officer's means to preserve the security of the troublesome frontier line entrusted to his keeping.

123. The rapid transmission of intelligence and reports from post to post along this frontier, and from advanced posts to Shikarpore, is obviously a most important point that should be duly cared for. With this object in view, I think Major Jacob should have ten express camels with riders constantly attached to him, and these may be provided from the Camel Corps, whenever it is disbanded, as I am about to propose.

124. The line of posts on the frontier occupied by parties of the Scinde Irregular Horse, and extending from Kusmore to Kayra Ke Gurry, 120 miles, engaged my attention whilst in Scinde. The protection of our districts bordering on the desert from inroads (chupass) by the freebooters of Cutchee and the tribes inhabiting the hill bordering on that country, must ever depend on the vigilance evinced by the posts in question. The line is extensive, the country arid and jungly, the climate is very hot for many months of the year, and the number of men at each position must necessarily be limited.

125. After full inquiry and consultation with the officer commanding the troops in Scinde, who has lately personally inspected the posts and frontier line in question, I concur in opinion with that officer and Major Jacob, that we should at once direct the latter officer, through the Commissioner, to open a line of road from post to post, and to erect at each post common huts, after the fashion of the country, for his men; he should, moreover, by means of wells, secure an unfailing supply of water at each post.

126. In many places the jungle is continuous for several miles. The cost o clearing should not be great; but even were it so, the advantage of the police and travellers commanding a long vista, would in a great degree compensate for the outlay. In the same manner, huts and water will repay the cost of providing them, both tending to keep the detachments in health, and able to perform the duty expected of them; thus with the line of frontier provided with the above essentials, we may fairly anticipate the establishment of a line of vigilant and effective posts.

127. Major Jacob should be directed to practise every economy, and to report monthly the progress and outlay on these works. If Major Jacob finds that Meer Ali Morad is desirous that through such portions as belong to his territory, the road should be thrown open by means of Major Jacob's workpeople, such, would, perhaps, be the readiest mode for accomplishing it, otherwise the Meer should be requested to undertake it himself.

128. While on the subject of the Scinde Horse, I will refer to the Adjutant-general's letter of the 29th of December last, submitting certain questions for decision, relative to the command allowance to be drawn for the two regiments permanently.

Enclosure 5. (Military.)

129. The two regiments of Scinde Horse are now stationed at the same place, Khougurh, and to them is intrusted the whole defence of the frontier, northward from Shikarpore.

130. I conceive it to be both just and expedient that Major Jacob should retain the immediate command of both regiments, but his allowances for this duty should certainly be more than those of an officer commanding only one regiment, and 1,500 rupees per mensem would not be more than a fair remuneration.

131. I think that for the present it will be better that there be no other commandant for either regiment; but the two seconds in command may properly receive an enhance remuneration of 750 rupees in lieu of 500 rupees per mensem.

132. Upon this point the Government of India may be requested to give us a decision as soon as possible.

133. The head-quarters of the Upper Scinde Command have been established at Shikarpore, and probably there are reasons which render this a preferable place for the purpose to Sukkur. But as the protection of the frontier has now been intrusted to the admirable Scinde Horse, it appears to me that two regiments of native infantry would be a sufficient support in ordinary times, and

that one of the three corps now there might, during the next cold season, be withdrawn.

134. The Scinde Camel Corps or more properly the Scinde Light Infantry, with aiding camels, has its head-quarters at Larkhana, in the rear of Shikarpore and Sukkur. This corps was raised in September 1843, soon after the conquest of Scinde, but his Excellency, Sir Charles Napier, and the Supreme Government being of opinion that the period would arrive when such an expensive body would no longer be required for duty exclusively in Scinde, the Camel Corps was made not a "local" but "general service" body.

135. The period of tranquillity and peace, anticipated by the late Governor of Scinde and the Supreme Government, would seem to have arrived, and my inquiries in Scinde of well informed persons, and especially of the talented officer in command of the corps, Lieutenant Fitzgerald, lead to the conclusion that very considerable reductions may now be made in the Camel Corps; the more so, as since its embodiment in February 1846, the mounted force in Scinde has been rendered more efficient for these frontier duties, by the substitution of an additional regiment of Jacob's Horse for a regiment of regular cavalry, withdrawn. Both regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse are now on the Cutchee frontier, less by one squadron, which is at Hyderabad. The mounted and rural police are daily becoming more efficient. The Boogtee and other predatory tribes that infested the border, are scattered or settled at the plough within it, and, in fact, the frontier of Scinde, facing Kutchee, is not now what it was when the battalion in question was raised and provided with the means of making long and rapid marches on camels during certain seasons of the year. Lieutenant Fitzgerald has been on the frontier for the past five years, and to his opinion I attach much weight, even did not the general service character of the corps, evince the foresight of the late Governor of Scinde and the Supreme Government, as to a period arriving when considerable modifications in its organization might with propriety be made. Both authorities evidently contemplated its entire withdrawal from Scinde to another sphere, if necessary. I am not prepared, however, at present for such an organic change, and will, therefore, only propose that the camel department be abolished, the corps remaining in all other respects as at present, "Light Infantry Battalion." To enable the commanding officer to move a light force, however, I think 10 of the camels with their sarwars, may for the present be retained, attached to the battalion, the remaining sarwars being paid up and discharged, and the commissariat department being directed, in communication with Lieutenant Fitzgerald, to dispose of the remaining camels to the best advantage. Were the whole of the camels and camel department dispensed with, the saving to Government would be 1,04,238 rupees per annum, inclusive of remount, saddle, and various contingencies, as will appear from the enclosed return, dated the 10th February last. We should communicate to Lieutenant Fitzgerald our approbation of the zeal and assiduity he has evinced in the training of the camels, and the good order into which he has brought them and their drivers. The 532 camels attached to the corps are, I am informed, in fine condition. To dispose of such a number, without loss in a short period, may be difficult; and as they are all swift runners, the postmaster in Scinde should be requested to ascertain if on the portion of the Bombay Tappal line towards Scinde, a few may not be substituted with economy and celerity, for the present post runners. This need not interfere with the disposal generally of the camels. The number required for the post-office department may be permanently transferred to it. Independent of the posts of horse along the Scinde frontier, facing Cutchee, Major Jacob has now at Khangur his head-quarters, 901 sabres. We should, therefore, in proposing for the consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief this remodelling of the Camel Corps suggest, that the reduction may be easily met, if necessary, by detaching some horse to Larkhana.

136. The two Beelooch battalions are of the strength of 800 men each, and they each cost about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lacs of rupees per annum. The intention of these battalions is to take up the loose soldiery of the country, and attach them, with their families, to our service and our interests; and it is obvious that this intention can only be fulfilled so long as the corps is composed of men of the province and no others. The annexed returns of the two battalions show that about two-fifths of the corps are inhabitants of Scinde, and a tenth only of the whole can be classed

as

as Beeloochees; very good reason can be given for this disproportion when first raised, and also for the rank of non-commissioned officers being as yet for the most part filled by foreigners, but it is expedient that the attention of the officers commanding these battalions should be directed to the necessity of now endeavouring, as opportunity occurs, to advance the original object of rendering the British service attractive to the military classes of Scinde. I saw the Beeloochees, both in their lines, and on parade at a review, and I am of opinion that they promise well.

137. Hyderabad, I consider to be a very important position. Sir Charles Napier has observed, in a confidential memorandum left on his departure: "If any conspiracies arise, the first attempt made will, in my opinion, be to surprise Hyderabad. I recommend, therefore, that it should be always commanded by a good officer if any apprehension of an insurrection should be entertained." Not only is Hyderabad the capital of the country, and the place where sedition, if it appear at all, is sure to be most rife and active, but it is also a position which commands the navigation of the Indus, midway between the upper and lower parts of the province. Hyderabad, therefore, must always be held in strength, and contain a large magazine.

138. The force stationed at Hyderabad consists of two regiments of native infantry, and a horsed battery of native artillery, together with a squadron of the Scinde Horse. This appears to be ample for every purpose that can be required, but the troops are badly located. One regiment is in the fort, the second in lines, a mile or so outside, and the artillery are detached to the distance of three miles, and occupy the old Presidency compound, afterwards formed into the entrenched camp on the bank of the river.

139. To rectify this defect, it would be very desirable to form a less scattered cantonment at Hyderabad if it be practicable, and I can foresee no insuperable difficulty. I should suppose that space sufficient could be found on the plateau where the barracks are being built; or at all events sufficiently near to allow of these barracks being included, together with the lines of the horse, within the limits. I recommend this measure to the particular attention of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; in a political point of view it would give a permanent character to our position, which the people of the country would not be slow to observe, and by inducing the officers to build houses and surround themselves with the ordinary comforts of dwellings in India, it would contribute, I conceive, materially to the preservation of their health, and take off from the asperity which is attached to service in Scinde, and causes it often to be looked upon with so much distaste. It is impossible to see the rude buildings which are converted into houses for our officers at Hyderabad, and not consider, that under such a fervent sun, and in a climate so pregnant with disease, many a life and constitution must be sacrificed to the want of proper dwellings.

140. A range of magnificent barracks is now in course of construction at Hyderabad. It is calculated for a regiment of European infantry of the full strength of a thousand men, but the buildings are all on so large and roomy a scale, that if completed they would certainly be equal to the accommodation of a regiment and a half, or even 1,600 men, with all appurtenances. The site chosen for these barracks is probably the best that could have been selected within a moderate distance of the fort and town of Hyderabad. It is comparatively elevated, perfectly open and airy, and free from vegetation or the appearance of any noxious matter. The buildings are large and very lofty; and the greatest possible care seems to have been taken to provide the men with every comfort that can be given to them, and to protect them from everything that can injure them. There is a difficulty with regard to the provision of water, as there is none on the plateau where the barracks stand; but this may, I doubt not, be overcome by leading a canal from the Indus, or it might be managed by conveying the requisite supply daily by means of camels or bullocks, from the river. If there is a fault to be found with the plan of these barracks, it is, that the several parts are too much detached from each other, which under a burning sun in the hot season may be found injurious to the health of the men, although, at the same time, it renders the whole more airy.

141. These barracks are estimated to cost more than seven lacs of rupees, and already nearly four lacs have been expended, yet the question still remains to be answered, whether it is necessary or expedient to locate any European troops at Hyderabad. If it be so, then better barracks for them could scarcely have been designed; and though they are costly buildings, the expense would be wisely incurred. But that such a necessity or expediency really exists, I am not prepared to admit. For the immediate security of Hyderabad, a native force is, I imagine, ample. It could put down any sudden insurrection, and nothing more serious ought to occur, if our officers are properly vigilant, without a warning sufficiently long to allow troops to be brought up from Kurrachee. It is true, indeed, that there is no good reason for conluding that the climate of Hyderabad must prove inimical under all circumstances to the European constitution. With such shelter as the barracks now building will afford, the extreme heat would be materially mitigated, and I do not know that heat alone ever constitutes an unhealthy climate. Experience only can determine the real sanitary conditions of this, or of any locality. Such experience as yet is wanting; for in the rare instances in which Europeans have been quartered at Hyderabad, sickness has been generated among them, I believe, from causes independent of the local climate. But no one believes for a moment that Hyderabad is likely to prove so salubrious a station for European troops as Kurrachee; and with the complete navigation now established through the tidal creeks to the Indus, the communication appears to me to be sufficiently certain and speedy to render the constant presence of European troops at any other point, a matter of less moment.

142. Were it then a question now whether barracks should be built at Hydera bad, I should unhesitatingly give my opinion against the measure. But though still far from completion, the buildings are in an advanced state, and of the most superior construction, and it is necessary immediately to determine whether the design shall be carried out to the full, or the work going on be brought to a conclusion short of the original intention. I found the engineers at fault for want of instructions, and compelled to have their people unemployed in consequence; I therefore caused the superintending engineer to be called upon for a statement showing the amount already expended, the amount required to complete the barracks to the full intended extent for the accommodation of an entire regiment, and the amount required so far to complete them as to suffice for a wing, or half a regiment. At the same time I directed him to confine his operations for the present to the completion of barracks for a wing only, and such measures as might be necessary to preserve the other parts already partially built.

Enclosure 7. (Military.)

143. The engineer has given me the following estimate:—

	Rupees.
To complete all, for one wing - - - -	5,79,724
To ditto, and roof the whole - - - -	6,00,000
To complete the whole - - - - -	7,34,050

144. I recommend the medium plan of completing everything required for one wing, and roofing over the other buildings, of which the walls are already raised; and, under all the circumstances I have above endeavoured to describe, I consider it will be advisable to place at Hyderabad a wing of one of the European infantry regiments now at Kurrachee, from the commencement of the next cold season. This wing should be occasionally relieved. The effect upon the people of such movement will be useful; the men themselves thus become more fit for active service; the position of Hyderabad is one to be always held in some strength; and the absence of a wing will relieve Kurrachee from the embarrassment of a number of European soldiers greater than there is accomodation for, if even entire new barracks should be built for one regiment, while two regiments remain within the province. It will certainly be an experiment upon the sanitary condition of Hyderabad as a station for European troops; but in such quarters as these there is not, I would venture to hope, much room for apprehension of an evil result.

145. Kurrachee is described by the late Governor as the most important point in Scinde, the point of communication with Bombay and with the river Indus; in short, our grasp of Scinde, in a military and commercial point of view; the seat of the Government and the spot where magazines should be formed and granaries built.

built. This estimate of the value of Kurrachee in relation to the military occupation of the country is not to be disputed; and it was, therefore, with surprise I found that there were neither magazines nor store-rooms in existence to cover the quantities of stores and materiel of every kind now lying exposed in the open air. I have already brought this matter under the notice of the Board, for it appeared to me to be of too much moment to brook delay; and we have called upon the local authorities to fix upon the most appropriate site, and upon the Military Board to procure an estimate of the expense necessary for the erection of an arsenal to be constructed in the least costly manner consistent with the enclosing sufficient space and affording sufficient cover for the stores, which must always be kept in the principal magazine in Scinde. As an instance of the grievous waste of public property arising from the want of proper cover here, I may mention that I was assured upon the spot that tents, which had cost 13,000 rupees, became in one year so much deteriorated as to be pronounced unserviceable; and I need add nothing more to show the extreme importance of constructing a proper arsenal at Kurrachee with the least possible delay.

146. It appears to have been contemplated by Sir Charles Napier that there should be only two magazines in Scinde, viz., at Kurrachee and at Bukkur, and that the latter should contain only or a little more than the heavy ordnance. I think, however, that it will always be found expedient to maintain a well-supplied depôt at Hyderabad; for, although troops may be conveyed from Kurrachee with facility and rapidity, the transport of stores must always be a work of time; and much embarrassment might be obviated by keeping a considerable stock of equipments and materiel alway prepared in so centrical a position as is presented in Hyderabad.

147. For the purposes of an arsenal the fort is very convenient, and much has already been done to improve the advantages originally possessed. An estimate amounting to 4,092 rupees has, I was informed by Major Peat, been already sanctioned to carry out certain additions and alterations, which are now in progress; and, in addition to these, the superintending engineer proposes to clear a space, 20 feet wide, on the outside of the boundary wall, which should, I consider, be effected.

148. In the beginning of this year the Military Board submitted to us a plan and estimate for clearing out the entire area of the fort of Hyderabad, but at the same time drew our attention to the following remarks made by the superintending engineer in a letter to their address, dated the 22d November 1847:—"There can be no doubt that the interior of the fort would be much improved by the removal of useless buildings, but the expediency of incurring such an expenditure for this purpose must depend upon whether the native troops are to occupy the Pendals, of which there are two sets, on the vicinity of the new European barracks, or garrison the fort."

149. The high walls of the fort must always render the interior hot, and by preventing the free circulation of the air, tend to promote sickness among the inhabitants; in this a crowd of buildings, irregularly thrown together, must materially assist. I am therefore of opinion that, whether the troops be placed within or without the fort, the proposed clearance would be beneficial; but the estimated outlay required is no less a sum than 21,500 rupees. There can, however, be no object in completing the whole operation at once, even if it were practicable to effect it, which I conceive it is not. It is, therefore, deserving of consideration, whether a certain sum, say 4,000 rupees, might not be allowed annually to be thus appropriated, a report being made at the close of each year of the extent of clearance effected, together with a detailed account of the expenditure.

150. The late Governor-general has directed that Bukkur, as a magazine, should be cheaply rendered secure against a *coup de main* for the smallest possible garrison of native troops. The engineers are now engaged in making a survey of the place, in order to plan and estimate such repairs and additions as may be essentially necessary to effect what Lord Hardinge has indicated.

151. It is unnecessary for me to make any remark on the question of a fortress and system of defence for Kurrachee, so strongly advocated by Sir Charles

Napier, as Lord Hardinge has expressed a dicided opinion that this should be postponed.

152. The late Governor of Scinde has observed, "The great secret of health to the European troops in Scinde, and indeed everywhere, is building good barracks, with very high rooms. These are sadly wanted at Kurrachee, where we also want good water, without which there can be no good health." Upon this the Governor-general thus remarks: "In describing the best mode of securing the health of the European troops in Scinde, Sir Charles Napier states that the barracks at Kurrachee, recently built, are too low;" and his Lordship then regrets that the engineer department in building these barracks committed this error.

153. In this there must, I think, be some misapprehension. At Kurrachee there are new barracks building for a troop of horse artillery; the buildings are upper storied of a very superior description, and the plan seems in every way to be unobjectionable. The other barracks at Kurrachee, occupied by the European infantry, have been hastily run up at different times as occasion pressed, and are all at present condemned as unfit for the residence of European soldiers. The best of them are of the most inferior description, and many are in a state scarcely removed from dilapidation. The instruction, then, of Lord Hardinge that the defects of these barracks should be corrected, and should be begun without delay, or, at the latest, next autumn, the original cost and expense of alteration being reported to the Government of India, must be applied to new barracks, since the expenditure of money in alterations on such worthless buildings would be only a useless and unprofitable waste.

154. Sir Charles Napier intended, I believe, after completing the barracks at Hyderabad, and there placing one of the two European infantry regiments assigned to the province, to have commenced a similar range of barracks at Kurrachee for the other. Before he quitted the country the late Governor forwarded to the Governor-general plans and estimates "of expense of new barracks for a European regiment of infantry at Kurrachee, the necessity for the erection of which his Excellency most strongly urged, as the present accommodations for European infantry at the station have been altogether condemned as insufficient and bad." The Governor-general referred the question to this Government, adding, that I should be able to form an opinion on the necessity for erecting new barracks, and of the advantages of the proposed site, during my tour in the province of Scinde.

155. I have not failed carefully to examine and consider this subject, and I am certainly of opinion that new barracks, for at least one regiment of European infantry at Kurrachee, are absolutely necessary. The estimated cost of those designed under the sanction of Sir Charles Napier exceeds six lacs of rupees. The space, however, may be somewhat curtailed, but proper buildings cannot possibly be erected for a less sum than four lacs. I am most unwilling to propose this large expenditure; but I am satisfied that it is necessary, and must be incurred, to secure the health, as well as comfort of our European soldiers in Scinde. The present season, however, is so far passed that nothing can be done in this matter until after the monsoon, but preparations may be made, and materials collected, so as to ensure the completion of the buildings in the course of the ensuing year, and for this, orders should, I consider, be given as soon as the sanction of the Government of India has been obtained.

156. With regard to the site for the new barracks, I am unwilling to speak decidedly. On such a point the experience of those long resident at the place must always be preferable to a hasty observation of a stranger, and I, therefore, should wish to leave this for the consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief. The opinion given by the committee (composed of Colonel Dundas, superintending surgeon Patch, and superintending engineer Peat) is very strong against the site of the present barracks, and cannot lightly be set aside.

157. With respect to water, I imagine there is no urgent want at present of a larger or a better supply than is afforded by the wells. To bring in water by aqueducts would be a costly experiment, and one that after all might fail, while always it must be exposed to the danger indicated by the late Governor-general, viz., that the supply of water would be dependent on a mode of conveyance so easy to be interrupted, and liable to be cut off without the possibility of prevention.

158. Having

158. Having thus viewed the composition and disposition of the force employed in the occupation of Scinde, I proceed to consider the departments connected with it, of store supply and transport, and then to propose a revision of the general staff attached.

159. From the many reports which reached me before I visited Scinde, I was aware that much disorder and irregularity had existed in the commissariat department there. Cases of fraud and embezzlement on the part of contractors and subordinates, and of neglect and carelessness on the part of the superior officers, had been brought from time to time under the notice of this Government, and more than once the opinion had been given and recorded at the Council Board, that the interests of the State were not properly watched and protected in this, the most important branch of the public service connected with the army in the province. Efforts have been made to correct the evils which had become manifest; but so long as the executive administration rested in the Government of Scinde, while a power of formal audit only, without the means to check or control, was established at the Presidency, such efforts had been attended with very little success.

160. Impressed with the conviction that reform was greatly needed, I had directed the Commissary-general to precede me, in order that he might pursue a searching investigation into the present and past state of the department, and be prepared to furnish me with all the information on the subject he might be able to acquire.

161. Major Davidson accordingly joined my camp at Hyderabad, and submitted to me a series of reports, some of which I have caused already to be laid before the Board, and the whole are annexed to this Minute. The result of the Commissary-general's inquiries, so far as they proceeded, in Scinde, exhibits a lamentable extent of peculation, and discovers some of the sources of corruption. The trial and conviction of Fitzsimons, and the pending trials of others of the same class, will, I anticipate, enable him to expose all that so much requires to be reformed in the commissariat of the province. It would have been, perhaps, desirable that the Commissary-general should have remained longer in Scinde, but duties of consequence called for his presence at the Presidency. It will be proper, however, that he should repeat his visit towards the close of this year, and I confidently expect that he will continue steadily to follow up the investigation he has commenced, and ultimately succeed in placing the department he controls upon an incorrupt and economical basis, and bring all the establishments connected with it down to a scale commensurate with our means of maintaining them efficiently, and in order.

162. From the annexed return it will be seen that the total commissariat charges debited to Scinde on the accounts of this Presidency from the year of the conquest to that which has just passed, amount to the following sum:—

In 1843	-	16 lacs.
„ 1844	-	14 „
„ 1845	-	16 „
„ 1846	-	15 „
„ 1847	-	8 „

163. It might be supposed that the Hill campaign in 1845, and the advance on Bhawulpore in 1846, would account, in some measure at least, for the great excess of charge in those years over the following year 1847; but the Commissary-general has stated that the extra expenditure of the commissariat, caused by the Boogtee field force or the Hill campaign in 1845, was only 54,000 rupees, and that caused by the Bhawulpore force in 1846, no more than one lac and 82,000 rupees. It is difficult, therefore, to avoid the conclusion, that the large diminution of commissariat charge in 1847, arises in a great degree from the check of corruption and the increased vigilance on the part of controlling officers, which then began to be exercised. It is remarked by Major Davidson, that immediately after the country became annexed to the British dominions, officers of little or no departmental experience were appointed to the department, and that this gave an impulse to the design of crafty and clever contractors, who, unchecked by or in connivance with the salaried servants of the Government, established a general compact or agency to such an extent, that every contract for supply at Hyderabad was monopolised by a Parsee named Hormusjee Dadabhoy, and at Kurrachee by another

another Parsee named Sorabjee Shapoorjee, and the wealthy merchants of the province itself were effectually deterred from attempting to compete with such a confederacy.

164. With such a system as this in active and constant operation, it was impossible but that the State should sustain heavy losses. The Commissary-general believes that losses can be actually traced and shown, though not susceptible of full demonstration, to the extent of more than six lacs of rupees; and adds that this can only be viewed as an approximation to the real amount of money misappropriated, as no direct or conclusive testimony on the subject is to be procured.

165. It is satisfactory to be assured by the Commissary-general that the contract system has now been put into a healthy state, and that with ordinary care and attention on the part of the executive officers, such irregularities and frauds as have heretofore been committed, cannot be renewed. The current commissariat annual expenditure is estimated at about eight lacs of rupees, and this, as I shall presently explain, is susceptible of material reduction.

166. I am by no means content, however, to leave matters in their present state. Reform has merely been indicated rather than established, and unless it be carried on under strict, able and thoroughly upright superintendence, and watched with unceasing and uncompromising vigilance, it will speedily be thwarted and rendered abortive.

167. I think, therefore, it is of much importance that for the purpose of immediate control over the commissariat department in Scinde, an officer should be introduced who has not been accustomed to tolerate or disregard abuses going on around him; and if, on looking through the list of officers of standing now in the department, I cannot find one who is available, or, if available, who is judged to be quite competent to grapple with so arduous a duty, I would propose to select for this responsible situation, one out of the department in whose untiring exertions in the correction of abuses and corruption entire confidence may be felt. In making this proposition, I do not overlook the standing order, which prescribes that every officer "on his first appointment to the commissariat, shall enter the department at the bottom of the junior grade;" but I conceive the present to be a special case, the importance of which fully justifies a departure from ordinary rules. I do not doubt that integrity is a quality common to all officers of our army in the commissariat, but I apprehend that here, as in all other parts of India, there is not generally established on the part of these officers a sufficient check over the dishonesty of natives, and others subordinate to them in the department. It is in this that I consider Major Blenkins to have failed; and, while I accord to him much credit for his successful exertions to supply the troops with vegetables in the arid climate of Kurrachee, and the formation of the extensive and productive gardens he has established, I am compelled to decide that his removal from his present office is a measure of imperative necessity. He will revert to his place as a sub-assistant in the department, and the Commissary-general will inform us at what station his services can be most usefully applied.

168. In justice to Major Blenkins, it must be noticed that he cannot be held responsible for the commissariat transactions at Hyderabad or in Upper Scinde, those at Kurrachee only having until recently been under his control. The singular system of each commissariat officer acting independently, and rendering his accounts separately, was long persevered in, and was not changed until the manifest evil of such a system became too glaring to be longer overlooked or tolerated. The officer in charge at Hyderabad during the times of peculation and corruption, was Lieutenant Johnston, who has since been compelled to leave the country from ill health. His integrity has never been impeached; his zeal and industry were marked; but he failed in the same manner as Major Blenkins, in ability to detect and check the dishonesty of those about him and beneath him.

169. The Assistant Commissary-general in Scinde is the principal executive commissariat officer of the province, and for this office I propose to select a man of approved ability hitherto unconnected with the department. He may not bring to the arduous task assigned to him a knowledge of details, but this, a man of business habits readily acquires; and he will have the advantage of being unfettered by any departmental prejudices or prepossessions, and be able in consequence

consequence to exercise a more independent and salutary control over all the subordinate establishment.

170. The Assistant Commissary-general, on whom must devolve the management and responsibility attending the department throughout the province, should not, I consider, be too much hampered by the local and secondary duties of bazar master. I propose therefore to appoint a sub-assistant for the charge of the bazars at Kurrachee, in addition to the two sub-assistants stationed at Hyderabad and at Shikarpore. This may possibly be arranged without increasing the establishment of the residency; but should this not be practicable, still it seems to be essentially necessary; and moreover it will be met by the reduction of the commissariat agency attached to the camel corps at Larkhana, which under any circumstances should at once be abolished as altogether superfluous.

171. The departmental charges which I now propose, are all, I believe, within the scope of our own authority; and should the arrangement be resolved upon by the Board, I would at once proceed to name officers for the assigned duties.

172. The several reports made to me when in Scinde, by the Commissary-general, are attached to this Minute; and I will here only touch on those points in them which require our consideration and decision, or which call for particular remark.

173. After attentively considering the two reports, marked Nos. 2 and 3, I arrived at the conclusion, that the suggested reductions were reasonable and practicable. The first, No. 2, refers to the establishment of what is termed sick carriage, meaning dooleys and bearers attached to the force. I observe that there are at present 1,323 bearers, with a proportion of 1st and 2d muccadums, on public pay. The Commissary-general proposes to reduce this number to 600, and in this proposition the officer commanding in Scinde, Colonel Dundas, concurs.

174. It was in agitation last year to reduce the number of dooley bearers of such a standard as would allow 5,000 men to take the field fully equipped, and leave enough behind for all garrison duties. This standard was calculated to be 1,224, being a reduction of 474 upon the number then in the province.

175. We are now advised by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the establishment proposed by the Commissary-general will, in consequence of the limited number now allowed to troops when on the march, suffice to equip about 6,000 men. There can, therefore, be hardly a question that this reduction is practicable and expedient, and it should, I consider, be forthwith carried into effect. Enclosure 9. (Military.)

176. I am aware that the late Governor of Scinde was reluctant to allow of any reduction in the establishment of bearers, arguing that the power of promptly making war should be rigidly preserved. But to this it may be reasonably replied, that it is quite impracticable for any state to maintain its army on a war footing constantly in time of peace, and if the means are possessed of promptly equipping such a force as can with any show of probability be expected to be called out at any time for service, sufficient has been done for all purposes of real efficiency and security.

177. In considering this subject, I have not been unmindful of Sir Charles Napier's proposal to train a corps of Scindee bearers; but from all I have been able to learn, I am satisfied that the experiment, which must be costly, is likely to end in failure and disappointment. The commissariat officers in Scinde, however, may direct their attention to the possibility of employing natives of the country in this capacity; and it may also be worthy of consideration, whether men accustomed to the carrying of dooleys might not be induced by grants of land to settle and colonise: but this is a question belonging rather to the general administration of the country than to the commissariat department of the army.

178. The report, No. 3, of the Commissary-general relates to the establishment of draft bullocks maintained in Scinde. The artillery in the province is provided for draft with either horses or mules; and, consequently, bullocks are not wanted for this purpose. The bullocks are used for the conveyance of stores to and from the Bunder at Kurrachee and at Hyderabad, and for local station work of various kinds at those stations and at Shikarpore. This description of cattle is more

more hardy than the camel, and its services are evidently of value quite commensurate with the cost of maintenance. I am of opinion, therefore, that for this year at least we may be content with a reduction to the extent proposed by the Commissary-general, viz., from 590 head to 500; and as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has intimated his concurrence in this opinion, orders may at once be issued accordingly.

179. Although it is not in any manner under the management or control of the commissariat officers, yet as it certainly is a part, and a very important part, of the commissariat provision for the use of the force in Scinde, I shall here consider the camel baggage corps, which forms the subject of Major Davidson's Report, No. 4. Sir Charles Napier has always expressed a very strong and decided opinion in favour of this corps. In his last memorandum, dated 29th September 1847, the late Governor observed, "There is but one really economical way to provide carriage for the sudden movement of 6,000 troops, or for any movement in peace or war. It is by keeping in complete and perfect order the camel baggage corps. When not used for the carriage of baggage, it is efficient as an irregular corps of infantry, or even more so, as its camels would enable it to make, on an emergency, a long forced march."

180. Lord Hardinge also has remarked that, in his opinion, the corps is a valuable improvement on the ordinary system pursued in India.

181. Fully conscious of the importance of the subject, I felt it to be necessary to investigate it thoroughly, and from the inquiries I have made, and from what I myself saw when in Scinde, I am quite convinced that the camel baggage corps is a burthen on the finances of the State, greater than any service to be derived from it can possibly commensurate.

182. The corps was raised in September 1844, and from that date to the end of the year 1847, it has cost nearly 10 lacs of rupees, as is shown in a detailed statement rendered to me by the officer in command of the corps, and annexed to this Minute. The strength of the corps is now fixed at 1,000 camels, and its current annual charge is not much short of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of rupees.

183. I have obtained a short abstract of the work which the corps has performed since the commencement. It proved a most useful appendage to the field force in the Hills in 1845, and again to the force in 1846, which advanced to Bhawulpore. It cannot be doubted that, in the field, a trained and disciplined body of carriage cattle will do more work, do the work more regularly and efficiently, and with less casualty, than an equal number of contract or commissariat camels; and this was fully proved, I believe, by contrasts drawn between the performance of the baggage corps cattle and the commissariat cattle on the long marches from Tatta to Roree, and Roree to Bhawulpore. But admitting this fully, if we turn to the statement of work performed by the baggage corps in time of peace, we find it to be exceedingly small, and its value must be trifling. The real question, therefore, for consideration is, whether the State can afford to maintain constantly in time of peace a costly body, in order to ensure the means of prompt and convenient movement in time of war, or on great and sudden emergencies; and this question must, I conceive, be determined on the same principle as has been applied to the somewhat analogous question of establishing at the principal stations of India large depôts of Government cattle, viz., that the State cannot, without ruin to its finances, keep its army in peace on the same footing as in war. To an army in the field a camel baggage corps may be not only a most useful but an economical appendage; but to an army in garrison it must, I conceive, be pronounced an expensive and unprofitable adjunct.

184. I do not for a moment dispute the perfect justice of the principle, that in Scinde we should be always prepared with the means of promptly making war; but I do not consider the maintenance of the baggage corps to follow as a necessity upon the admission of this principle. I find, from the Commissary-general's report, that 1,000 camels might be kept up as the property of Government, and attached to the commissariat for the constant use of the troops, at the monthly cost of 10,800 rupees, being only about half the cost of the baggage corps. And, moreover, I can perceive no reason for supposing that even the field-work would not be quite as well performed, or even better, by cattle so kept up, than by a corps constituted like this baggage corps. The two main conditions of its constitution

tution are, first, that the camels are the property of the State, and kept in a state of equal readiness and efficiency for service in peace and in war; and, second, that the keepers or drivers of the camels are also soldiers armed, drilled, and able to defend their charge against robbers or in face of an enemy. The first of these conditions can be perfectly fulfilled in a commissariat depôt; the second condition, the power of self defence, appears to me, and is considered by the best judges whom I have been able to consult, to rest on a fallacy. In the first place, good camelmen are not a race who will submit to the drill and discipline of a soldier; in the second place, good soldiers can rarely be found possessing any knowledge of the care and management of camels; and the attempt to combine the two qualifications in one individual must, I venture decidedly to assert, be fatal to the efficiency of both. The care of the camel in India is an art of difficult acquirement, and scarcely ever found but in those accustomed to its practice from their childhood. It is impossible to graft it on the drilled sepoy, and it is equally impracticable, I conceive, to drill the rude camelman into a disciplined soldier.

185. We have before us a report from Colonel Dundas on the present state of the camel baggage corps, from which I beg to quote in the margin* a passage strongly corroborating the view I have above stated. I inspected, myself, detachments of the corps, and the appearance they presented answered exactly to the description of them given by Colonel Dundas. Were such camels as were mustered for my inspection at Hyderabad, and at Tatta, brought forward and tendered for service by any contractor, I am confident that the whole would be indignantly rejected by any commanding officer who had the power of rejecting them.

* *See* below.

186. I conclude, then, that the corps has been raised on a faulty principle; that as an experiment it has failed; that the cost of its maintenance far exceeds the service to be derived from it, even were it perfectly efficient; and, consequently, that the interests of the State require it to be abolished as soon as possible.

187. The

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* "I have in consequence of various reports that reached me from time to time, touching the state of the camels attached to the baggage corps, made a point of both inspecting and making use of portions of it, stationed in Central and Upper Scinde; at Kurrachee also, and on route to Tatta in December last, I had an opportunity of seeing a large number of the camels stationed in Lower Scinde, and fromwhat I have observed throughout I consider it my duty to bring to his Excellency's notice my opinion that the corps, in its present state, both as regards internal system and efficiency as a means of transport, is rather a burthen than a service to the State.

"Two-thirds of the camels are so weakly and ill conditioned, that they can with difficulty carry the old regulation load of 280 lbs., far less than at present allowed, viz., 320 lbs. of soldiers' baggage, or 400 lbs. of commissariat supplies. Thirty-six of the best at Shikarpore accompanied me on a fifteen days' tour from that place along the frontier, and although the animals worked under the two-fold advantages of being lightly laden and travelling over good roads, by regular marches, still they were the constant means of detention on the line of march, and out of even that small number, two died and one could not keep up, though there were several spare ones to assist.

"It will very naturally be asked to what this is attributable, and how animals that in December 1845 were strong and healthy, having been just purchased at an average cost of 80 rupees each, are now, even though so lightly worked as the corps has been since April 1846, in such a miserable condition as to barely average a worth of 20 rupees each. Two reasons have been assigned as the cause of this, the one is, that about eight months since, in consequence of the heavy expenses of the corps, such camels as were not actually at work were deprived of grain, and subsisted on what the grazing ground afforded; the other is, that the generality of the men of which the corps is composed, from the native officer downwards, are totally unacquainted with the habits and treatment of the animals under their charge, and cannot, therefore, do them justice. That the former reason does not altogether claim credence is exemplified by the state of the animals obtainable anywhere throughout the province from north to south, which get no grain when idle, and yet at the shortest notice are ready to accompany a regiment to any distance, carrying without difficulty near 400 lbs. of baggage without, comparatively speaking, giving any trouble on the line of march; these camels are attended by men by birth Surwans or Jhuts as they are called in Scinde, whose sole means of livelihood is the care and treatment of camels. The system in the baggage corps is different, and has been considered by experienced officers, as well as natives of consideration in the province, as the most important if not the true cause of failure in maintaining the health and efficiency of the camels, for the several ranks in the corps are composed of various castes, chiefly from the north-west province of Hindostan, the greater part of whom are unacquainted with the mode of treating the animals entrusted to their charge, and being enlisted to fulfil the joint duties of camelman and soldier, cannot give their undivided attention to the study of them. Admitting that it is possible for these men to acquire a knowledge of how to treat camels, they have not the means of attaining it, for it is not arrived at by experience unless aided by skill; often a camel declines in health or dies, whilst the man in charge of him is ignorant as before of the cause of death."

187. The late Governor-general, in his memorandum of the 3d January, recommends that a comparison be drawn between the expense required to move 1,000 infantry at the public charge in Scinde on the Bombay system, and that of the baggage corps.

188. I have already shown that the camels of the baggage corps cost the State about 20 rupees each per mensem, while camels in commissariat charge, under the ordinary system, would only cost 10 rupees each. Contract camels can usually be had for 15 rupees per mensem, and consequently, further calculation must be unnecessary to show that the baggage corps, whatever might be its advantages otherwise, is the dearest mode of providing carriage which could be devised.

189. If it be determined to abolish the camel corps, the process of reduction and disposal of the animals and men will require to be carefully conducted. A careful selection should be made of the best of the camels to be made over to the commissariat, and retained as the property of the Government in depôts, at such points as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may fix upon as most eligible. In carrying out this measure, attention must be paid to the views of Lord Hardinge, who has observed that "a portion of the force must be locked up in garrisons. In the tranquil state of Scinde, if conveyance for the baggage at certain points be equal to the supply of small moveable bodies not exceeding 350 in the aggregate, it will be ample." Upon this point, also, the following remarks of the Commissary-general appear to be judicious: "In deciding in what extent a Government establishment for camels should be kept up, the following circumstances should be kept in view. The inhabitants of Scinde have long been noted for the number of camels which they breed; many of them are of a superior description, although generally inferior in strength to the camels of Manvai, Cutch, or Affghanistan.

"Although, on our first connexion with Scinde, the jagheerdars and owners of camels refused to render any assistance to the commissariat, either in obtaining camels for purchase or for hire, stating that they had none to spare, whereas it was well known that they had large droves of them grazing in the hills, this distrust has now greatly abated, and camels for hire or for purchase can at the present moment be had to a large extent at the several military stations in Scinde, and such officers as have employed camels from the inhabitants of the country report most favourably the manner in which their baggage has been received.

"The 9th and 19th regiments, on landing at Kurrachee, hired many camels from camel owners for the transport of the baggage; and having requested the opinion of the commanding officers of these regiments, I now submit the report from the commanding officer of the 19th regiment, from which it will be seen that the camels and their owners gave much satisfaction on the march.

"It appears to me to be very desirable that this feeling of confidence should be improved by every means in our power, as it will not only increase the welfare and comfort of the inhabitants of Scinde, but will enable the Government ere long to have an efficient command over the whole camel carriage of the country.

"From the minute inquiries which I have made, I believe no difficulty will be experienced in collecting 300 to 400 camels for hire at Kurrachee in three or four days' time; an equal number can be had as readily at Hyderabad, and camels even to a much greater extent, at Shikarpoor or Sukkur, are always procurable. The rate of hire varies from 12 to 15 rupees each per mensem.

"It is therefore reasonable to suppose that efficient commissariat officers, knowing the resources of their districts thoroughly, would be enabled to dispense with the assistance of a Government establishment of camels, and in which opinion the present Assistant Commissary-general in Scinde coincides. Major Blenki s reports to me, 'I think there is no occasion to keep up any camels in Scinde; at a few days notice, with the assistance of the collectors, any reasonable number could be procured for hire. I doubt there would be any use in keeping up a camel establishment in Scinde.'"

190. With the camels of the baggage corps in our hands, it will be expedient, I consider, to form depôts of Government cattle at certain points; but the attention of our commissariat officers should be unremitting in obtaining a perfect knowledge and a complete command of the resources of the country to supply camels whenever needed, and in such a country as Scinde there ought not to be any difficulty in effecting this always in a short space of time, and in almost unlimited

unlimited quantities. In the rear of Sindh, and in the contiguous friendly states of the Rajpoots and of Bhowalpoor, large numbers of the best camels in India are bred.

191. The men of the baggage corps receive neither batta, clothing, nor pension from the State, and may be readily disbanded, a gratuity of some months' pay probably being accorded to them. The volunteers from the line may be returned to their respective regiments.

192. There are three elephants attached to the baggage corps, and kept at Hyderabad, which were the property of the ex-Ameers; they seem to be employed in no particular manner, and to do scarcely any work. The Commissary-general recommends their removal to Belgaum; but I am not satisfied that more use could be made of them there than in Scinde, and their maintenance would probably be more expensive. If they cannot be turned to any useful account it might be better to sell them at once.

193. The Commissary-general's Report, No. 1, refers to the supply of boats and tonnage for the public service at Kurrachee. This subject has already been partially brought to our notice by a correspondence between the Commissioner and the officer commanding the troops in Scinde, relative to the duties and position of the harbour-master. I am unable to recognise the necessity for this office, which, with the establishment attached to it, may, I consider, be reduced, the provision of boats when required being arranged and effected by the commissariat department, as at all our ports in India.

194. But though I see no occasion for such an office as that of harbour-master, nevertheless I am of opinion that the presence of an officer of the navy at Kurrachee is always desirable. The communication with shipping in the offing is often a matter of difficulty, and requiring to be directed by naval men. The Superintendent of the Indian Navy should be enjoined to regard this as a point of consequence, and at the same time we may request that the boats we have ordered to be built for service in Kurrachee Harbour be expedited as much as possible.

195. The Commissary-general's Report, No. 5, upon the Kurrachee Bazar, is satisfactory. For the continued improvement of this bazar, a sum not exceeding 1,200 rupees might be allowed from the abkaree collections, to be laid out under the directions of the commanding officer, and duly and fully accounted for periodically.

196. Next to the commissariat, the flotilla on the Indus is the most prominent and important department connected with the military administration and occupation of the province. This flotilla, the navy of Scinde, consists of 10 steam-vessels, all of iron, and of small draught of water, and to three of those most recently built flats are attached of corresponding size to be towed or lashed alongside. The services of these vessels are constantly engaged in the transport of men and stores from point to point, and the returns of their services during past years, which I have called for but have not yet received, will I believe fully prove that the value of the establishment is commensurate, and even more than commensurate with the expense.

197. It must be remembered that in Scinde there are no roads practicable for any distance by wheeled carriages. When troops move by land the baggage must be carried on camels. To move one regiment of European infantry, about 400 of these animals must be provided, and then they cannot march much more than 12 miles a day. The Indus may be called the great highway of the province; two steamers of the size and power of the "Napier," with flats attached, can carry the same regiment with all its followers, camp equipage, and baggage, at the rate of 50 miles a day up the stream, and 100 miles a day down. The steamers burn only wood; they are cheaply kept and navigated, and more can hardly be required in evidence of the extreme utility and economy also of such an appendage to our military means in Scinde.

198. The expenses of the flotilla are included in the general military charges of the province, to which, indeed, they properly appertain, although the establishment is considered a part of the Indian navy, and therefore brought under the head of marine charges in the books of the Presidency. These expenses are set down at the following sums:—

In 1843	- - - -	$2\frac{3}{4}$ lacs.	
„ 1844	- - - -	$4\frac{1}{4}$ „	
„ 1845	- - - -	$4\frac{1}{4}$ „	
„ 1846	- - - -	5 „	estimated.
„ 1847	- - - -	5 „	„

199. Looking at the flotilla merely as a means of transport, its charge is not much more than twice that of the camel baggage corps, a thousand strong, and only equal to the expense of maintaining a depôt of 5,000 camels, the property of the State. If the services performed by the flotilla be compared with what might be effected with 5,000 camels, the superior economy of the water over the land conveyance will be abundantly manifest.

200. I do not, therefore, advocate any reduction of the flotilla, but many of the vessels belonging to it are imperfectly adapted to the work, and might be advantageously exchanged for those of a newer and better form. Captain Powell, an able officer, who has commanded the flotilla for several years, is about to send in a report containing the result of his observations of the performance of the present vessels, and his suggestions for improvements. This report will pass through the hands of Sir Robert Oliver, and we shall receive from him the benefit of his remarks; and then I consider it will be expedient to urge the Honourable Court to take the subject into their consideration, with a view to building several new vessels for the Indus, to supply the place of those now fast wearing out, and becoming, as to their machinery and construction, obsolete.

201. The flotilla appeared to be in excellent order, the vessels to be very well managed and handled, and the navigation of the river to be perfectly understood. I inspected the head quarters at Kotree, near Hyderabad, and found everything in a good state. Captain Powell has succeeded in forming a small factory, where repairs of a trivial nature, and some even of a more important kind, can be effected. This factory should be supported, and whatever aid is requisite given to it from the Presidency, for it is obviously of great moment to have the means on the spot of repairing damages which otherwise would cause the vessels to be laid up, and sent down in a crippled state to Bombay.

202. At Kotree there is a fort, or rather a walled inclosure, intended to contain store-rooms, an hospital, and quarters for officers. The officers, however, have preferred to construct houses for themselves, and for all other purposes the space within the inclosure is far too extensive. The fort, as it is termed, has cost, I believe, about a lac and a half of rupees; it is infested to the greatest degree by white ants, and in imminent danger of being undermined by the stream of the river. In three or four years it will probably be destroyed, but in the meanwhile the establishment at Kotree had better, perhaps, be allowed to remain as it is. If the head quarters of the flotilla are removed, I think it should only be to the opposite side of the river, near the intrenched camp, which would present great facilities for the accommodation of the people, and erection of work-sheds, and any other buildings required. Sir Charles Napier has recommended that the head quarters should be removed to Wagordar, situated on the tidal creeks not far from Kurrachee. On this point I consulted Captain Powell, but he did not seem to consider that any advantage could be gained by this move; and I am unable to discover the reasons which may have led the late Governor of Scinde to recommend it. Hyderabad is, I think, an admirable position for the flotilla establishments, and there they should be maintained, but they would be better placed on the same side of the river as the troops, if it were practicable so to locate them.

203. Sir Charles Napier has recorded his opinion that the steam vessels for the Indus should be built solely with a view to commerce. If it be necessary to make any distinction, I should rather say that they should be constructed for the purpose of conveying troops and stores, which must be their principal employment, while their commercial uses can be only occasional. But, in practice, I apprehend the same vessels can readily be converted for either object, and consequently it is unnecessary to discuss this point. There is one thing, however, which requires to be particularly noticed, viz., the inability of any of the iron vessels to carry guns, or heavy ordnance stores of any kind. To supply this defect, it is only necessary to have wooden platforms to be towed, one of which is already

already in the river, and may serve as a model; such wooden flats might be easily made to take horses, and might usefully be applied to the conveyance from place to place of Government grain.

204. The vessels of the Indus flotilla effect the passage from the principal streams of the Delta of the river to Ghesree Bunder, which is scarcely five miles from the cantonment of Kurrachee, through a series of tidal creeks, forming a natural canal, free from obstructions and always practicable. The valuable discovery of this passage was only made a year ago; it is most important that it should be thoroughly well known, in order that it may at any time be made available; and with this view I have already, with the Board's concurrence, directed the Superintendent of the Indian Navy to detach a qualified officer to survey the creeks, and watch the effect upon them of the annual inundation. The report of this survey will be most interesting.

205. The flotilla suffers much from there being no spot available to them on which vessels can be hauled up for examination, cleaning and repair. The Superintendent of the Indian Navy should be requested to consider this, and report to us by what means this want can be supplied.

206. It is unnecessary for me to allude here to the experimental voyages which have been made and are making in the upper part of the Indus and in the five rivers. They have not yet been successful, but the failure has not been of that kind to forbid the hope of a more favourable result from future trials; and, therefore, these should not be abandoned. It will probably be found that for a perfect system of steam communication along the Indus and through the Punjab, three distinct sets of boats will be required, viz., first from the sea to Sukkur, second from Sukkur to Mittenkote; and third from Mittenkote to Ferozepore or any point upon the rivers above Mittenkote.

207. It now only remains for me to notice the general staff attached to the force which occupies the province.

208. Scinde being annexed to the Bombay Government, and the province incorporated as a part of the territorities dependant on the Bombay Presidency, the list of staff appointments and offices there should, I think, be revised with a view to abolish such as may be found unnecessary, and so to modify the whole as to bring them severally into a position of due subordination to the head quarters of the army, to the presidency departments, and to the Government.

209. The troops in Scinde should, I am of opinion, be considered as forming the fourth division of the Bombay army, and a general officer should be added to the divisional staff of the Presidency for its command. Attached to the general officer there should, of course, be an aid-de-camp, and for the duties of the division there should be an officer of the adjutant-general's department, an officer of the quartermaster-general's department, and a deputy judge advocate-general; an interpreter is, I conceive, unnecessary, or at all events not more necessary here than in other divisions. The head-quarters of the Scinde division should be fixed at Kurrachee; and looking at the strength of the brigade there, I would rather recommend the station command to be placed in the hands of a brigadier of the second class, as at Poona, than assign it to the general officer of the division, as at Ahmedabad and Belgaum. The station of Hyderabad appears to me to be of sufficient importance to require the constant presence of an officer of rank, and I would propose to constitute this a brigade command of the second class. The command in Upper Scinde, Shikarpoor being the chief station, should I conceive be of the first class, suitable for an officer not only of rank and experience, but selected for his qualifications to be intrusted with the charge of that exposed frontier, on the integrity of which depends the security of the whole province. There would thus be three brigades established in the Scinde division, two of the second class, and one of the first; and each brigade must, of course, have its major of brigade.

210. The senior officer of artillery in the province should, as elsewhere, command the whole of that arm, and for the conduct of details a subaltern officer should be attached to him as adjutant and quartermaster of artillery in Scinde.

211. For the engineer department, a superintending engineer with three executive officers, having three distinct circles of duty, the lower, middle, and upper

circles of the province, would be the most regular and most efficient arrangement. Assistants to the executive engineers may be attached as required.

212. For the commissariat department there should be an assistant commissary-general in charge of the duties belonging to the commissariat throughout the province, and three sub-assistants subordinate to him, stationed at Kurrachee, Hyderabad and Shikarpoor. There should be a commissary of ordnance at Kurrachee, and a deputy commissary either at Hyderabad or at Sukkur, as may be determined by the extent of the magazine formed at either place. A warrant officer will probably be sufficient for the care of the third depôt of stores.

213. For the medical staff there should be a superintending surgeon for the division, and a surgeon for the staff and the charge of the medical stores at Kurrachee.

214. I annex a list of the staff as now existing, and as I propose it should be. The appointments I would abolish in the military department are only those of the civil judge-advocate and his deputy, and the Persian interpreter. The salaries marked in the proposed list are either parts of our territories, or such as I consider would be proper for the peculiar duties to be performed ; and it will be observed that the total expense of the staff, arranged as I propose, is considerably less than that of the staff as at present constituted.

215. It may perhaps be convenient that Cutch, and the station of Bhooj should be attached to the Scinde, instead of the northern division of the army, and it may be so arranged and ordered, if his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief considers it advisable.

216. On several occasions I have experienced inconvenience from the absence of important documents, which ought to have been on the records of the late Scinde Government. I may instance those relating to matters which bear on the proposed treaty with Meer Allee Moorad and on the Kulhee campaign.

217. The Commissioner is of opinion that much correspondence passed between Sir Charles Napier and the Governor-general or the Government of India, of which no copies were retained on the official records of the Scinde Government. It is very desirable that this deficiency should be supplied, and to enable the Commissioner to specify the missing documents, the Government of India should be requested to have prepared and forward to us a list of all Scinde papers in their possession.

(signed) *G. Clerk.*

24 April 1848.

No. 86 of 1848.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *H. M. Elliot*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

With reference to my letter, No. 28, dated the 9th February last, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, to be laid before the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a minute recorded on the 24th ultimo by the Honourable the Governor of this Presidency, containing the views and sentiments of his Honor on the past and future administration of the province of Scinde.

2. I am at the same time desired to forward, as an accompaniment to the foregoing minute, a copy of the various documents enumerated in the accompanying list, having reference to Scinde affairs.

In transmitting these documents I am instructed to solicit the attention of his Lordship in Council to the concluding paragraph of Mr. Clerk's minute, and to request that his Lordship in Council will be pleased to cause this Government to be furnished with a list of all papers relating to Scinde.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle, 1 May 1848. (signed) *A. Malet,*
Chief Secretary.

LIST

LIST of Papers accompanying Letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 1st May 1848, No. 86.

Minute by the Honourable the Governor, dated the 24th April 1848.

Minute by the Honourable L. R. Reid, dated the 30th April 1848.

Minute by the Honourable J. P. Willoughby, dated the 2d May 1848.

Appendices, Civil and Military, to the Honourable the Governor's Minute, dated 24th April 1848, relative to the past and future administration of Scinde.

Commissioner's Report on the condition and mode of administration in the province of Scinde.

(A.) Memorandum of the Commissioner for the guidance of the Secretary, dated the 9th October 1847.

(B.) Replies to revenue queries by the Collectors of Hyderabad, Shikarpore, and Kurrachee.

(BB.) Report on the pergunnah of Chandookah, by Lieutenant James, deputy collector.

(BBB.) Memorandums on pearl banks and fishery, sea fishery, and salt depôts.

(C.) Memoranda relating to public gardens.

(D.) Report of Major Scott, the Superintendent of Canals and Forests.

(E.) Letter from Major Scott, Superintendent of Canals, with extract exemplifying his tabular statistical statements.

(F.) Civil justice.

(G.) Criminal justice.

(H.) Police.

(I.) Trade and manufactures.

(K.) Return of principal public buildings constructed in Scinde since the acquisition of the province.

(L.) Summary: Receipts and civil disbursements under all heads for the years 1843 to 1847.

(M.) Lists of all officers, covenanted and uncovenanted, on civil employ in Scinde, Kurrachee.

(N.) General queries.

(O.) Lists and reports on the men of influence and rank in the province.

(True copy.)

(signed) *A. Malet*, Chief Secretary.

II.

II. Commissioner's Report.

Commissioner's Report on the Condition and Mode of Administration in the Province of *Scinde*.

No. 3,886 of 1847.—Political Department.

From the Commissioner in *Scinde* to the Honourable *G. Russell Clerk*, Governor and President in Council, *Bombay*.

Honourable Sir,

Introductory.

1. In order that you may be placed in possession, on your arrival in this province, of such information as to its condition and mode of administration as may supply you with the materials for framing a plan for its future civil government, I do myself the honour to submit the result of the inquiries instituted by me with that view, in as complete a form as the shortness of my residence in the province, and my previous unacquaintance with its circumstances, will permit.

Course pursued for collecting information.

2. The course which I have adopted for this purpose has been to address queries on the various subjects, administrative and statistical, on which it occurred to me that information would be required, to those officers whose duties and position afforded them the means of furnishing it. Their replies will be found in the documents appended to this report; to these I beg to refer for the elucidation of details. My own observations will be confined to a general view of their result, and to such remarks and suggestions as arise out of it.

Boundaries of the province.

3. The British province of Scinde has the States of Khelat on the west and north, Mooltan, Bhawulpoor, H. H. Meer Ali Moorad, Jessulmere, Balmair, and Cutch on the north-east, east, and south-east, and the sea on the south and south-west. With the exception of its seaward boundary, a mountainous chain on the west, and those parts adjoining the country of Meer Ali Moorad and the Nawab of Bhawulpoor, its immediate frontier is desert. Its characteristic feature is the Indus, which flows through its centre, and the canals diverging from that river. To the southward it extends on either side of the Indus; to the northward, with the exception of a small tract immediately above Roree, it is met on the eastern bank by the territory of Meer Ali Moorad. Its length from north to south may be about 400 miles; its breadth does not much exceed 40 miles in the upper portion, but extends from 200 to 250 in the lower and larger portion; the average breadth may be about 120, which would give 48,000 square miles for its superficial area; of this, however, a large proportion, beyond the influence of the river or in the vicinity of the sea, is sandy desert or salt morass. That which is cultivated and subjected to irrigation is for the most part a productive alluvial soil.

Characteristic feature, river Indus.

Estimate of length, breadth, and superficial area.

Soil and climate.

The climate is remarkably dry, colder than most parts of India in the cold season, and hotter in the hot season. Rain falls seldom, but very heavily when it does fall.

Products.

The produce is similar to that of India, bajree and jowaree being the principal early crops, and wheat and barley the principal late crops, the former most prevalent in the upper, the latter in the lower portion. Rice is grown partially to the northward, but more extensively in the low southern part towards the sea. In favourable localities, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, and tobacco are raised, though not to a great extent or for exportation; opium might be cultivated in some places with success, but is prohibited.

Estimate of population.

The population is estimated to amount to 1,274,732, which, taking the area as above computed at 48,000 square miles, would give nearly 27 to the square mile. With reference, however, to the prevalent opinion as to the deficiency of population, and the large portion of the surface occupied by desert and morass, I should be inclined to think even this moderate proportion a high estimate.

Its composition.

The population is composed of Scindees, Belochees, and Hindoos; the two former profess the Mahomedan faith, the Scindees being supposed to have been converted to it from Hinduism. The Scindees and Hindoos are the more industrious and peaceable races, the Belochees the more warlike and turbulent. The Hindoos are chiefly occupied in trade, the others in agriculture and fishing.

4. The

4. The province is divided into three collectorates, Shikarpoor, to the north, situated, with the exception of a small portion, on the western bank of the Indus; and Hyderabad and Kurrachee to the south, situated respectively on the eastern and western banks. Their average revenues, as realised by the collectors for the three official years intervening between the present year and that of the conquest, were:— Territorial divisions and their revenues.

	Rupees.
Shikarpoor - - - - - - - -	10,66,000
Hyderabad - - - - - - - -	10,68,545
Kurrachee - - - - - - - -	6,18,940
Rs.	27,53,485

Besides the above, a small detached district to the north of the river is managed by the political agent in Cutch, and there is a separate collector for sea customs.

5. The principal sources from which the revenue is now derived are, land, fisheries, sea and frontier customs, excise on spirits and drugs, judicial fees, fines, and miscellaneous items. Town and transit duties, which formerly existed, have been abolished, as also many inconsiderable and partial cesses prevalent under the late Government. Principal sources of revenue.

6. The population is not, as in India, divided into village communities, each having its hereditary establishment for the management of its affairs; nor are there any hereditary district establishments. The heads of tribes and castes exercise an undefined influence among their members, and this may in some degree, though I apprehend very imperfectly, supply the want of those useful institutions which contribute so much to facilitate our revenue and police arrangements in India. In some pergunnahs, indeed, there is an officer termed "kotar" or "kotwal," who is described as performing many of the duties usually assigned to the mhars or dheras in India, but he appears to be rather a Government than a village servant, although the office is usually held hereditarily. The zemindars in some places elect a sort of representative for the management of public affairs, under the denomination of "mocuddum" or "urbab," but this does not appear to be general or analogous to any of the officers in the hereditary district establishments of India. The boundaries of the village lands are defined, but their division into separate fields, as in India, is unusual. Absence of hereditary village and district establishments.

7. Those lands in which no part of the Government interest is alienated, that is, the greater portion of the lands, are held on the tenure common throughout India, of undisturbed occupancy so long as the revenue is paid at the established rates. The value of such a tenure must depend on the pressure of those rates; but that this is not heavy may be inferred from the extensive existence of a class of landlords under the name of zemindars, living on rent and having labourers under them to cultivate the land. These are not hereditary district officers, as those to whom the term is applied in most parts of the Bombay Presidency, but more nearly resemble in position, though not in the extent of their holding, what I understand to be the zemindars of Bengal. A species of "puttadare" tenure is described as existing to a limited extent in the neighbourhood of Shikarpoor, respecting the nature of which the collector has not furnished full information. Land tenures.

8. The bulk of the land revenue is assessed and realised in kind, at rates not exceeding one-third of the gross produce, with some small additions to meet charges of irrigation and collection. Lower rates are occasionally fixed, with reference to the greater expense of irrigation or local circumstances. Money assessments exist, though not extensively; their terms are moderate, considering the fertility of the soil; they are based on a standard beega, somewhat exceeding half an acre in extent, and the amount of cultivation under them is ascertained by annual measurement. The settlements are usually made with each cultivator or landholder individually, though occasionally with the villagers jointly, or through the intervention of a middleman. It is optional with the cultivators to redeem their corn-rents at a money valuation, if they desire it, but this is not often availed of. The agency employed by the collector for the assessment and realisation of the revenue, consists of the kardar or native manager of the district, and certain officials required to measure the land, and watch and divide the produce. Nature of the land revenue system of settlement and collection.

produce. The Government share of the revenue, in kind, is kept in public granaries until disposed of; the collectors exercise their discretion as to its disposal by auction or contract, also as to the time and mode of realising the proceeds, acting in these matters to the best of their judgment for the interests of Government. Under such a system there may be considerable variation in the annual amount of revenue, but with proper management there is no great cause for outstanding balances or defalcations, and these accordingly appear to be unfrequent.

Alienated and.

9. The land alienated in jagheer is estimated at about one-tenth of the Government land, but only a small proportion of this is cultivated. The alienations were chiefly for civil or military service, and in form are resumable at pleasure. Practically, however, a considerable portion of them, held by families or individuals entitled to consideration, were regranted wholly or partially to their heirs; and this practice has been continued since we got the country, at the discretion of the Government; all who made their submission within a given date were admitted to an investigation of their titles, which has been accomplished in regard to most of them, and their rights settled according to the result. It would be desirable now to fix a definite period beyond which no further investigation into titles would be gone into, except under special and peculiar circumstances. I should anticipate that a large portion of the alienated land would eventually revert to Government, but the right of resumption should be exercised with caution and consideration. The collector of Shikarpoor alludes to a regulated system for the disposal of such cases; but this, I am led to believe, is rather what was under consideration than what has been actually introduced. With the exception of some inconsiderable grants to Syuds and faqueers, there are none of those charitable or religious alienations which are found to so large an extent in our Indian provinces.

Extent of cultivation.

10. The cultivated land is estimated to amount to 11,75,000 beegas; but this forms but a very inconsiderable proportion of the extent capable of cultivation, and still less of that of the whole surface, including desert. The cultivated area might doubtless be enlarged to a very great extent, with adequate means of irrigation, which is here the principal requisite for developing the naturally fertile properties of the soil. For this capital and population are wanted, and these it may be hoped will be forthcoming by degrees under a system of Government so much more favourable to their progress than that which has hitherto existed; the field for the improvement of the revenue from this the most legitimate source may, therefore, be considered promising. Temporary abatements of rent are given for bringing new land into cultivation, the terms of which are left to the discretion of the collectors.

Advances to cultivators; their connexion with money-lenders.

11. Advances are made to the cultivators, but with discrimination and caution, and the amount is for the most part punctually recovered. It is chiefly, however, from private capitalists that the cultivators derive the means of carrying on their operations; here, as in India, the great bulk of the tillers of the soil are indebted to money lenders, and for the accommodation derived from them they pay highly; they may in fact be considered as mere labourers, the wages of whose labour is limited to a bare subsistence, while their creditors are the class by whom, as the means of providing the agricultural stock are advanced, its profits are realised; viewed in this light, and with reference to the risk incurred, the rates of accommodation are not so excessive as they might appear if considered merely as interest on loans. It were perhaps a more healthy state of things if a larger share of the agricultural profits went to the immediate cultivator; but this, I apprehend, can be looked for only through an improvement in his industrial habits.

Remissions.

12. Remissions of rent on account of failures or misfortunes are very rare, there being little occasion for them where so large a portion of the revenue is taken in kind, and consequently accommodates itself to the state of the harvest. A source of difficulty frequently experienced in our detailed annual settlements in other quarters is thus avoided, though perhaps others are encountered, in arriving at a correct estimate of the Government share of the produce.

Irrigation.

13. The cultivation of the land, and consequently the main source of revenue, in this province, is almost entirely dependant on artificial irrigation, in which respect it differs from most of the districts under the Bombay Presidency; the means

means of maintaining this become, therefore, a subject of vital importance, and have received and will continue to deserve a large share of the attention of Government. In addition to the information furnished by the collectors on this subject, a very elaborate report has been submitted by Major Scott, the superintendent of canals, to which I shall again have occasion to advert. That the subject has not been neglected since we got possession of the country will be apparent from the costly establishment which has been organised to look after its wants; but the operations of that establishment are yet in their infancy, and I apprehend much experience remains to be acquired as to the most effective mode of directing them. The value attached to water for the purpose of irrigation leads to a jealous maintenance of the right to its use; disputes respecting it are settled by the collectors according to local usage. Lands, the rest of the Government interest in which is alienated, are not exempted from contribution to the taxes imposed for the maintenance of the works necessary for irrigation.

System of agriculture.

14. I have already adverted casually to the productiveness of the soil. This will be found more fully demonstrated in the details given by the collectors. The seasons for the various processes of agriculture, and the modes in which it is conducted, are not materially different from those prevailing in India; the implements are rude in form and simple in construction, and made and repaired by local artificers, paid for their work chiefly in grain: there is no hereditary village establishment for this purpose, as in India. The cultivators are described as being ordinarily in better circumstances than in most parts of India with which I am acquainted, except perhaps the more fertile portions of Guzerat and the Southern Mahratta country. The class of zemindars or landlord I have already alluded to as forming a link in the chain of society here not usually found in that of the other districts under the Bombay Presidency. I should have thought their presence would in many ways have contributed to the well being of the society, but on this Captain Preedy, the collector of Kurrachee, seems to entertain doubts. Land is sold and mortgaged where the interest in it is sufficiently valuable to make it a subject for such transactions. Leases are occasionally granted by landlords to their tenants, but not by Government. No compulsion is now used to maintain cultivation, although such appears to have been the practice formerly, as is usual under native governments. Partial surveys have occasionally been made for special purposes, and the lands assessed in money are annually measured for the settlement of their revenue, but no general revenue survey of the whole of the lands appears ever to have been undertaken.

Condition of the cultivators.

Sale and mortgage of land.

Leases.

Revenue surveys.

Weights, measures, and currency.

15. Uniform weights and measures have been introduced in all revenue transactions, and are understood to be adopted to a considerable extent in private transactions, but in these their adoption is not obligatory. Our silver and copper currency has been universally introduced and is in general use; the old local coins are, however, received in payment of revenue at their intrinsic value for recoinage.

Village and district accounts.

16. There appear to be no detailed village accounts in the sense in which that description of documents is understood in the Bombay collectorates, that is, as exhibiting the transactions between the individual cultivators and the village managers. The system of revenue and establishment almost precludes the existence of such accounts, but if there be anything corresponding with them at all, it does not come under the cognisance of the Government officers; the settlement with the cultivator, and the realisation of what is due from him, is at once concluded by the division of the produce, except in the small portion of lands paying cash rents. The only accounts kept, therefore, in this stage, are those relating to the division of the produce and measurement of the land; the subsequent ones are analogous rather to our district or mamletdars accounts; these are all kept in Persian, and will probably admit of considerable improvement when greater regularity is introduced and more attention paid to the subject.

Other classes of the population besides agriculturists.

17. I have dwelt at some length on the circumstances affecting the agricultural population and their transactions with Government, since here, as in India, they are the most important contributors to the public revenue. Besides them, there are in the smaller villages such artisans and petty shopkeepers as are required for the supply of the limited wants of the cultivators, and who are themselves, either directly or indirectly, dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. In the larger towns

towns there is of course a mixed population of persons following other pursuits; these are free from direct taxation.

Customs revenue.

18. Next in importance to the land revenue, is that derived from customs. This branch has been greatly simplified and improved since the province came into our possession, by the abolition of town and transit duties, and the introduction of the Bombay customs regulations and tariff. The collections under this head are now confined to frontier and sea customs, the former managed by the collectors of land, and the latter by a special collector of customs. The system, however, differs from that practically in force under the Bombay Presidency, inasmuch as all the adjoining states have been declared "foreign" for the purposes of the Customs Act, and the exports and imports across the land frontier have been subjected universally to the payment of duty, and restricted to prescribed routes, instead of those provisions being applied only to the states which have a sea coast, and where they are, therefore, necessary for the protection of our sea customs. It may be deserving of consideration whether the practice here might not with advantage be assimilated in this, as it has been in all other respects, to that prevailing under the Bombay Presidency; all interference with the inland trade, and the difficulty and cost of realising a revenue from it, would thus be avoided; a stimulus would be given to our commercial dealings with the states in the interior; the products intended for internal consumption would be relieved from taxation; and the general prosperity of the province, and with it, indirectly, that of the land revenue, would be promoted, while the duties on such articles as are intended for exportation would be recovered to their full amount, and with greater convenience and less cost at the outports, where they have at present free egress on certificate of the duty having been paid at the land frontier. Before definitively recommending any modification in the existing practice in this respect, however, I should wish to have before me an estimate of its probable financial effect.

Excise revenue.

19. The mode of realising an excise revenue from the manufacture and sale of spirits and drugs, varies in the different collectorates. In Shikarpore a public distillery system has been recently introduced in the principal towns and their vicinity. In the remoter parts of that district, as also in the collectorates of Hyderabad, and Kurrachee, the farming system still continues. The revenue from this source is increasing, though rather perhaps from its having been brought under more systematic management than from any increase of consumption. The retail sale of opium is regulated on the same principles as in the Bombay Presidency; its importation as well as cultivation is prohibited.

Fisheries.

20. Fisheries yield a not inconsiderable revenue, their produce, both in the sea and river, being abundant and of good quality; they are disposed of in farm. Some revenue used to be derived by the late Government from a pearl fishery, but it appears to be not of a very valuable description, and its produce under us has been small.

Salt.

21. A large field of naturally formed salt, towards the mouth of the Indus, has recently attracted attention, in consequence of the reports of Lieutenant Burke. Its commercial capabilities have not yet been fully ascertained, but in the event of their proving all that officer anticipates, I should look to it rather as affording a convenient subject for export in a country whose exportable products are limited, than as a source of revenue.

Taxes on judicial proceedings.

22. A partial equivalent for the stamp revenue of our regulation provinces is here provided in a tax of five per cent. on the amount of civil suits. The limited extent of judicial business at present makes this not a very productive tax, and of more importance as a check to frivolous litigation than as a source of revenue; but eventually the introduction of stamp may be found a legitimate means of improving the revenue when the state of the province and the feelings of the people have become ripe for its reception.

Miscellaneous revenue.

23. The other sources of revenue, such as fines, escheats, &c. are of a miscellaneous character, and not of sufficient importance to call for detailed notice. They are similar in their nature to those prevailing in our other provinces, and more simple in their classification than we have always found and kept them in those provinces. Some slight modification in this respect may however with advantage be now introduced to bring their arrangement into conformity with that

that which has recently been adopted for general use under the Bombay Presidency.

Native agents employed in the revenue department.

24. The province is territorially divided into pergunnahs, as is the case throughout India; one or more of these are under the management of a head native officer denominated a "kardar," whose duties are analogous in character, though his average jurisdiction is more limited in extent than that of a mamletdar under the Bombay Presidency. In the Shikarpore collectorate there are 35 such kardars, the average annual amount of whose salaries, and those of their establishments, is 1,283 rupees, and the average amount of revenue under the management of each, 30,467 rupees. In the Hyderabad collectorate, there are 57 kardars, the extent of whose charges vary greatly. In Kurrachee there are 18 pergunnahs or groups of pergunnahs, under as many kardars, and there too there is considerable variation, both in the extent and value of each charge; their average revenue is 36,816 rupees. I am inclined to think that the whole of these district establishments might with advantage be revised, and organised on a more uniform, economical, and efficient scale. The kardars have no permanent treasuries, but forward such portion of the collections as passes through their hands from time to time by bills, or under a police escort, to the treasury of the collector or one of his deputies.

European agents.

25. Each collector has several deputies under him, whose position and duties correspond with those of assistant-collectors under the Bombay Presidency. Of these there are five in the Shikarpore collectorate, six in that of the Hyderabad, and three in that of Kurrachee. They are chiefly commissioned officers of the Bombay army; a few are uncovenanted officers. In Shikarpore and Hyderabad two deputies remain at the head station to assist the collector; the remainder, and those in Kurrachee, have districts intrusted to their charge under the general control of the collector, on the same plan as in the Bombay collectorates, except that they have separate treasuries; the sums retained in these, however, are not large, the greater part of the revenue being paid direct into that of the collector.

Collectors' accounts.

26. The establishments, English and native, attached to the collectors and their deputies, appear to be on a sufficiently liberal scale as compared with similar offices under the Bombay Presidency, but a systematic revision might lead to their more uniform and efficient organisation.

Collectors' accounts.

27. In all matters connected with accounts the collectors communicate direct with the Offices of Account and Audit at Calcutta, and receive their instructions from them; and as those offices are unconnected with the local government of this province, this branch of the collector's duties has hitherto come little under the direct cognisance of that Government. On the formal annexation of the province to Bombay it will doubtless require to be reorganised in conformity with the system prevailing there. The disbursements in each collectorate, including those in the Military Department, being in excess of the receipts, there is no occasion for the remittance of surplus revenue.

Hearing petitions.

28. The collectors and their deputies are accessible every day for the receipt of petitions from those who have any representations to make or grievance to be redressed.

Composition and character of the native revenue agency.

29. The native agency employed under the collectors is almost entirely composed of natives of the province, many of them those who had been employed in similar duties under the former Government. Their general character for honesty is not considered worse than that of the same class in India. Several have been brought to trial for malversation, and, in some instances, sentenced to severe punishments by military commissions, which may perhaps have imposed a greater check on such practices than is easily attainable under our more regular system of civil government.

Revenue records of former Government.

30. Very complete and authentic records of the revenue administration of the former Government, extending back for a considerable period, are forthcoming for Lower Scinde, but for Upper Scinde they are either lost or in too mutilated and incomplete a state to afford any valuable information; those for Lower Scinde are useful for reference, and especially for the verification of grants, and the appreciation of evidence produced in support of claims to exemption from rent or other immunities.

Revenue administration of former Government, and under us.

31. The revenue administration of the former Government appears to have differed little in character from that of most Native Governments in India, or rather, like them, to have derived its character chiefly from that of its administrators, and, therefore, too frequently to have been arbitrary, and subject to no restraint but that of an indifferently enlightened self-interest. Under us, while in form the system has undergone no material change, there can be little doubt that in substance its improvement has been vast. Moderation, simplicity, and equity have taken the place of rapacity, complexity, and oppression; and although there may still be much room for improvement, I am inclined to think the progress hitherto would bear a very favourable comparison with that of most provinces which had been for the same time under our rule, and reflects much credit on the officers to whom it is due. Those officers, however, have had the advantage of greater lights and a larger accumulation of experience; perhaps, too, a more unfettered discretion than has always fallen to the lot of their predecessors in like circumstances.

Public gardens.

32. I may here notice, as connected with the development of our territorial resources, that public gardens have been cultivated with much success under the zealous and skilful superintendence of Major Blenkins, Assistant Commissary-general. Some memoranda respecting these will be found among the documents in the Appendix, from which it will appear that, in addition to the benefit derived from them, they have, what is not always the case with such establishments, yielded a profit instead of being a charge to Government. Their object has hitherto been rather practical utility than experiment, but it might with advantage be extended to embrace the latter also, and the measure appears to me one in every way deserving the encouragement of Government.

Major Scott's report.

33. In noticing the important place which works of irrigation occupy in the revenue economy of the province, I have adverted to the report of Major Scott, the superintendent of canals. This document will be found among the Appendices to this despatch. It is divided into five sections: the first contains a detail of the proceedings of the department since its formation; the second remarks on the nature and extent of the irrigation; the third, an account of the measures adopted for its maintenance under the former Government; the fourth, those adopted under us, and observations and suggestions connected with them. A fifth section has been added, containing observations on the means of internal communication, as appertaining also to the department over which Major Scott presides.

His views on irrigation.

34. It would be incompatible with my present object to follow Major Scott through the details of his elaborate report; I will therefore content myself with referring to it generally, as containing much valuable information and ingenious speculation on the subjects of which it treats. It will be seen from the account of the past proceedings of the department that they have hitherto been rather of an experimental and desultory character, and directed, not exclusively to the subject of irrigation, but to surveys and engineering projects generally. On these it may be presumed, a considerable amount of useful information has been collected, although no very practical use has yet been made of it. It was not until last season that the labours of the department began to be more exclusively directed to the canals, and many difficulties have occurred to retard their progress. I am not prepared to say whether it may be expedient eventually to maintain this department on its present large and costly scale; but if it be found efficient for the attainment of its objects, its importance to the interests of the province can hardly be over-rated. I would, at all events, recommend that no alterations should be attempted at present, and that the consideration of Major Scott's views and plans should be deferred until the experience of another season may enable him to bring them to greater maturity; any point connected with the details of his operations requiring earlier disposal can, if necessary, be brought forward in a separate form.

His views on internal communication.

35. It is satisfactory to be in possession of the views of an officer of Major Scott's experience and professional abilities on the means of internal communication also, and these may be referred to with advantage in the consideration of any future measures connected with a subject so important to the prosperity of the country. At present I need only direct attention to them, as furnishing the only information yet on record as to the wants of the province in this respect, and the means of meeting them.

36. Major

His statistical tables.

36. Major Scott has separately submitted a voluminous series of documents, exhibiting in a tabular form much valuable information on the statistics of the province generally, and more especially as bearing on its fiscal resources; those yet received are only for the Hyderabad collectorate, but similar documents are stated to be in progress for the other collectorates, and those for Kurrachee may be soon expected. In the detailed form in which these papers are now submitted, and unaccompanied as they are by any general abstract of their results, it would answer no purpose to forward them in full, or to attempt to draw from them any practical deductions; but I have appended Major Scott's explanatory letter, together with an extract of one set of the statements, which will convey an idea of their nature and objects. A valuable map is also in process of construction under Major Scott's superintendence, a large portion of which will, I hope, soon be completed.

Civil justice.

37. Little change has been introduced in the agency and mode of administering civil justice since our acquisition of the province, though it may be presumed its administration is more regular and pure than under the former Government.

Mode of administering it.

38. Parties who have disputes to settle, which they cannot dispose of amicably or by private arbitration, which, however, in the majority of cases they can, resort to the nearest chief officer of a district, with us the European collector, or his deputy, formerly the principal kardar. This officer exercises his discretion in disposing of the case more or less summarily, or referring it to the cazee or a punchayut. The institution of suits, except under special circumstances, is now limited to the date of the conquest as regards real property, and to a few years previous to it (differently stated, probably under error, by the different collectors) as regards running accounts or bond debts. The record of a suit, whether decided by a European officer or a punchayut, contains little more than the subject of it and the purport of the award, no pleadings or exhibits, and therefore nothing on which to form a judgment of its merits. An appeal is open to the highest civil authority, but under no rules or limitation, and it is practically of little use, as in the absence of a detailed record, there is no alternative but to reject it at once, or go into the merits of the case from the beginning; and as the latter course would have the effect of bringing every suit eventually before the highest authority for trial, it has, therefore, been resorted to only in rare instances, and on strong primâ facie grounds for suspecting injustice.

Punchayuts.

39. Punchayuts are differently constituted, according to the practice of the different collectors. In Shikarpoor they appear to be a sort of standing court of unpaid judges, composed of very unwieldy numbers. In Hyderabad and Kurrachee they are more of the nature of arbitration courts, in which the parties have a voice in electing the members, and the Government officer appoints an umpire.

40. Vaqueels are admissible, but there is no professional class of this description; parties usually conduct their own suits, unless their condition precludes them from appearing in person.

Costs.

41. A fee of 5 per cent. is levied on the value of suits, and the party by whom it is to be paid is determined, according to the merits of the suit, by the officer before whom it is brought.

Subjects of litigation.

42. The subjects of litigation are few, and for the most part simple: debts between cultivators and superior holders or money lenders, mercantile accounts, the use of water, and boundaries of property, marriage and inheritance, and such like. Those of the last class are referred to cazees or heads of caste; the others, if not amicably settled, are disposed of by the Government officers if simple, or by punchayuts if complicated.

Enforcement of decrees.

43. Decrees are enforced by attachment of property or imprisonment, but under no definite rules; much is left to the discretion of the collectors in this respect.

Boundary disputes.

44. Village boundary disputes are less frequent than in India; when they occur, they are settled by methods similar to those resorted to there, such as ordeal.

45. Caste disputes are not frequent, and little or no interference is exercised in them by the officers of Government.

 46. A monthly

46. A monthly return of civil suits is furnished by the collectors, but the records kept by them in this branch of administration are too incomplete to afford satisfactory data for a full exhibition of its operation. According to a return framed by the Civil Judge Advocate-general, from the records in his office, for the whole province for the year 1846, the number of suits filed was 1,113, of which 606, or more than one-half, were for bond debts. The aggregate value of the whole was 2,72,536 rupees; the number dismissed by default 56, and decided on their merits 1,057; the decrees enforced by imprisonment 59, and by distraint of property 16; the average period of suits remaining on the file 10 days, and the number remaining on it at the close of the year, five; only one suit was appealed, and in that the decree was affirmed. These results, inasfar as any inference can be drawn from them, would indicate no great amount of litigation, and a speedy and efficient dispensation of justice.

47. I am inclined to think, however, that more remains to be done in this than in any other branch of our administration. The existing system is obviously inartificial in the extreme, and although it may have worked tolerably well as a provisional expedient in the absence of a better, and where the business to be provided for was not of a very intricate nature, it can hardly be considered to afford, as a permanent measure, a sufficient provision for the regular and satisfactory administration of civil justice even in the present state of society, much less as the need for it may be expected to increase with the progress of the people in wealth and civilisation, and the more complicated relations it brings with it. The resort to arbitration might continue to be left optional with suitors, and rather encouraged than otherwise; but I apprehend we cannot much longer do without paid native judges for the decision of original suits, and two or three European judges for their decision in appeal, and for the control and direction of judicial proceedings generally, together with such rules for the institution of suits and forms of record and process as, while they introduce some degree of uniformity and system, may not be in advance of the state of the province. If, however, the present system is to be continued, it must be under some such regulations as are suggested by Captain Young, the Judge Advocate-general, and which seem judicious as a means of reducing it to the most efficient state of which it is susceptible.

48. The administration of criminal justice under the former Government, as in most partially civilised states, was arbitrary and unscrupulous, and therefore probably prompt and vigorous, but unequal, and better adapted to ensure the punishment of the guilty than the protection of the innocent. Its processes and punishments were often of a kind which would be revolting to our notions, and its object was rather private compensation than public example. In all of these respects it was perhaps no worse than that of other states in the same stage of civilisation, but there can be little doubt that it has much improved under us, and has more than gained in equitableness and regularity what it may have lost in vigour.

Under us.

49. Under us, no native agency, whether village or district, is employed in the administration of criminal justice in any of its stages. The duties of the native district officer in this department are merely of an executive character, such as the apprehension of criminals, and summoning and examining witnesses and forwarding them to the magistrates. The officers invested with magisterial powers are the collectors and their deputies within their respective districts, and the captain of police and his lieutenants. The magisterial jurisdiction of the captain of police extends over the whole province; that of his lieutenants, of whom there are three, over divisions corresponding with the three collectorates. In minor offences, within certain defined limits as regards the amount of punishment, the jurisdiction of the magistrate is final, and his proceedings are recorded in Persian; in graver cases his proceedings are recorded in English, and are forwarded direct, if those of a collector or the captain of police, and through his immediate superior, and accompanied by his remarks, if those of a deputy collector or lieutenant of police, to the Civil Judge Advocate-general for confirmation or mitigation, and are disposed of by that officer either on his own authority or after obtaining, if he thinks it necessary, the orders of the highest civil authority in this province. In the most serious class of cases the proceedings of the magistrate are merely preliminary, the accused being brought to trial before a court composed of three military commissioned officers, which is obtained for the occasion

occasion on a requisition from the magistrate to the nearest commanding officer. The proceedings of these courts are submitted through the Judge Advocate-general to the highest civil authority for confirmation.

Office of Judge Advocate-general and his deputies.

50. The Judge Advocate-general has two deputies; one stationed at Shikarpoor, and the other at Hyderabad. These officers and their principal are charged with the general supervision of the regularity of judicial proceedings, and the conduct of the prosecution in trials before military commissions. The Judge Advocate-general also acts as a judicial secretary and adviser to the head of the civil Government, and exercises a general control over all officers employed in the administration of criminal justice.

51. The forms of trial are analogous to those observed in military courts. Witnesses are examined on solemn affirmation, and liable to punishment for perjury. Crimes have been classified, and a scale of punishments established which, while it forms a general guide, leaves a considerable latitude of discretion to the trying authority. The punishments are fine, imprisonment with or without labour, flogging, transportation (recently introduced), and death. The sentences are carried into execution under the authority of the officer by whom they are finally adjudged.

Prevailing crimes and their causes.

52. The principal crimes are murder, cattle and camel stealing, theft from houses by breaking through the walls, highway robbery, perjury and forgery, official malversation and embezzlement. Murder chiefly arises out of cases of adultery or jealousy: it is caused by the prevalence of infidelity, and the former toleration of private retribution. The attempt to repress it by severe punishment under our Government has doubtless been in some degree effectual, but the crime is still sufficiently prevalent to show that it has been but partially so, and it has on the other hand led to evasion by attempts to make it appear that the victims have committed suicide; the attention of Government has been anxiously directed to the suppression of this crime, and still requires to be so. The prevalence of cattle and camel stealing arises from the facilities afforded to it by the nature of the country and the pursuits of its inhabitants, who are more or less pastoral. Though still more prevalent than any other crime, it has been considerably reduced under our more efficient system of criminal justice and police. House stealing is not attended with aggravated circumstances: the prevalence of it may be traced to the facilities afforded by the insecure construction of the houses; both it and highway robbery, particularly the latter, have been greatly reduced by the activity of our police. Perjury is common, as in India, and the forgery of documents perhaps more so. Official malversation has not been rare, but the severity with which it has been visited has doubtless had a wholesome effect in restraining it. The observations of the Judge Advocate-general on these points will be found intelligent, and are based on an extensive official experience. It appears from a return furnished by that officer, for the whole province, for the year 1846, that of 2,076 persons brought to trial, 1,290 were for petty offences: of the remaining 786, 401, or more than half, were for cattle stealing, 46 for murder, and the remainder in different, but, considered with reference to their heinousness, smaller proportions for the other offences above alluded to as the most prevalent. Of the 786 brought to trial for the graver offences, 708 were convicted; of these nine were executed, five transported, three flogged, ten fined, and the remainder imprisoned for various periods, it may be presumed with hard labour. In the petty cases the proportion of convictions was still greater, and in most of them the parties were punished with fine, flogging, or imprisonment. The number of offenders was greatest in the Hyderabad collectorate, but not relatively more so than in the proportion of its estimated population. These results, in as far as any inference may be drawn from them, would seem to indicate a not very extensive prevalence or aggravated description of crime, when allowance is made for the local peculiarities already adverted to as affecting certain classes of offences, and a great degree of certainty, with no very inordinate degree of severity in punishment, after apprehension. There are no data for estimating the certainty of apprehension, but from the general character of the police for vigilance, I should suppose it must be much greater, than in most of our provinces.

Results of administration of criminal justice.

Offences against morality.

53. No notice is taken of offences against morality, unless their circumstances are such as prominently to force themselves on the attention of the magistrate. Adultery is an offence which the state of feeling, perhaps, requires to be more strictly visited by the magistrate here than in most countries; the parties whose

honour is affected by it are now severely punished if they take the law into their own hands, as was formerly the practice. It seems, therefore, right that the law should afford them what protection it can against a dishonour, the sense of which is very keen amongst them. There are, however, as I have already intimated, evils of another kind to be apprehended from over severity; the question, therefore, becomes a difficult one to deal with, and, although requiring serious attention, must be treated cautiously. The state of morality, as regards the intercourse of the sexes, is described as low. Truth is much disregarded, except among the hill tribes. Drunkenness is uncommon. Indolence and improvidence are general characteristics.

Gaols and prison discipline.

54. There are three principal gaols at the head stations of the three collectorates, under the management of the captain and lieutenants of police; also minor gaols for the custody of petty offenders at the stations of some of the deputy collectors, which are under the charge of those officers. In none of these is any classification attempted beyond the separation of male and female, and civil and criminal prisoners. The subject of prison discipline generally has as yet received little attention, and is one in which, I apprehend, there is much room for improvement; but in order to this more efficient establishments are necessary. The total number of prisoners in all the gaols in the province on the 1st October last was 1,585; of these 147 were awaiting or undergoing trial, chiefly the latter; 1,262 were undergoing sentence; none were detained for security, and 176 were prisoners of war, which last class has subsequently received an accession of 115. Nothing has yet been determined as to the ultimate disposal of the prisoners of war, but it is a question which requires early consideration.

Suggestions for future administration of criminal justice.

55. Although the administration of criminal justice since our acquisition of the country has been greatly better than it ever was or could have been under the former government, and may be considered on the whole in no inconsiderable degree to have attained its ends, yet it would be very desirable gradually to subject it to greater regularity and uniformity. The disposal of minor cases might be entrusted to the native district officers. If two or three European judges were appointed for the administration of civil justice, they might also discharge the functions of session judges in the criminal branch, as under the Bombay Presidency, the same extent of criminal jurisdiction as in that Presidency being reserved to the collectors and their deputies, and to the police officers as magistrates. If the appointment of judges be deferred, the collectors could, until that arrangement were introduced, be vested with the powers exercised by those officers, as was the case for some time after our acquisition of the Deccan; but I doubt if this would be found satisfactory or compatible with the due discharge of their other duties. In either case the agency of military commissions in the administration of criminal justice, and the offices of judge advocate-general and his deputies, might be dispensed with. As regards the forms of procedure, and the definition and classification of crimes and punishments, I do not perceive that there would be any objection to the immediate adoption of the general principles of the Bombay Regulations in the criminal branch, leaving at first a considerable latitude of discretion to the administrative officers in modifying their application with reference to the local peculiarities of the country and its inhabitants. This course was followed on the original appointment of session judges and introduction of our regulations into the Deccan, and was found to answer its purpose in preparing the way for their more general and authoritative observance. The superintendence of gaols and regulation of gaol discipline would, in the event of such arrangements taking place, naturally devolve on the session judges, as in the Bombay Presidency.

Police under the former Government.

56. Under the former government no regular police establishments were kept up, except in a few of the larger towns. The police of the country generally was left to be provided for by the kardars and jagheerdars, with such means as they had at their disposal for other purposes; in practice it was corrupt and inefficient, although, as in other branches of administration, there were doubtless occasional exceptions, arising from the personal character of the administrators. The absence of hereditary village establishments, such as are known in India, would probably be even more felt in this than in the revenue department.

Under us.

57. Under our Government the general control and direction of the police of the province is intrusted to the captain or superintendent of police, who has three lieutenants under his orders, as already stated in adverting to their magisterial functions. This officer reports direct to Government in all matters relating to his charge,

charge, and is subject to no intermediate authority. The executive force at his disposal consists of 838 horsemen, and 896 partially disciplined, and 476 undisciplined footmen; in all 2,210. This force is considered, on the whole, very efficient of its kind, but the captain (Lieutenant Marston) is of opinion that the composition of some of its branches might be improved by a larger admixture of native Beloochees. The internal peace of the country beyond the limits of our military stations and frontier posts, is entirely maintained by the police force. In all points of discipline this force is subject to its own officers only, but its services are available to the collectors and their deputies, in their magisterial capacity, for executive purposes. So far as I have yet had an opportunity of observing, this police is remarkably good, both as respects the collection and transmission of intelligence, the prevention and detection of crime, the pursuit and apprehension of offenders, and the general maintenance of good order and security of person and property. In the pursuit and apprehension of offenders they receive the most efficient aid from a class of persons to be found in every village, whose profession it is to track footsteps. Some remarkable details illustrative of the expertness of these persons will be found in the reports of the local officers, particularly in that of the civil judge advocate-general; it exceeds anything of the kind I have heard of in India, and is doubtless much favoured by the nature of the soil and climate. The inhabitants generally are also bound to afford the police every aid in their power, and are liable to fine for any neglect to do so.

Its excellence.

58. On the whole, I am inclined to think that we have been more successful in this than in any other branch of our administration in this province, and that it has been brought into a state of organisation quite as efficient, perhaps more so than is to be found in many provinces much longer under our rule, and which leaves little room for improvement.

Suggestions for the future.

59. It might, however, facilitate the details of police management, if a head man were formally appointed to each village, and I am of opinion that most of the general provisions of the Bombay code in this branch might with advantage be adopted for the guidance of village and district police officers.

Trade.

60. The trade of the province is considered to have increased under us, as it was natural it should do with the greater encouragement afforded by our system of customs, and the greater security of person and property under our administration of criminal justice and police. It is still, however, far from considerable. The returns of the collector of sea customs make it appear that the value of the imports by sea had risen between 1843 and 1846, from 20 to 45 lacs, and that the exports had been originally not more than 4 lacs in value, and had increased not quite to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lacs; the returns for the earlier years of the period, however, are considered of doubtful accuracy. The above results as indicative of the permanent resources of the country, will appear still more inconsiderable; the large excess of imports over exports is adverted to in connexion with the circumstance of the demand for the consumption of our military force having contributed materially to swell the former, and that it has undergone a diminution consequent on the reduction of the force. The returns of the collector of land revenue are not sufficiently complete to admit of an accurate estimate being formed of the trade across the land frontier, but so far as an inference can be drawn from them, they would not seem to indicate at present a much more important state; the transit trade with the interior however is advancing, and is thought to be susceptible of considerable improvement; at present it proceeds chiefly by land. The measures taken by the late Governor for encouraging the river traffic by the aid of steam, do not as yet appear to have had a very extensive effect, but they may be more availed of when their operation comes to be better known. The point requiring most attention in the landward trade is, to endeavour by negotiation with our neighbours to prevent them and their feudatories from increasing their imposts and obstructions as we diminish ours, but this is a matter of some difficulty. In the towns of Shikarpoor and Hyderabad foreign bills may be negotiated to a considerable amount, but, generally speaking, the transactions of the monied classes are not extensive, and few of them are supposed to be possessed of much wealth. The trade of Kurrachee (the only seaport worthy of mention) has increased as compared with that of the neighbouring foreign ports; the number of vessels entering last year was 999, and departing 1,097; the tonnage of the former, 34,209, and of the latter, 38,046; the number of vessels belonging to the port was 319, and their tonnage 2,564. The trade of this port may be expected to

go on increasing with the closer connexion in Government between this province and the Bombay Presidency, and the establishment of a regular steam communication with Bombay must also tend to the same result. The opinions and suggestions of the local officers as to the best means of improving the commerce of the country are deserving of attention, and may hereafter receive more specific notice; at present it is sufficient to refer to them as forming a valuable portion of the general collection of information.

Manufactures.

61. There are few manufactures of any importance in the province; the principal one is that of leather, for which there is some demand for exportation. With the character for docility attributed to the people, however, there is, doubtless, a considerable field for improvement in manufacturing skill.

Public works.

62. Among the documents in the Appendix, is a list of the principal public works executed, or in progress and projected since our acquisition of the province, exclusive of works of irrigation. The aggregate cost of those actually completed in all departments is 12,87,185 rupees, of which 11,17,810 rupees is for works in the military department, and the remainder civil and miscellaneous. The estimated cost of those projected and in progress is 15,17,793 rupees. Of these last, the most important in the civil department is the mole at Kurrachee, a work much wanted to facilitate the landing of goods and passengers, which is at present an operation of some difficulty. There are other works not included in this list which have been under consideration, and which it would be desirable to undertake, as funds and opportunity permit, but to these it is not necessary to advert, more particularly at present.

Indus flotilla.

63. It was my wish on this occasion to have noticed the state and services of the Indus flotilla, but the necessary information has not yet been received from the officer commanding that branch of the service. He, however, informs me that it is under preparation, and will soon be submitted.

Military administration.

64. As the military administration of the province is not under my control, I must leave it to the authorities in that department to furnish any information that may be desired in respect to it.

Financial administration.

65. I regret that I am not in possession of the materials which would enable me to give a complete exposition of the financial state of the province, and its progress since it came into our possession, there being no provincial department of accounts, and everything connected with this branch of the administration having been conducted in the office of the Accountant-general at Calcutta. The only information to be had here on the subject is derived from the statement of actual receipts and disbursements furnished by the local officers, but these are in some respects defective for the purpose of a complete and accurate financial exposition. Such as they are, abstracts of their contents for the four years the country has been in our possession, will be found among the documents in the Appendix. The first of these years is incomplete, and the state of things at that time was too unsettled to admit of any satisfactory deductions being drawn from its results. Excluding that year, the following is a summary of the receipts and civil disbursements under all heads for the three subsequent years:—

	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.			SURPLUS.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1844–45 - - -	26,42,368	15	–	12,25,027	11	1	14,17,341	3	11
1845–46 - - -	30,99,494	–	3	15,32,077	10	1	15,67,416	6	2
1846–47 - - -	25,96,720	8	3	16,81,056	10	4	9,15,663	13	11
TOTAL - - -	83,38,583	7	6	44,34,161	15	6	39,00,421	8	–
AVERAGE - - -	27,79,527	13	2	14,79,387	5	2	13,00,140	8	–

This

This shows an average annual surplus of receipts to the amount of about 13 lacs. The balance would, doubtless, be turned considerably on the other side if the military charges were included, but I have no data for giving these with any degree of accuracy; and it might be a question of some difficulty to determine what portion of them are fairly debitable to this province alone. The above, however, may, I think, be considered as affording a moderate estimate of the probable future financial value of the province, exclusive of any permanent military charges which its maintenance may involve, and which would not on a fair consideration of all the circumstances have been necessary without it. The nature of the revenue makes it liable to considerable fluctuation, but there is every reason to look for a gradually progressive increase in its average amount; and also from the lapses of alienated lands. Some additional charge may be incurred in bringing the civil administration into a form more analogous to that prevailing in our other provinces; but when the whole of the establishments come to be re-organised with that view, I do not apprehend that it will be considerable, or more than is likely to be met by the improvement in the revenue. Among the documents in the Appendix,* is a list of the European officers at present employed in the civil branch of the service, with the amount of their salaries. Their re-organisation in the form of judges and collectors on the scale of the Bombay Presidency would cause considerable alterations in the details, but might perhaps be effected without any great increase in the aggregate amount of charge. The whole system of financial details and accounts will require to be remodelled to bring it into conformity with the practice of the Bombay Presidency, and no time should be lost in effecting this under such instructions as may be necessary for the guidance of the local officers from the Offices of Account and Audit.

* (M.)

66. I now proceed to notice a few of the more prominent points bearing on the general character of the people, their social relations, institutions, and feelings. The moral influences in operation for the maintenance of social welfare, as considered apart from those based on legal sanction, do not appear to be very extensive or powerful. Mahomedanism is the dominant religion, but it received little direct support in the way of state endowment from the former Government; the funds for its maintenance were derived chiefly from individual devotion or superstition, and now of course it receives none it had not before, although former grants are respected; the regulation of its observances is entrusted to the cazees and moolas, and there appears no want of respect for its external forms, whatever may be its practical influence. Hindooism was in this country a foreign religion, and, therefore, even less likely than the other to receive state support; its professors may have been politically less favoured than those of the faith which numbered among its followers the family of the ruling dynasty, but although occasional instances of forcible conversion are said to have occurred, they appear in general to have been allowed to follow their own customs without persecution or molestation; their discipline is in a relaxed state as compared with what it is in India proper; such as it is, its enforcement is left to punchayuts or heads of caste. The powers of husbands, parents and guardians were extensive under the former Government, and are still maintained, as far as they can be so consistently with justice and our laws, but they seem to have worked rather by stern than gentle means, and to have done little towards elevating the moral or social character of the people. The Syuds are the class who possess most influence in the country, from the personal sanctity assigned to them by their religion; fakeers and devotees of all kinds are also respected from similar causes. Jagheerdars and heads of clans have considerable influence within their limits and tribes. The Beloochees had an advantage over the other classes of the population under the former Government, as being that to which the ruling family belonged, and the feeling of self-importance thence derived appears still in some degree to characterise them. The system of clanship and the usages of tribes in their intercourse with each other, their alliances, feuds and friendships, very closely resemble that formerly prevailing in the highlands and borders of Scotland, and that described by Mr. Elphinstone as prevailing in Cabool; it exercises an extensive influence over the social relations of the people, particularly among the inhabitants of the hills; and to those who are curious in tracing the progress of human society, its details might form an interesting subject of research as illustrative of the tendency to fall into the same forms in similar circumstances and stages of civilisation, however wide the separation in point of locality. There were not under the former

Government, nor have there as yet been under us, any educational institutions supported by the state, but private schools, in which reading and writing are taught, are common. Persian is chiefly studied by the Mahomedans and by those who aspire to official employment, and Sindee by the Hindoos and persons engaged in trade. The former was the language of the Court, and is still the language of official business; the latter, in its various dialects, is the common language of the country. It would seem desirable that early measures should be adopted for extending the same encouragement on the part of Government to education as in our other provinces. It may also be for consideration whether the vernacular language of the people may not with advantage be introduced in business; but I have not yet had an opportunity of ascertaining its capabilities for this purpose. The people generally are not badly off for the necessaries of life, as measured by the standard prevailing in eastern countries, and that they are not better is more owing to their own want of industry and enterprise than the circumstances of their position. The effect of the change of Government on the various classes, and the feelings engendered by it, are such as are found to exist in all countries which have undergone similar revolutions. The mass of the people, the middle and working classes, have decidedly gained, in security of person and property, relief from oppression, reduction of taxation, and liberty to follow their own pursuits in their own way; nor is there reason to think that they are backward in appreciating these advantages, though their sense of them, as is usual in such cases, is rather to be inferred from the negative evidence of absence of complaint than any distinct acknowledgment. The men of rank and political influence and their followers, the soldiery, the classes who lived on the unproductive expenditure of a court, those who enjoyed religious immunities, and such like, have no doubt been losers, some in wealth, and more in power and importance; it is therefore natural that they should look with no favourable eye on the state of circumstances which has led to such a result. It is not, however, thought that any of them, as a class, would be disposed to engage in active measures for the subversion of the present order of things; and it is believed that our Government enjoys the respect of all, though, it may be, the affection of none. Some points in the moral character of the people have already been alluded to under the head of criminal justice; in other respects, the representations of the local officers, whose position affords them opportunities of observation, do not make it appear on the whole unfavourably as compared with that of the inhabitants of our other provinces; all, indeed, except the hill tribes, and Hindoo traders in matters affecting their mercantile credit are described as little regardful of truth, though perhaps not less so than other natives of India. The Hindoos in official employ are said to be indifferently honest, but diligent and liberal, and free, though not intemperate livers; those of the trading class more penurious. The Mahomedans of the higher classes are generous and warlike, but overbearing, debauched, and idle. The lower orders generally are sober, docile, and intelligent; not remarkably industrious, but on the whole affording good materials for moral improvement.

67. It is unnecessary, and might be inexpedient on the present occasion, to enter in detail into the circumstances affecting the political condition of the province, both because the personal experience I can bring to bear upon it is as yet so limited, and the questions it involves are of a kind which may be more conveniently discussed in a separate form as they arise for practical consideration. Full information has, however, been obtained from the local officers regarding the leading families and men of rank and influence, their history, connexions, and character, and the policy which has been adopted towards them. The reports of those officers will be found among the documents appended to this despatch, and to these I would beg to refer as containing all that it seems desirable on the present occasion to know, and as furnishing useful matter for future reference. So far as I have been able to ascertain, there seems little to apprehend at present from internal intrigue or disaffection; the former seat of Government is the locality where, if any, it might be looked for, and there the vigilance of the local authorities is on the alert to watch any indication of such a feeling. The general course of policy to be observed towards men of rank and influence will naturally be, as it appears hitherto to have been, to treat them with courtesy and consideration, and to extend to them every indulgence which may tend to soothe and conciliate their feelings without endangering our political security. As connected with our external policy, the most important question at present is relating to the

the treatment of the hill tribes on the frontier; but recent events having made this the subject of separate correspondence, I need not advert to it more particularly on the present occasion.

68. It only remains for me to solicit attention to the documents appended to this report, as enumerated in the annexed list. These will, I trust, be found to contain much valuable information, and to be very creditable to the intelligence of the officers by whom they have been furnished. To all of those officers I have to acknowledge myself indebted for the alacrity and zeal with which they have aided me in the prosecution of my inquiries; and in this, as in everything belonging to the civil administration, I have received the most cordial and able assistance from the secretary to this Government, Captain Brown, although, from its having been chiefly in personal communication, his name does not appear among the contributors to the documents now submitted.

69. I hope it will not be considered in excess of my province if, in concluding this report on the civil administration as I have found it to exist, I take occasion to express the sense with which my inquiries have impressed me of the wisdom, energy, and ability with which it has been organised and directed by his Excellency the late Governor, Sir Charles Napier, under circumstances of considerable novelty and difficulty.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Kurrachee, 31 December 1847. Commissioner in Scinde.

LIST of Documents in the Appendix.

(A.) Memorandum of the Commissioner for the guidance of the Secretary, dated the 9th October 1847.

(B.) Replies to revenue queries by the following officers:
Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.
Major Goldney - ditto - Shikarpore.
Captain Preedy - ditto - Kurrachee.

(BBB.) On pearl banks and fishery, sea fishery, and salt deposits.

(C.) Memorandum of Major Blenkins, &c. &c., relating to public gardens.

(D.) Report of Major Scott, the Superintendent of Canals and Forests.

(E.) Letter from Major Scott, with extract, exemplifying his tabular statistical statements.

(F.) Replies to queries on civil justice by the following officers:
Captain Rathborne, Collector and Magistrate, Hyderabad.
Major Goldney - - ditto - - Shikarpore.
Captain Preedy - - ditto - - Kurrachee.
Captain Young, Civil Judge Advocate-general.

(G.) Replies to queries on criminal justice by the following officers:
Captain Rathborne, Collector and Magistrate, Hyderabad.
Major Goldney - - ditto - - Shikarpore.
Captain Preedy - - ditto - - Kurrachee.
Captain Young, Civil Judge Advocate-general.
Lieutenant Marston, officiating Captain of Police.

(H.) Replies to queries on police by the following officers:
Captain Rathborne, Collector and Magistrate, Hyderabad.
Major Goldney - - ditto - - Shikarpore.
Captain Preedy - - ditto - - Kurrachee.
Captain Young, Civil Judge Advocate-general.
Lieutenant Marston, officiating Captain of Police.

(I.) Replies to queries on trade and manufactures by the following officers:
Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.
Major Goldney - ditto - Shikarpore.
Captain Preedy - ditto - Kurrachee.
Mr. Macleod, Collector of Sea Customs.

List of Documents in the Appendix—*continued.*

(K.) List of public works, furnished by Major Peat, C.B., Superintending Engineer.
(L.) Statements of the actual receipts and civil disbursements of the province for the years 1843-44, 1844-45, 1845-46, 1846-47, prepared in the Secretary's office.

(M.) List of all officers, covenanted and uncovenanted, on civil employ in Scinde.

(N.) Replies to general queries by the following officers:

Captain Rathborne, Collector and Magistrate, Hyderabad.
Major Goldney - - ditto - - Shikarpore.
Captain Preedy - - ditto - - Kurrachee.
Captain Young, Civil Judge Advocate-general.
Captain Anderson, Deputy - ditto.

(O.) Lists and reports on the men of influence and rank in the province by the following officers:

Captain Rathborne, Collector and Magistrate, Hyderabad.
Major Goldney - - ditto - - Shikarpore.
Captain Preedy - - ditto - - Kurrachee.
Lieutenant Forbes, Resident at the court of his Highness Meer Allee Moorad, Khyrpore.

Kurrachee, 31 December 1847.

P.S.—Since the above report was written a letter has been received from Major Scott, the Superintendent of Canals and Forests, submitting supplementary documents illustrative of the subjects which come under the cognisance of his department. Of these the following have been inserted in the Appendix, along with the other documents connected with the subjects to which they relate, viz.:

In Appendix (D.)

1. Memorandum on the works and system of irrigation in the Shikarpore collectorate.
2. Memorandum on the forests of Scinde, with abstract showing their extent.
3. Return of the proceeds from forests and establishments entertained exclusively on account of them.
4. Statement of the strength of the Scinde survey, Canal and Forest Department, showing the charges from August 1843.

In Appendix (N.)

A paper, by Lieutenant Burton, of the Canal and Forest Department, on the population of Scinde.

Besides the above, Major Scott has submitted some documents which, though useful for reference in points of detail, are not inserted in the Appendix, as they would add to its bulk without contributing to its general objects.

A letter has also been subsequently received from Major Goldney, the collector of Shikarpore, transmitting a report from his deputy, Lieutenant James, on the Chandooka pergunnah under his charge. Although the division to which this report relates is of limited extent, it contains much interesting information, which may by analogy throw light on the general statistics of Upper Scinde; for which reason, as well as for the indication it affords of the zeal and intelligence of its author, I have added it to the documents in the Appendix (BB).

Kurrachee, 12 January 1848. (signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner.

(True copies.)

(signed) A. Malet, Chief Secretary.

III.

(A.)—Memorandum of the Commissioner for the guidance of the Secretary, dated 9 October 1847.

Memorandum.

I have prepared sets of queries, with a view to elicit information on the condition and resources of this province, its past and present modes of administration, and other points on which I am desirous to obtain information.

The secretary will have the goodness to forward these to the several officers whose position enables them to furnish the desired information. Those on revenue to the three collectors of land revenue. Those on trade to the collectors of land revenue, and the collector of customs, each of whom will supply the portion within his province. Those on civil justice to the judge advocate-general, and the collectors of land revenue. Those on criminal justice to the same officers, and the captain of police. Those on police, to the captain of police. Those of a general character, in whole or in part, to any of the above officers whose duties and position best enable them to reply to them.

In the circular letter to accompany the queries, it should be explained that they may be answered either categorically or in the form of a continuous report; that on all points which admit of it, the information should be furnished, both for the former and the present systems, and their comparative merits and demerits contrasted; that no inquiries should be attempted of a nature or in a manner likely to alarm the people; that estimates on the best data procurable should be given where precise accuracy is not attainable, but the degree of reliance to be placed on the information should be noticed; that detailed information, on points requiring protracted inquiries for their complete and accurate ascertainment, may be postponed to a future opportunity, and summary and general information furnished for the present; and that all the reports and replies should reach the secretary's office on or before the 20th proximo.

Besides the points above alluded to, I wish to have information and materials as follows, for forming an estimate of the resources of the province, and the secretary will have the goodness to obtain them by letter from the proper officers, or adopt such other means as he may consider best calculated for collecting them in a complete and satisfactory form; the sooner the better, but not later than the 20th of November. Portions of the information may be submitted as it is ready without waiting for the rest.

1st. A map * of a moderate sized scale, showing the limits of the collectorates and deputy collectorates, and the stations of the collectors and deputies; the location of the several hill tribes and independent states on the frontier; the principal military posts and outposts, the principal towns and places of note.

2d. A return of the amount and distribution of the troops serving in the province.

3d. A complete list of the officers, civil and military, serving in the province, showing where they are stationed, and the service, if any, to which they belong; and as regards officers in civil employ the amount of their salary.

4th. Full and accurate financial statements of the receipts and disbursements of the Government in all its branches, civil and military, for each year since we got the country, and a prospective estimate of their probable future amount.

5th. A list of all the chiefs and men of importance in the province, including the relatives of the ameers, their history, connexions, and character, and the policy which has been adopted in their treatment.

6th. A short account of the former history of the country before it came into our possession.

7th. A short history of the various hill tribes on our frontier, the nature and extent of our transactions with them, their character, usages, and modes of life, their disposition towards us, and the measures which have been adopted towards them.

8th. A list

* Exact geographical accuracy is not of material consequence; all that is wanted is a general idea of the relative positions.

8th. A list of all the principal public works which have been executed or projected since our acquisition of the province, their object, and actual or estimated cost.

9th. A statement of the amount and distribution of the steam flotilla, and the services on which it has hitherto been employed.

10th. A report from the superintendent of canals on the nature and extent of the means of irrigation, the system adopted for its maintenance under the former Government, the plan of operations he has in view for its future maintenance and extension, the strength and distribution of the establishments employed under him, the nature of his duties as connected with the forests, and the resources of the country in that branch, the survey operations which have been executed, or were proposed to be undertaken by his department.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle.*

9 October 1847.

(True copy.)

(signed) *E. I. Brown,*
Secretary, Scinde Government.

(True copies.)

(signed) A. Malet, Chief Secretary.

IV.

IV. Replies to Queries.

(B.)—Replies to Revenue Queries by the Collectors of Hyderabad, Shikarpoor and Kurrachee.

Revenue.

1. What are the boundaries and natural features of your collectorate, the general character of its soil and climate; its principal products; estimated extent in square miles; estimated amount of population, classes of which the population is composed; average annual revenue since the country came into our possession, and from what sources derived?

Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.

1. The Hyderabad collectorate is bounded on the north by the Khyrpore state, on the east by Rajpootana, on the south by the Runn of Cutch, and on the west by the Indus. To the south-east however, a portion of desert, once in the Hyderabad collectorate, is now under the resident at Bhooj, and forms the deputy collectorate of the Thur and Parkur. To the north and east of Hyderabad, as far as Meerpoor, the country is a dry sandy soil, intersected by large canals; beyond Meerpoor to the eastward is the desert; to the south are rice grounds, intermixed with large salt plains.

The soil to the north and east of Hyderabad is almost uniformly productive wherever reached by the water; to the south the soil is salt, but a large portion of it is well adapted for rice cultivation. The climate to the north of a line drawn from Mahomed Khan's Tanda is good, south of that it is in the inundation season bad; at other times healthy.

The principal products of the collectorate are bajree, and jowaree, and rice, with a small portion of wheat and barley; the probable number of square miles in this collectorate may be about 30,000; the probable amount of population of this collectorate, I should suppose to be about 7,00,000, but on this point I am very uncertain.

The population is composed of Sindees, Hindoos, and Beloochees. The first class amounts, including Jutts, to about three-fifths of the whole, and the other two classes to about one-fifth each. The average annual revenue since the first year after the conquest, which was one of war, has been 10,68,545. The sources whence this revenue was derived were land, town duties, fisheries, abkaree, goldsmiths' tax, fines, house rent, auctions, taxes, gardens, customs, miscellaneous items, and water tax.

Town duties and taxes have been now abolished, but the deficiency so caused is made up, or nearly so, by the great increase in the abkaree revenue and customs.

Major Goldney, Collector of Shikarpoor.

1. Upper Scinde extends from Moudhur (24 miles north of Sehwan) in the south to Kusmore, on the frontier of Mooltan to the north, on the west lies the desert, on the east the Indus. Roree and Gotkee, on the left bank of the Indus, belong to it; on the other hand Boordika and petty dependencies on the right bank belong to his Highness Meer Ally Moorad.

The surface is level; portions abound in ponds; the greater part is intersected by the large "feeder" canals, and innumerable cuts from them.

The climate is extremely hot from 1st May to 1st September. The autumn months are unhealthy, and in 1844, the winter months up to the middle of January were extremely so. The winter is more severe than that of Hindoostan; rain is so rare that it cannot be depended upon for tillage.

The products are agricultural; if any minerals, salt and alum; the former is obtained by evaporation.

Soil alluvial, with salt deposits at intervals.

I estimate the extent at 6,120 square miles, the population at 2,50,000, composed as follows, 24 to the square mile, for agricultural districts: or

Cultivators - - - - - - - - - - -	1,50,000
Fishermen and Boatmen - - - - - - - -	15,000
Herdmen and camel owners, and other squatters, Beloochees and Jutts - - - - - - - - - - - -	15,000
Hindoos, merchants, and bankers, &c. in the large towns - -	70,000
TOTAL - -	2,50,000

Besides the troops and military bazars.

The annual revenue on an average of the three complete years, viz., 1844-45, 1845-46, and 1846-47, amounted to 10,66,000. The sources of revenue are detailed below.

MEMORANDUM of Average Amount of Revenue Collections under their respective heads in the *Shikarpoor* Collectorate.

PARTICULARS OF REVENUE.	AMOUNT.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Land revenue - - - - - - - -	8,10,592	6	8
River customs - - - - - - - -	6,117	12	8
Taxes - - - - - - - - -	16,464	14	6
Custom duties - - - - - - - -	1,33,209	9	7
Fishery contract - - - - - - -	18,248	12	6
Liquor and drug contract - - - - - -	22,178	10	8
Fees and fines - - - - - - -	32,755	9	4
House rent - - - - - - - -	535	15	4
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - -	4,767	10	7
Garden rents - - - - - - - -	17,076	4	10
Confiscated and unclaimed - - - - -	1,656	14	4
Refunds - - - - - - - - -	2,743	14	5
TOTAL Average - - *Rs.*	10,66,348	7	5

The broken period of 1843-44, immediately following the conquest, has not been included, because, from the unsettled state of establishments, transfer of the districts, and incomplete system, the amount of revenue collected during that period would give no criterion for estimating the resources likely to be derived from the country. Its amount, however, I state for the Commissioner's information, viz., 3,56,675 rupees.

Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

1. The boundaries of the Kurrachee collectorate are on every side, except the north, well defined by great and durable natural objects, viz., on the south by the Arabian Sea; on the east by the River Indus; and on the west by the Hubb River

River and a mountainous district inhabited by a small tribe of Brahoees, subjects of the Khan of Khelat. The northern boundary is merely an imaginary line, drawn about 40 miles north of Sehwan, between the pergunnahs of Mahir and Baghbhan, which belong to the Shikarpore collectorate, and those of Dadoo and Kacha, which are included in this collectorate. The area within these limits is about 240 miles long by about 70 broad. In so wide a space the soil is of course considerably diversified; that within the influence of the inundation is exceedingly fertile, being for the most part composed of a rich alluvial deposit, containing scarce a stone or pebble of any size; it varies in colour from light grey, or dirty white, to a deep brown, the former being considered the best soil. In many places this soil is so much impregnated with salt and nitre, that in several of the pergunnahs extensive plains are found thickly encrusted with one or both of these substances. These salt and nitre plains are usually found in situations which lie too high to benefit by the inundation. The same substances are, however, frequently met with on the lands in the immediate vicinity of the river. As in Egypt, the cultivable lands nearest the river are in many parts of the country higher than those which are more distant. In Egypt this is attributed to the former being cultivated throughout the year, while the latter yield but one crop; the accumulation of stubble and manure, from constant cultivation in a long series of ages, being supposed to account for the difference of elevation. This, however, cannot be the case in Scinde, as the lands nearest the river are in general the most neglected, on account of the additional expense of irrigation, two wheels being necessary (one below and the other above) to raise the water to the top of the banks.

The collectorate is divided into three large districts, and these again are subdivided into pergunnahs. Each district is under the superintendence of a deputy collector, and each pergunnah is superintended by a kardar.

The first division, that of Ghorrabaree, extends from the sea upwards to the spot whence the Buggar branch of the river quits the main stream, about four miles south of Takah. Its boundaries are the Buggar River and the high road which runs between Garrah and Tattah on the north, the sea on the south and south-west, the Indus on the east, and the Gharrah creek on the west and north-west. This district is subdivided into five pergunnahs of unequal extent, viz., Ghorrabaree, or Kukkeralla (possibly the Crokcola of Arrian), Sakra, Syatree, Garka.

The second division, that of Jurruck, extends from the right bank of the Buggar River to the village of Sun on the Indus. It is bounded on the north by the pergunnah of Luckee, on the south by the Buggar and Tattah road, on the east by the Indus, and on the west by the Hubb River. It is subdivided as follows into the pergunnahs of Beronath of Tattah, Seree, Jerruck, and Sondah.

Kotree, Kanote, and Bea. Mahajanda.

The third division, that of Sehwan, extends from the village of Sun, which is included in its limits, to the southern boundaries of the Shikarpore collectorate. It is bounded on the north by the Shikarpore pergunnahs of Baghban and Mahir, on the south by the Mahajanda pergunnah, on the east by the Indus, and on the west by the Hubb River and the mountainous tract inhabited by the Brahoee tribe before mentioned. It is subdivided as follows, into the pergunnahs of Luckee, Sehwan, Kurmpoor, and Baug Euseff, Boobuk, Samtanee, Kacha Phooljee division, Kacha Mullar division, Dadoo and Murkapoor, Khodabad, Tultee and Whichola.

The Ghorabarree district forms a considerable portion of what is termed the Delta of the Indus, and with the exception of a clump of limestone hills of no great extent or elevation at Peer Puttah, in the pergunnah of Syatree, is one vast alluvial plain, in many parts of great richness and fertility; in others covered with salt and nitre, and entirely unproductive of vegetation. It is intersected by three large branches of the Indus, viz., by the Buggar, the Chagla or Ochta, and the Syan, while the Sātā or main stream of the river sweeps along its eastern boundary. The three former are navigable during the inundation, but during the rest of the year are partially dry. Numerous canals convey the waters of these streams in every direction, while extensive bunds are constructed along their banks to restrain the waters of the inundation within due bounds.

Much labour and expense were incurred by Meer Mahomed in the improvement of some parts of this district, especially in the pergunnah of Sakra, where a vast number

number of canals communicating with the Buggar, which was then the main branch of the river, were excavated. Unfortunately, however, the river in a few years changed its course, and the greater part of these canals are now comparatively useless. The pergunnah of Gurka contains extensive forests; the timber growing in it is chiefly babool, and of no great value. Red and white rice, bajree, Indian corn, nauglee, thill, sugar-cane, turmeric, tobacco, and esculent vegetables are the principal products of this district at the kurreef or autumnal harvest; as moong, barley, muttur, mhore, jamba, and mustard are at the rubbee or spring harvest.

The climate varies considerably in different parts of the district. On the sea-coast it is generally mild during the hot season, owing to the prevalence of the sea breezes, and the thermometer in the shade, at noon, seldom rises above 85°. There are no periodical rains in Scinde, but any unusual heat is generally followed by a torrent of rain. During the continuance of the south-west monsoon, the sky in Lower Scinde is usually overcast, which renders the climate very agreeable. The heat in the interior of the district is, during the day, considerably greater than on the coast, but the nights and mornings are always cool. After the inundation, that is, during the months of October, November and December, dense exhalations arise from the moist soil, which are considered highly injurious to the health of those who are exposed to them, causing fevers, rheumatism, &c.

The estimated length of this district is about 70 miles, and the breadth about 50; the amount of square miles consequently is about 3,500.

The estimated amount of male population is about 15,288, which being multiplied by four for the families, would give 61,152 as the entire population of the district, or not quite 18 to the square mile.

The population is of a mixed character, but may be divided into three great classes, viz., traders, agriculturists, and fishermen; the first class is chiefly composed of Hindoos, either natives of Scinde or Cutch, and the two latter, which are by far the most numerous, of Mahomedans. The artificers, such as blacksmiths, carpenters and potters, are few in number, and all are dependent for their support upon the cultivators, who pay them in grain at harvest time for the services they have rendered during the year in repair of agricultural implements.

Jerruck District.

The Jerruck district differs considerably in its natural features from that of Ghorabarree. Commencing at the Buggar River on the southern extremity, a valley of rich cultivable land, varying from a few yards to 10 miles in width, and running nearly due north, extends along the right bank of the Indus to the Luckee Pass. This fertile tract is bounded by an undulating district, with ranges of hills running in irregular directions, interspersed with wide extended valleys, which contain a rich and fertile soil, but which are for the most part entirely dependent on rain for their supply of fresh water. This district commences at Cape Mouze, on the sea-coast south of Kurrachee, and is about 150 miles in length by from 60 to 70 in breadth. It at present produces little except grass, but wherever water can be found, the soil in the valleys is capable of producing almost anything. After heavy rain, the valleys are partially cultivated with badjree and jowaree. The Seeree and Soudah pergunnahs each contain an extensive lake; that in Seeree, denominated the Kunjore Lake, is the larger of the two, and is about 10 miles in length by three in breadth. There are also five extensive forests included in this district, which occupy a considerable portion of the cultivable land. The soil in the valley of the Indus is rich and slimy, and like that of Ghorabarree, it contains a large quantity of nitre. The Bharrun River and numerous smaller streams intersect the hilly district, but, excepting after heavy rain, few of these contain water in their beds, although good water is usually found a few feet below the sandy surface. When heavy rain falls, these dry beds are filled by foaming torrents, but the water runs off in a few hours, and leaves them dry as before. The banks are usually high, and near the river are much channelled by nullahs, which renders cultivation difficult. In the valleys of the Hubb, Mulleer, and Bharrun Rivers, there is, however, much rich land available for cultivation. In the first range of mountains opposite the town of Mahajanda is the fortified position called Runnee or Mohunkote, for a description of which I beg to refer the Commissioner to my report, dated 11 July 1844.

The products of this district, in addition to those of Ghorabarree, are wheat, indigo,

indigo, cotton, and bhang. The Scindian agriculturists have an idea that the soil and climate south of Jerruck are not adapted to the cultivation of the above four articles, and state that the heavy dews discolour the grain and destroy the plants, rendering the produce of both of little value in the market.

The thermometer in this district rises considerably higher in the hot season, and falls proportionally lower in the cold than in that of Ghorabarree. The climate is, however, much healthier than that of the latter.

The estimated length of this district, including the pergunnah of Luckee (which, although included in that of Sehwan, is more allied to this in natural features, climates, and products), is about 150 miles by 70 in breadth; the extent in square miles will consequently be about 10,500.

The estimated amount of male population residing in the cultivated valley of the Indus is about 16,859, and of wandering tribes inhabiting the hilly region about 9,400; total, 26,259; which, mutiplied by four for the families, gives a total of 1,05,036.

The mass of the population in the cultivable lands like that of Ghorabarree, is divided into three classes, viz., traders, agriculturists, and fishermen; the great majority of the first class being Hindoos, and of the two latter, Mahomedans. The city of Tattah contains a few silk and cloth weavers and embroiderers. It could formerly boast of its thousand looms, all actively employed, but the produce of these has for the most part been superseded by the superior produce of English capital and machinery. Tattah was also famed for its glazed pottery, but the knowledge of the art of glazing is now confined to one or two persons only, whose productions are very inferior to those of their ancestors. A few dyers, weavers, tanners, and salt manufacturers, with carpenters and smiths, are found in most of the large villages, and saltpetre of an inferior quality is manufactured to a considerable extent, both in Tattah and in Runneekote. There is also an extensive manufactory of a coarse kind of alum, called phoole, in the latter place. The wandering tribes who inhabit the hill districts are all Mahomedans, and consist of Johkeyas, Nao Murdees, or Noomryahs, Gubbool Beloochees, Cosiahs, and Rhuids. A few Bunyahs sojourn amongst them, and supply them with dates, tobacco, rice, and other grains, which articles they exchange with them for ghee, wool, and gums; the latter are collected in large quantities from the khar, a species of acacia, and the googul, a low aromatic shrub which grows in great profusion on the hills and plains.

Sehwan or Sehwistan District.

This district, although resembling the other two in some of its natural features, differs materially in many respects from both. Its most southern pergunnah, that of Luckee, commences at the village of Sun, and extending to the Luckee Pass, a distance of about 24 miles, forms, as has already been stated, a continuation of that rich valley in the Jurruck district, which lies between the hill country and the river. Opposite the village of Sun the mountains gradually commence to close in upon the river, until at the Luckee Pass there is barely room for a laden camel to pass; even this narrow defile is closed during the inundation, and the traffic between Upper and Lower Scinde, on the right bank of the river, is carried on by a difficult road, between six and seven miles in length, which leads over the mountains. Beyond the pass the mountains again suddenly recede from the river, and on emerging from its northern extremity, the eye wanders with delight over the wide, extended and fertile plain of Sehwistan. This plain is bounded on the east by the Indus, and on the west by the Puble or Solyman range of mountains. The Nara River meanders through the middle of the plain, and by its numerous windings adds greatly to its fertility, by affording greater facilities for irrigation. Numerous canals, both from the Indus and the Nara, intersect the plain lying between the two rivers, and which is for the most part composed of an exuberantly fertile soil. Towards the southern extremity of the district is situated Lake Munchar, a wide expanse of water and morass, varying according to the season of the year from 20 to 30 miles in length, and from eight to 12 in breadth. The Nara enters the lake near its northern extremity, while the Arul connects it with the Indus below Sehwan. The level of the surface of the lake when the Indus is low is somewhat higher than that of the river, and as the lake contains numerous springs, there is usually a small flow of water through the Arul to the river; when, on the other hand, the inundation

commences,

commences, the river rises so much more rapidly than the lake can fill, that the water pours into it both through the Nara and the Arul; as soon as the lake is full, the Arul resumes its course towards the Indus. Both the Nara and the Arul are navigable during the inundation for boats of large burden, and even the steamers. To the westward of the Nara the land gradually rises towards the mountains; canals have in consequence been extended but a short distance in that direction, and the vast plains of Khacha are as yet almost entirely dependent on rain for their supply of fresh water. Numerous small bunds have been thrown up on these plains for the purpose of catching and retaining the rain-water, and such is the fecundity of the soil, that one good fall of rain is sufficient to enable the cultivators, with the aid of these bunds, to realise a good harvest of jowaree. A fine mountain stream, called the Gaj River, breaks from the hills and enters the plains about 30 miles north of Sehwan, fertilising in its course a considerable tract of land. There are also smaller streams, but unfortunately the greater portion of the water derived from these, as well as from the Gaj, is claimed by jagheerdars. When heavy rain falls in the mountains, the Gaj is subject to tremendous inundations, called "raes," which sweep everything before them. Huge blocks of stone are rolled for several miles into the plain, and so impetuous and overwhelming is the torrent, that it often fills up the canals dug to the westward of the Nara, and which are distant at least 15 miles from it.

The principal khurreef products of this district are, red and white rice, jowarree, badjree, moong, till[1] kerring hemp, manglee, ooreed, cheeno, Indian corn, sugarcane, tobacco, indigo, turmeric, and esculent vegetables. Those of the rubbee are wheat, barley, muttur, gram, ouree, or mustard, and surshiff jamba, dunnyo, jowarree, jeera, and mohur. The poppy was formerly extensively cultivated in the pergunnahs of Boobuk and Sumtanee, and opium of a superior quality was produced; but since the conquest the cultivation of the poppy has been prohibited. In Lake Munchar the "lotus" is produced in great abundance, the seeds, root, and stalk of which supply thousands of the poorer classes of inhabitants with food.

The variations of climate are much greater in Sehwistan than in the other two districts. The hot season commences about the end of April, and usually continues till the end of October. During this period the average range of the thermometer in the shade at noon is from 98° to 110°; the nights are sultry, and there is little perceptible difference between the temperature of day and night, while mosquitos and sand-flies abound. During the cool season the thermometer falls to near freezing point in the course of the night, and rises again during the day to summer heat. These sudden changes and the long continued heat are very trying to the European constitution, but the natives of the country are healthy and long lived.

The estimated length of Sehwistan is about 40, and the breadth is about 50 miles; the amount of square miles is about 2,000.

The amount of male inhabitants is estimated at 39,639, which, multiplied by 4, the families, gives a total of 1,58,556.

The population, as in the other districts, is of a mixed character; but, besides the three great classes of agriculturists, traders and fishermen, there is a fourth class which possesses great influence in this district, viz., the resident jagheerdars. Large tracts of land have been granted in jagheer in the other districts, but the owners of them are, for the most part, non-resident, whereas in Sehwistan the majority of the jagheerdars reside on their estates. The zemindars, too, are a far more numerous and more influential body than in the other districts. They are generally Syuds or wealthy Hindoos. The former are a remarkably fine race of men, and most of them cultivate on a very extensive scale. The requisite number of artificers is found in most of the large villages, and in the towns of Boobuk and Arazee carpets of a superior quality are manufactured.

The average annual revenue derived from my collectorate since the country came into our possession was, for the official years—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
1843–44 - - - - -	2,28,211	7	5
1844–45 - - - - -	6,45,119	6	6
1845–46 - - - - -	5,85,921	5	11
1846–47 - - - - -	6,25,781	12	4

The revenue is derived from the following sources:—Land revenue; custom and taxes; town duties; garden rent; liquor and drug contracts; fishery and ferry contracts; goldsmiths', orsidue and weavers' contracts; miscellaneous; fees and fines; house and market rent; confiscated property; unclaimed property; profit and loss; taxes.

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2. Is the population divided into separate village communities, each having its hereditary establishment for the management of its affairs; and if so, of what do these establishments consist, and how are they remunerated? Are the lands divided into separate fields, and how are their boundaries defined; what are the tenures on which they are held?

Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.

2. The population is divided into separate village communities, but on a wholly different plan from the village community system in India. Here the Mussulmans of a village usually belong to the same tribe, who are guided in minor points by their rais or patel, and the Hindoos by their mookhee and punchayet; but they have nothing to do with revenue or management of public affairs, and receive no remuneration, except perhaps in gratuitous services occasionally by the villagers. They have, however, some influence from their position, and are generally spokesmen when the villagers have any complaints to make or favour to ask from Government.

The lands are not permanently divided into separate fields, nor are the boundaries defined, though there are certain boundaries recognised as the boundaries of the village lands. At the cultivating season, however, each cultivates his wheel or piece of land separately, and each watercourse from a large canal has usually its separate owner, singly if a rich man, or in partnership if the ownership be the villagers; the boundary to the land in such cases is the limit up to which the water from the watercourse can be made to water.

The tenure by which the ryots in Scinde hold their land is this, that as long as they cultivate the land and pay their rent, it is held oppression to dispossess them; if they cease to cultivate it and pay rent, it may be given to any other who will take it, and thenceforth the original holder has no further claim.

Major Goldney, Collector of Shikarpore.

2. Villages have not separate communities with hereditary establishments.

The spring crop has its fields divided pretty generally; for the autumn crop, owing to the quantity of land unoccupied, the fields are not so well defined. The lands appear to be held on hereditary tenure. The limits of villages, though often disputed, seem to be immutable. The land is held on the condition of paying rent for such as is cultivated only. I presume that the explanation of rent free, or jagheer tenures, is not required under this head. The zemindar claims an exclusive right to cultivate certain lands, and the peasantry he employs whencesoever he can procure them. In cases where he is obliged, from inability to till them himself, to make over land to another zemindar, he usually demands "lapa," or quit rent, varying from one to four annas if cash, or if in kind from $\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{4}{120}$ of a korwar per begah (15 to 60 lb.), according to the quality of the soil, description of crops, &c., &c.

Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

2. The population is divided into separate village communities, but these have no hereditary establishment, as in India, to manage their affairs. Each caste or tribe has its mookee or head man, to whose decision all trifling matters of dispute are referred, but he receives no remuneration for his services. The lands are not usually divided into separate fields, but the boundaries of each village are defined by particular trees, stones, bunds, or nullahs, all of which are well known to the kotars or kutwalls, several of whom are located in each pergunnah for the purpose of keeping traditionary records of the limits of all village lands, boundaries of jagheers, and of zemindars' estates, &c., &c. The kotars are referred to when disputes arise regarding boundaries. They are considered as Government servants, and are paid in grain from the four cassas levied as "kurrutch."

At the buttia, or division of the produce of each harvest, they were formerly allowed to beg from the zemindars, and usually collected a sufficient supply of grain for their subsistence throughout the year. This practice has now been put a stop to.

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The number of kotars varies according to the extent of the pergunnah; in some pergunnahs there are only three or four, in others from ten to twelve. Besides recollecting the boundaries they are expected to perform several other duties, viz., to move about the districts and to stimulate the cultivators to activity by pointing out waste land, and threatening to report them if arrangements are not made for bringing the same under cultivation. They also seize and convey to the kardar all stray cattle, and at the same time report any damage which the cattle may have done. They are also expected to report to the kardar any disturbances amongst the inhabitants, and to point out the "dhul" or cash-rent lands to the Government zabits or measuring men; they are, in fact, "naibs," or assistants to the kardars. Their offices are usually considered as hereditary. In the event of a vacancy occurring through the dismissal of a kotar for misconduct, the kardars, under instructions from the collector, appoint another in his stead.

In the pergunnah of Sakra an "urbab" or chief was formerly elected from amongst themselves by the zemindars. His duties were to attend to all disputes between zemindars or ryots, and to endeavour to effect an amicable adjustment between contending parties. He was also expected to represent the agricultural community in transacting any business with the Government officers which affected their interests. For these services he was allowed a toyah of grain per kurwah on the gross produce of the pergunnah, and a rupee on each wheel. Soon after the conquest the zemindars represented that their "urbab" was of no use to them, and begged that they might be relieved of the tax which he levied on them, and their request was accordingly complied with. I am, however, of opinion that an "urbab" in each district would be of much assistance to the Government officers.

The lands are held in jagheer, zemindaree, and in ryotee, and the assessments on the two latter are fixed on the buttia, kasghee, and zupt or dhal systems. The Government possesses an absolute allodial property in the soil, while the right of the ryot to permanent occupancy is recognised, so long as he properly cultivates the land, and pays to Government the rent at which his land is assessed, whether it be a fixed share of the produce, or a fixed money rent. The zemindaree system is the most prevalent in my districts, but should either zemindars or ryots neglect to cultivate their lands, Government, as sole proprietor of the soil, can resume the neglected lands, and make them over to more profitable tenants. This power seems absolutely necessary in a country like Scinde, where the greater proportion of the revenues are derived from the soil. The rates of assessment formerly differed in every pergunnah, but these have now, in a great measure, been equalised throughout Scinde by the new revenue regulations, published by order of his Excellency Sir Charles Napier. (*Vide* pages 97 to 112 of Civil Order Book.)

Garden lands in the vicinity of Kurrachee and in the valleys of the Mulleer and Hubb Rivers are assessed at one rupee per mensem on every 10 bheegahs. This is about as much land as can be cultivated with one wheel.

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3. By whom is the settlement of the revenue made immediately with the cultivator, and what chain of intermediate agency exists between the cultivator and the collector? Is the settlement for each cultivator's holding separately or for several jointly? Is it entirely in kind, or partially with money? As regards the revenue in kind, what proportion of the gross produce is taken from the cultivator; if the proportion varies, on what circumstances do the variations depend? Is the proportion taken from the cultivator chargeable, in the first instance, with any expenses of management, any fees to village or district establishments, or any assignments to individuals; or is the whole brought at once to the credit of Government? Is the cultivator ever allowed to redeem the Government share at a valuation, or is it always disposed of on account of Government; in the latter case, how and by whom is its amount ascertained, and under what arrangements is it kept until its disposal takes place? Is it sold by auction or by contract, and, in the latter case, how is the price determined? Are the proceeds of the sale realised immediately, or by instalments; if by instalments, of what usual duration, and under what securities? Are defalcations frequent among the purchasers, and when they occur, what steps are taken to secure the interests of Government? In the case of money assessments, on what principle is their rate fixed, and what is their highest, lowest, and average amount? Are they based on a uniform land measure, and what is its extent as compared with the

acre? Is the revenue under such assessments punctually realised, or if there are balances, what do they usually amount to at the close of the year?

Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.

3. The revenue settlement is made in some parts immediately with the cultivator, and in others with an intermediate party, the mookadum; where it is made with the mookadum, a fixed grain rent is usually taken annually, and the arrangement between the cultivator and mookadum is left to be settled by themselves. When the arrangement is made direct with the cultivator, the system is this: as soon as the crop begins to ripen, a buttaidar is appointed, either the kardar of the district or a separate person. He goes to the districts and posts his korawurs, or watchmen, over the different fields. When the grain is ripe, it is cut down, and then, still in charge of the watchmen, is trodden out by the bullocks. It is then carried off to the kittah or inclosure, where it is placed in heaps; each man's grain separate. The buttaidar with his mohurur and the measurer then proceed to the spot; one of the cultivators divides each heap by guess into three or four equal portions, as the rate of rent may be a third or a fourth; the buttaidar selects one of these as the standard, and it is measured; and according to that measurement the curutch of three classes a kurwar for water tax, and four cassas a kurwar, pergunnah charges, are taken from the other heaps belonging to the cultivator, and with the heap already selected form the Government share. A note is made of the amount and given to the cultivator, and that amount, of grain is the rent, which he has to convey as soon as practicable to lodge in the public grain store. It is there again measured and lodged in the store; the cultivator receives a receipt; the amount is entered in the kussera or rent-roll of the pergunnah, the ambardar and buttaidar affix their seals to this the kussera, it is countersigned by the zemindars, and is then transmitted to the collector, a copy being sent to the deputy collector, and the transaction is complete.

In some parts, where rice is grown, instead of the battai being made of each cultivator's heap separately, the whole khittah is battaid at once, the Government share is fixed, and the people arrange about their own shares afterwards among themselves.

The settlement for grain crops is almost entirely in kind. There may be a dozen wheels in the collectorate that, under the new regulations, pay cash. The settlement for tobacco, sugar-cane, indigo cotton, and vegetable crops is entirely in cash, and was so in the Meers' times.

The proportion taken from the cultivator is one-third or one-fourth, with seven cassas a kurwar, charges for water expenses and pergunnah establishments.

For the kurreef crops, where the land is naturally flooded, the rate is one-third; where the water is raised by wheel, the rate is one-fourth, except in a few places where it is one-third. For rubbee crops the rate is one-third, except on lands watered by wells and double wheels, where it is one-fourth.

The whole grain collected is at once brought to the credit of Government, but there is a charge for reaping and field watchmen taken out daily, as the crop is being reaped, of one-twentieth of the grain cut; and this is paid to the reapers or to the owner of the field, if he reaps it himself, and to the watchmen.

No proposition has ever been made to me by cultivators to redeem the crop at a money valuation, but occasionally the grain has been proposed and allowed to be *danbundied*; that is, instead of waiting till the battai, estimating the amount of grain in a field of standing corn, and fixing the assessment accordingly. This system is followed in the desert and in other parts where the fields are so scattered, or the crops so scanty, as to render the perpetual watching them by the korawurs impossible, or nearly so.

The grain is stored in ambankhanas till sold. Tenders are received by the collector through the kardars or deputy collectors, or direct from the grain dealers, and accepted if the rates be thought advantageous. The collector is in the position of a wholesale corn-merchant, and acts precisely as one of the trade would; looks to the amount of the crops, sees how the out-turn has been in the states around, calculates how far the supply will tally with the demand, sees therefore what prices are likely to rule eventually, and arranges his sales accordingly. Latterly, however, I have sold a good deal of grain by putting it up to public competition.

The proceeds of the sale are occasionally realised at once; but generally in three instalments, except at auctions, where more than one month's credit is not given. The duration was in this collectorate always one month between each kist, but the collector of Kurrachee last year allowed eight months' credit, and

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I was obliged to give in after a long struggle, and fix the instalments at two months between each kist instead of one. Unless, however, some steps be taken, this will eventually prove fatal to the interests of Government and the public, as it must tend to encourage gambling in grain among men who have little or no capital. I believe, however, that this very long credit system has been already abandoned. No security is taken from buyers, except the usual one among merchants, of not selling to any but those whose credit is good. Sometimes a second or third name is, however, required to the bills given in payment.

Defalcations on the part of purchasers are very rare indeed. When they occur, the same steps are taken to secure the interests of Government as are used by one merchant towards another. If the defalcation appears of a fraudulent character, the man is imprisoned; if otherwise, time is given, and every opportunity allowed for a man's retrieving his affairs. The whole amount of bad debts since the conquest on this account does not exceed 6,000 rupees.

Money rents are fixed at one standard throughout this collectorate, of *Rs.* 1. 6*a.* per beegah of 2,500 square yards (or rather more than half an acre), in addition to a collecting fee of 6 per cent.

Balances on this account used at one time to be allowed to stand over occasionally till the next year, but are not now, as the kardars have been particularly enjoined to take the money in all doubtful cases before the crop is cleared off the ground.

Major Goldney, Collector of Shikarpore.

3. There is no intermediate agency between the collector and the cultivator for the settlement or assessments, which has been arranged with the zemindars of each district, or where desired, with those of each village; but as the existence of different leases (in kind and in cash) on the same village would open a door to much peculation, by the former representing to the land surveyor that certain fields were not to be measured for cash rents, but batayed in kind, and to the assessor (battydar) that the same were to be measured, not batayed, and thus evade payment altogether, I have left it to the several farmers of each village to agree among themselves whether to apply for cash rents or leases in kind.

Each lease is wholly for cash or wholly for corn rent; therefore of the whole village, suppose the gross produce of an estate to be 320 karwars, then Government receive one-third and the former two-thirds of that quantity, first deducting the odd 20 as fees, which are rated at 1-15th of a kurwar on each kurwar of the gross produce. In the case above supposed, Government receives as rent 100 kurwars, and again, as fees, 20; total, 120 kurwars.

The farmer receives 200 kurwars clear. From the 20 kurwars fees, the entire expense of dividing the crop is defrayed, also of a functionary called the village "kotwal," whose duty it is to acquaint himself with the minutiæ of the entire cultivation of his circle; any balance, after these expenses are defrayed, goes to Government for the general expenses of the district at large, as kardar and establishment. The farmer is only charged with paying one-half of the wages of the field watchmen required to watch the ripening crops, and to prevent their being cut, or, which is more common, to prevent the ears of jowaree being abstracted by the farmers.

The Government portion of the produce is fixed as a maximum; where waste land is reclaimed, or canals dug, at increased labour and expense, it is reduced to one-fourth or less, at the discretion of the collector. Kusmore being very disturbed, and almost deserted when we got it in 1845, I gave a lease at one-third, to encourage settlers from Bhawulpoor and Mooltan, for three years. The Government share is in the neighbourhood of Shikarpoor only subject to a deduction of one-eighth to one-fourth, as puttadaree, a species of fee holding peculiar to this district introduced by the Pathans; it seems to partake both of the jagheer tenure and of the right by purchase.

Where the cultivator does not contribute labour to the canals he is liable to pay water-rates, three, four, six to eight annas per begah, as agreed upon by the capitalist who undertakes to clear the canal.

In a new canal dug in Nowshera, under my auspices, in 1845–46, of above 22 miles in length, the proprietors levy eight annas per begah; the district being bound to furnish labour on the grand canal which feeds it.

Where zemindaree is established, the cultivator pays it. (*Vide* Qu. 2d.) There is no other cess.

The whole Government share, where there is no puttadaree, is stored for Government in granaries until disposed of.

If the cultivator desire to commute his corn rent for cash, in any particular harvest, it is done by a special agreement based upon the cash rent, as laid down by his Excellency's Revenue Regulations of March 1846, one-eighth for autumn, and two-eighths for spring crops per acre, but modified by the collector, according to the state of the crop, the price of grain, and other circumstances. In no case do I accept of less than the regulated rent; usually the farmer proffers more.

It frequently occurs that Hindoo capitalists offer to pay cash rents for a given tract under crop, but these are invariably declined, unless the farmers assent, or be partners in the transaction. In 1845 I sold rice crops on the ground, the Government share at 4. 4. 10. per begah; this was prior to the new regulations, and while the Meers' system was still in force. Cash rents are realised by instalments; no securities are taken from farmers, the land being considered as sufficient guarantee. Four or five monthly instalments are usual: the first instalment for my account now cutting has been paid in this neighbourhood; the accounts of other districts are not come in, but collectors on account are going on generally.

Except in Mehur, and especially in Bayhban, I have not many arrears of rent; the latter district I find extremely corrupt and evasive, and were it possible I should like to farm it out to a severe contractor for a couple of years; it has been a scene of peculation and evasion ever since the conquest, and lying remote from European superintendence till 1846, has got into bad habits.

Defalcations among purchasers are not common, security being usually taken where parties are not known to be substantial men; when such occur imprisonment, or placing the seal of Government on the chattels of the defaulter, is the only remedy. Purchases are by tender or by auction, at discretion. If I know the market is unsteady, I will accept a tender perhaps in preference to the delay of an auction; three instalments are the usual number.

The land measure for cash rents is the begah of 2,500 square yards, the English acre being 4,840 square yards; the event being invariably 1. 8. and 2. 8. per begah for autumn and spring crops. My arrears on the 1st September (October accounts not being received from the deputies) amounted to *Cos. Rs.* 50,356. 1 *a.*, of which a portion has unquestionably been realised during October, but the amount I cannot precisely state. There are the arrears outstanding from the date of the conquest to the present time.

Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

3. The settlement of the revenue is made by the collector and his deputies, through the kardars, buttaidar, and zabit of each pergunnah; these servants form the intermediate chain of agency between the cultivator and the European officer. The settlement for each cultivator's holding is made separately; if on the buttai or kasgee* system, it is entirely in kind, and received by the buttaidar and kardar; if "dhul" or cash rent, in money, and it is received by the kardar, on the report of the zabit. When the revenue is levied in kind, one-third or one-fourth of the gross produce is taken from the cultivator; on lands which formerly paid half, one-third; and on those which are irrigated by means of wells, or which are dependent on rain, one-fourth, together with fees amounting to seven cassas per kurwar on the gross produce, on account of kurrutch and hukuba or water-tax. The variation in favour of the wheel cultivation is made on account of the additional expense incurred by the cultivator in raising the water, &c. The proportion of grain taken from the cultivator is chargeable with some expenses of management; the buttaidar and his moonshees, the pergunnah moonshees, the kotars, kurwars or grain watchers, the "dulwal" or measuring men, are all paid in grain out of the kurrutch, or four cassas per kurwah levied on the gross produce. Tayage, or a tayah of grain per kurwah on

* The kasgee system is so many cassas of grain per beegah. The amount varies from two to seven cassas per beegah, according to the written agreements granted prior to the promulgation of the new revenue regulations. These agreements are usually grants for a certain number of years.

on the Government share, is also allowed to the kardar. The cultivator can, if he wishes it, always redeem the Government share at a valuation, on making an application to that effect to the collector.

On the buttai or division of the grain being completed, the Government share is either delivered at once to merchants who have bought it of the collector, or it is made over to the care of an umbardar or grain storekeeper, who takes charge of it and stores it until purchasers are forthcoming. The grain is sometimes sold by auction, sometimes by contract, the nerruck or price current of the zillah at the time of sale determining the price in the latter case. If sold by auction the proceeds are realised immediately, if by contract generally by instalments. These instalments formerly varied from two, three, four, six to eight months' duration, but I have lately reduced the period to three months, the first vust or instalment being paid in ready money on the delivery of the grain, the other two within the subsequent three months. Securities have not hitherto been given, but it has become necessary to exact the same, as defalcations are becoming frequent among the purchasers, which was not the case during former years. When they occur the defaulters are arrested, and if they have sold the grain they had purchased, and concealed or made away with the proceeds they have realised by the sale, they are treated as fraudulent debtors, and punished by the confiscation of their property, and by imprisonment with hard labour. In no instance, however, has it hitherto been necessary to resort to these extreme measures in my collectorate. In the case of money assessments, the rate is fixed in Upper Scinde at *Rs.* 2. 8 *as.* per beegah, and in Lower Scinde at *Rs.* 1. 8 *as.* per beegah, with a fee at the rate of six per cent. on the amount of collections. A discretionary power is vested in collectors to increase their assessments on rich land in the vicinity of towns, where there is a good market; I have not, however, deemed it advisable as yet to make any increase on these rates in my districts. The assessments are based on one uniform land measure, viz., on the Napier beegah of 2,500 square yards. The revenue, under the above assessments, is punctually realised, and there are usually no balances on this account at the end of the year.

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4. What is the proportion of alienated to Government land, and under what terms are the alienations held. Are they hereditary, or for life? If both, what is their proportion to each other? How far have the titles to alienations been investigated and settled? Do the holders of alienated lands settle with their sub-tenants on the same principle as the Government officers with the cultivators of Government land? Are there any appropriations of land to religious institutions or as charity to individuals?

Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.

4. The alienated lands in this collectorate amount to about 35,00,000 beeghas; they are all, strictly speaking, grants during pleasure, and the greater portion of them were really given, and resumed, and changed by the Ameers at will; but the possessions of the great chiefs were confirmed to them by oath on the Koran, and were generally treated as hereditary, and not resumed unless in very special cases. The proportion of such grants of a more permanent description in this collectorate is about half of the whole of the land alienated, or between 17 and 18 lacs of beegahs.

Where the alienated lands are jagheers in which a share has lapsed to Government, the tenants are settled with by the Government battaidar and kardar, precisely in the same way as the tenants of the ordinary ryottee lands; but in respect of those jagheers of which the Government holds no share, the tenants are settled with mostly at the rates and according to the plan prevailing in the Meers' times, the jagheerdar not being justified in exacting what rates he pleases; he is not the owner of the land, but only the representative of Government in its revenue rights as regards the land in question, and can only levy at the Government rates, the Government share.

There are no appropriations of land to religious institutions, though some peers and fakeers, and gooroos and syuds, hold grants for gardens and small patches of vegetable ground, mostly for a well and five or six beegahs, and in no instance that I remember for more than 100 beegahs; the total amount so held is very small; these are the only charitable grants in this collectorate.

Major Goldney, Collector of Shikarpoor.

4. Alienated lands consist of jagheers to the estimated amount of 2,54,748 Indian acres; these are hereditary under certain restrictions, as follows:

1st Class, jagheers held for 20 years prior to the conquest continuously, or on a patent not resumable at pleasure, and not being in lieu of civil or military pay, may be converted into perpetuities on surrendering all waste included in the grant, optional with grantees, but if not so converted during the life of present incumbent, all waste will at his death be resumed at three-fourths of the proceeds of the estate, only be confirmed to his heirs.

2d Class, held during less than 20 years, not being civil or military pay, may become perpetuities on resigning all waste and payment of a quit rent of two rupees per beegah on death of present incumbent.

3d. All other jagheers or portions of those held in lieu of pay, revert to the estate at the death of the present incumbents.

4th. Regrants will in future include none but lands under cultivation, and then too, subject to the quit rent of two rupees per beegah.

All hereditary estates of the four principal branches of the Talpoor family to be considered as in the first class.

Jagheerdars absolved from military service as their tenure; if their personal services be required, they will receive pay.

Jagheerdars to pay proportionate shares of expense of clearing the canals that water their lands.

Jagheerdars omitting to report the death of sharers in their jagheers, shall be liable to forfeiture.

Jagheerdars fraudulently inclosing Government lands in their jagheers, shall forfeit double the amount of land on proof of such fraud.

The titles have been investigated to the best of our opportunities, but probably some frauds and forgeries of deeds will yet be brought to light. It seems likely that at one time or another, the greater part of the lands in Scinde have been temporarily granted to individuals, for services civil or military, and subsequently resumed as freely as they were given. If this assumption be at all correct, it follows that many dormant sunnuds may have been produced as titles to lands, for which services long obsolete were exacted, or which had been long forfeited by the caprice of the grantor or rebellion of the grantee.

In proof of my theory, I must advance the fact of Meer Ally Moorad having resumed all the jagheers of Meerpoor Tonbura when ceded to him by us in 1845, and also of his having written to me not to transmit any more confirmatory orders by his Excellency to grantees in Gotekee, because he expected it shortly to be made over to him in exchange for Boordeeka, when he was resolved to resume them all likewise.

He has since resumed all or almost all the jagheers in his own territories, whence I infer jagheer titles are not so irrefragable as the grantees in our districts.

All holders of alienated lands are at liberty to make what arrangements they please with their tenants as regards rents; political tax, transit duties, fees for compounding of felonies, are abolished; these each jagheerdar formerly levied in his own jagheer to a considerable amount. Many syuds hold grants, and a few mendicants, Hindoos and Mussulmen, enjoying rent free gardens and plots of ground, always very small. The majority of grants were for military service.

Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

4. The proportion of alienated to Government lands is about one-tenth; these lands were originally assigned in jagheer, either for the pay of troops or as civil salaries; they are resumable at the pleasure of Government. The jagheerdars are entitled to levy the Government share of the produce, but they cannot dispossess any tenant of his lands without orders from Government. They have the power of reducing the rates of assessment, and in granting waste lands

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are at liberty to make their own arrangements as regards the rate and mode of assessment. They pay water tax to Government on all lands watered from the Government canals at the following rates, viz.:

On each churka or wheel worked by two bullocks or a camel, 3 ½ rupees per wheel. On each hoorla or wheel worked by one bullock, two rupees. On silabee or flood land, three cassas of grain per kurwar on the gross produce, or if they prefer paying in cash, at the rate of one rupee per kurwar on shalee, or rice in the husk, and two rupees per kurwar on all other grains. Jagheers are held for life only; the titles to their alienation have been generally investigated and settled; there are a few appropriations of land to syuds and religious mendicants, and also a few grants of gardens to merchants, but none of these exceed 20 beegahs in extent.

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5. What proportion of your collectorate is cultivated and what waste? Is any revenue derived from the waste? Is any encouragement held out to bringing it into cultivation, and of what nature?

Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.

5. I should calculate that about 5,75,000 beegahs ryotee land are cultivated in this collectorate, besides fallows and shikargahs, and perhaps two-thirds as much more jagheer land. The remainder, amounting to, in round numbers, 3,54,000 beegahs is waste; of this one half is desert, and probably a third or half of the remainder not cultivable with any ordinary means likely to be ever at our disposal.

No revenue is derivable from waste lands, unless the fees taken for cattle grazing in the shikargahs be so considered. As an encouragement to bring them under cultivation, the tenant is allowed to hold them two years rent free, but in nearly all cases the great burthen of improvement in this collectorate must rest on Government, the chief outlay being for canals, which Government only can make; all that is wanted generally to bring land into cultivation is water, and this the Government alone can, in the existing state of things, support the expense of bringing.

Major Goldney, Collector of Shikarpore.

5. I estimate that 4,10,000 beegahs were under crop last year; twice that amount of land was cleared, but lying fallow; autumn crop land is seldom cropped more than once in three years.

A fee called "gao churree" is levied from parties grazing their cattle in waste lands; no other revenue is derived from waste.

Reduction of rent or wholly rent free leases for one, two, or three years, constitute the encouragement given to reclaiming of waste, sinking of wells, &c.; in all such cases we stipulate that the land reclaimed shall be in excess of former cultivation.

Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

5. I estimate the cultivable land in my districts, not including the extensive valleys situated amongst the hills, and which are dependant on rain for fresh water, at 8,12,000, of which in 1846, 1,90,000, or about one-fourth, was under cultivation. No revenue is derived from the waste lands. Advances of money to the value of a pair of bullocks and seed, are made to those who will undertake to cultivate waste lands, and they are also allowed to hold their lands for the two first years free of rent.

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6. Are loans given to the cultivators, and under what rules? Are they punctually repaid? Do the cultivators ever resort to money-lenders, and if so, on what terms can they obtain money? Are remissions of revenue ever granted, and under what circumstances are failures in the payment of revenue by one cultivator ever made good by an extra assessment on the others?

Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.

6. A system of loans was sanctioned for cultivators, but none have been yet granted. In some few cases grain has been advanced, which has been recovered at the battai. The cultivators are for the most part entirely in the hands of the money-lenders; the terms the money-lenders make are about 40 per cent., everything included, but as in India, the debts are chiefly nominal, for from generation to generation the cultivators are in the hands of the bunyas or of their mookadims, are supported till harvest time, and then the crop is taken on the money-lenders' own terms, and a portion reissued to the cultivator in the shape of subsistence, at almost any rate they choose to charge. The great object of the mookadim or bunyau is to get the cultivator involved beyond hope of extrication, and thus secure his services for ever on his own terms; this system has however greatly broken down since the conquest. No remissions are granted where cash rents are paid; the tenant takes his chance whether the season be good or bad; on grain rents, the lessened amount paid in a bad season to Government, acts as a kind of proportionate remission. There is only one exception, and that is when from any cause there is no crop at all in a field; then it is ploughed up, and passed over altogether by the revenue officer.

There is, and can be, under the system, no failure to pay on the part of the cultivator, unless to a very trifling extent indeed, and each cultivator is only responsible for the rent of his own lands, except in case of the public grain being plundered in the fields, when the whole village community is responsible, and is bound to make good the loss to Government, with such addit onal fine as may be laid on it.

Major Goldney, Collector of Shikarpore.

6. Loans to the small farmers to the amount of a pair of oxen a wheel, say 20 to 40 rupees, are authorised and occasionally applied for, and punctually repaid; it has been usual to give advances on a larger scale to farmers for digging canals; cash and grain are both given, and usually repaid at the stipulated period; interest at 6 to 12 per cent., according to agreement, is levied on these loans.

The farmers, as a body, are in the hands of the money-lenders, whose terms of interest are very exorbitant, from 12 to 40 per cent. A common mode is to exact half the produce of the farm on which the loan is expended as interest, and to pay the Government rent, the tenant being liable to repay the capital sum advanced out of the other half.

Remissions of rent are not made, but when cotton (or other) lands (but chiefly cotton, because most liable to such accidents) are injured by inundation, being on cash rent, the tenant has a clause inserted in his cash-rent lease, covenanting that in event of injury by inundation only, on his immediately applying at the time to have his rent of such inundated ground taken in kind, instead of in cash, the Government will allow it to be levied in kind at one-third batay. No cultivator is chargeable with defalcations of another.

Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

6. Small loans are frequently granted to the poorer classes of cultivators. These, by the new revenue regulations, are limited in amount to the value of a pair of bullocks: they are usually punctually repaid, but there are exceptions to this rule. The cultivators generally, both zemindars and ryots, resort to money-lenders, to whom they pay a ruinous rate of interest, 24 per cent. per annum being the usual charge. Remissions of revenue at present are granted only when the crops have entirely failed. In the pergunnahs of Canote and Bheea, in the Jerruck districts, the land was formerly assessed at one kurwar of grain with fees for each churka or water-wheel; and in the event of any cultivator being unable to pay the Government share of the produce, owing to a failure of crops, the deficiency was made up by the other cultivators of those pergunnahs. This custom has been abolished by order of his Excellency the Governor, but the Government share of the produce is still levied in these two pergunnahs

pergunnahs on the wheel instead of on the beegah or by the battai, as in other districts.

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7. What proportion of the cultivated land is irrigated? What is the system of irrigation; by what rates is it regulated, and how is it assessed? What is the present state of the means of irrigation as compared with what they appear to have been at former periods, and what measures are required for their improvement? What regulations exist for the appropriation of the water? Do disputes ever arise respecting it, and how are they settled? Is the expense of constructing or repairing works of irrigation charged to the alienated lands when the holders participate in the benefit?

Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.

7. The whole of the cultivated land is irrigated, either naturally, by the overflow of the river, or by canals or wells, except the desert and its borders; on which however there is no crop hardly, except in years when the rain is abundant. There is very little of this collectorate overflowed by the river except through the medium of canals.

I am unable to state how far the present means of irrigation may be better or worse than those which existed very long ago in Scinde; but I should think they were as good as they ever were, and that any fault that exists must be rather attributable to changes in the river itself than to any deficiency in canal arrangements. I believe however that these arrangements are now much more costly than they were. I think, to make the canal arrangements as perfect as possible, that the channels should be deepened sufficiently to insure a supply of water in the worst seasons; at present, if the river is low, the water enter the canals too late and leaves them too early to admit of a good crop. The money spent on the works is, in such event, to a great extent thrown away; the cultivators lose their labour and outlay, and become disheartened; and the result is consequently most injurious to all.

There are no rules regarding the appropriation of water further than established custom in relation to the supply of water to ryottee lands, the chief points of which are, that water shall not be given for new watercourses unless the old ones are fully supplied; that water shall not be given to the cultivators of another pergunnah, unless the lands for which the canal was specially dug have a sufficiency to spare; and that the alienated lands shall not receive more water than they received at the time of the taking of the country, and for which they had the authority of the Ameers.

Alienated lands pay generally water tax for the water they receive at the rate of 3 rupees 8 annas a large wheel, 2 rupees a small wheel, and 1¼ rupee a kurwar on rice, and 2½ rupees a kurwar on bajree and jowaree grown on flooded land; a fifth of the rent on cash-paying lands, except gardens, which pay 12 annas a beegah per annum. On alienated land, however, in which Government takes a share, the water tax is fixed, as on ryottee lands, at 3 kussas a kurwar on the lands battaid, and on the others at the above rates. Also in some cases where the jagheerdars paid half or quarter produce for water in the Ameers' times, they pay the same now, as that point was held in view by the Ameers' government in fixing the amount of the grant made to them.

Major Goldney, Collector of Shikarpore.

7. All land is artificially irrigated in Scinde for the autumn and middle crops, either from wells, ponds, or canals, by Persian wheels, or by small cuts from the larger canals, which convey the water spontaneously over the low lands. This last irrigation is preferred by poor farmers, and where copious, is preferable for the crops, but it is more precarious than that by wheels.

For the spring crops, a good deal of wheat and barley, peas, grain, and mustard are raised on land saturated by inundation of the Indus; and if a shower or two fall occasionally at Christmas or a little later, good crops are raised thus. But the best wheat and barley are watered by wheels on the Indus or on wells, and these crops never fail: about one-third of the wheat and barley is thus irrigated.

There is no difference in the assessment on irrigated lands and that on others. A party digging a new, or clearing an old canal by which others benefit, receives water-rates ("hugg-áb") from such parties.

Our grand canals in Upper Scinde are uniformly cleared by statute labour, the labourers being superintended and subsisted at the expense of Government. This is the ancient system, except that formerly the subsistence was nominal or issued for the first few days only, and after, when the labourers were collected and well settled down to their work, their grain rations were either discontinued by the Meer or embezzled by his officers.

From the grand canals cuts are made leading into the land in every direction: many are of great magnitude. Minor cuts from these branch off, intersecting the whole face of the country.

Our canal department is on a scale far beyond anything that can be conceived to have existed under the old Government; yet that gigantic efforts were made I am persuaded, at times, by the enterprise of individual Meers, their kardars, and others.

My four grand feeders are the Begary, N. of Shikarpore, Scinde, S. of Shikarpore; Ghar (or Larkhana River), and Nara, running to Sehwan.

From the name and tradition of the Begary, also from its more direct channel, I consider it to be an artificial canal.

The Scinde, Ghar, and Nara, have ample internal evidence of their being originally channels formed by the outbreaks of the Indus, deepened, cleared, and extended by the inhabitants of their neighbourhood. The Noorwah, at the tail of the Ghar, is evidently an artificial continuation of that canal. Most of these great works appear to have been performed during the Kalhora dynasty.

Deferentially, I am of opinion that the greater part of the excavations annually required to remove the silt accumulated during the inundations, may be safely and economically left to the revenue officers; and that the efforts and expenditure of the canal department be concentrated on works where science and money are required.

For instance, the "Nara," a branch of the Indus, never, I suspect, cleared of one cubic foot of sand by human efforts, is becoming in places silted up. Let the whole weight of Major Scott's establishment in Upper Scinde be set to work if, on survey, this canal be found in need, and susceptible of improvement. I will pledge myself to clear the three other canals with the ordinary establishment of my districts. In fact, I am inclined to consider that under ordinary circumstances, and with ordinary diligence, the supply of water depends not on the scientific conduct of the excavations, but on opening a good wide mouth to allow the river to flow in freely when at the requisite height, and on the inundation itself being copious. As a proof, for 1844, 1845, and 1846, the canals were cleared by the revenue department, and we had water: this year the utmost zeal was displayed by the canal department, and we had comparatively none. The simple reason will be found in the water gauges of the Indus, by which it will appear that its highest rise was far below the average of the three preceding years, which no science can remedy.

Any improvement resulting from European science and expenditure will, I think, be more likely to do good if based rather upon the principle of carrying to perfection the indigenous system under which these canals have been formed, and which has worked indifferently well hitherto, than upon the idea of superseding those altogether, and bringing expensive attainments, superintendence, and establishments to bear upon the mere digging out a large ditch.

Beyond preventing dams to the injury of farmers, beyond these, no interference or rules are in force regarding water, which is distributed as far as may be according to old established custom. Many disputes arise decided by the magistrate, or most frequently by arbitration: such disputes are best settled on the spot: the complainant who, before the magistrate or kardar, will persist in his claim, will often compromise the matter, or withdraw it when in presence of the old men, who, he is aware, are well acquainted with the merits of the case for years past.

Jagheerdars, who do not contribute statute labour, pay a part of the expenses of waterworks, or water rates, in proportion to their lands.

Captain

Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

7. About one-twentyfifth part of the cultivated land derives its supply of water from rain; the remainder is irrigated. The system of irrigation is as follows: All the "wahs," or large canals, are dug and cleared at the expense of Government, under the superintendence of the canal department, while the "kurriahs," or small canals, of less section than one cubic guz, are dug and cleared by the cultivators. The canal guz formerly varied in each pergunnah, but it has been equalised throughout my districts, the standard being now fixed at 3 feet 9 inches in length.

The present means of irrigation are, I think, fully equal to those of any period within the last 20 years. In the Sehwistan districts, some of the larger canals have become a good deal choked with mud, and these it would be desirable thoroughly to clear out. The cultivators can draw off as much water as they require from the large canals. Those whose lands are contiguous, usually club together and dig a kurriah, the water conveyed by which they share between them, each having the use of it in turn. Disputes, however, frequently arise regarding the water, most of which are either settled by the cultivators themselves or by the kardar; few, comparatively, are brought before the European officers. The cultivators pay hukkaba or water tax at the rate of three kassas of grain per kurwah on the gross produce of all land watered from the Government canals. The expense of constructing and repairing works of irrigation is not charged to the alienated lands, but the owners of the latter are charged with hukkaba or water tax at the rates specified in the replies afforded under para. 4.

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8. WHAT are the different varieties of soil in your district, and what proportion do they bear to each other? What are the different sorts of produce sown in the various soils, and what is their estimated outturn in a given quantity of land? What are the seasons of sowing and reaping; the ordinary modes and implements of cultivation; the amount of agricultural stock possessed by a cultivator in average circumstances? Are there any superior sorts of produce fit for exportation, such as cotton, indigo, sugar, oils, &c., and to what probable extent grown, and of what quality? Whence do the cultivators supply themselves with clothing and agricultural implements? What is their general condition as regards wealth or poverty?

Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.

8. The cultivated soil in the Hyderabad collectorate may be divided into three classes: recent alluvial deposit covered annually by the river; an older formation of the same kind, reached only by artificial means of irrigation; and to the south, vast swamps. On the former kind of soil the rubbee crops, such as wheat, barley, moong, muttar, jamba, &c. &c. are grown; on the second kind, chiefly bajree and jowaree; on the third, rice.

The average turnout of the Government share may be taken at four cassas a beegah on bajree and jowaree, five cassas on wheat and barley, and seven cassas a beegah on rice; that is clear, after deducting expenses of reaping, &c. Produce, however, here as elsewhere, is very variable. Land that has long lain fallow will, if of good quality, sometimes yield a return of a kurwar per beegah, or more than 50 bushels an acre; an amount which would be reckoned enormous on even the highest cultivated land at home.

The time for sowing the rubbee crops is in October and November, and the time for reaping it in April; the time for sowing the kurreef is in June and July and the beginning of August, and for reaping it, in the end of September, October, and November. The harvest in the southern districts is always much in advance of that in the northern.

The modes of cultivation of course differ for the different kinds of cultivation and on the different soils. On recent alluvial deposit, nothing more is required than to throw the seed into the mud, and leave it till the crop is ripe; in rice grounds they sow seed first, and then transplant within bunds, as in India, the great art of that kind of cultivation being to see that the rice is sufficiently

flooded, without being drowned; and with the fluctuations constantly going on in the river's height during the inundation, this is often a matter of no small difficulty. Bajree and jowaree, after being sown, must be frequently watered by the Persian wheel, unless the land lies sufficiently low to let the water from the canal overflow it at once. The implements of the cultivators are merely the common eastern plough, the reaping hook, the powra, and the Persian wheel. A cultivator in comfortable circumstances, towards the north, where wheel cultivation is followed, would have about 40 beegahs under crop annually, watered by two large wheels. He would have eight (8) pair of bullocks, a tattoo, a cow and calf, a buffalo, and 15 or 20 goats. To the south, among the rice grounds, a man in that position would cultivate from 60 to 100 beegahs; would have a couple of pair of bullocks, two or three cows, a couple of buffaloes, a tattoo, and four or five goats. Many, of course, have ten times this amount of stock, while others, thousands of them, have no stock at all, but are simple farm labourers.

There is a little sugar, cotton and indigo grown, but not sufficient even for home consumption; very good jurrie oil is made, but not exported; the quality of the indigo and sugar is very good, but they are spoiled, owing to the coarse way they are made up. The cotton is very poor. The clothing of the cultivators is mostly made in Scinde; the better classes wear English cotton cloths. The agricultural implements are invariably made by the village artisans. As regards comfort, I should say the people were considerably better off than the same classes throughout the Deccan, and much worse off than in Guzerat.

Major Goldney, Collector of Shikarpore.

8. The soil does not vary much; it is chiefly a stiff, rich, alluvial clay; there is some sandy soil cultivated, and with plenty of water, it is, I think, more productive than the unmixed alluvium; in general the jowary land will not yield a good crop above once in three years, or even seldomer, but I have seen spots which are cropped yearly. The spring crop land is of course cultivated every year, being either invigorated by the inundation of the Indus, or situated near a well. The water of the Indus, whether direct or flowing through canals, is far more nutritious than that from wells; the farmers say currently, that the one is gold, the other silver. Salt land gradually loses its saline properties when saturated with river water.

The quantity of land cleared, or fit for tillage if cleared, is estimated at 30,00,000 Indian acres; the desert land, salt, and barren, composes the largest proportion, and may be 33,00,000 acres. A great part of the desert soil is, however, good, and is merely barren from want of water. Thus, in former days, the "Noorwah," near Khangur, is traceable into the desert, half way to Minooty, and there is a tomb called "The Blacksmith's Tomb," 12 miles from Rajban, towards Burshory, where, I am told, was formerly fine grazing and cultivation, from that same canal and its branches. That there must have been water there is evident, as neither could the tomb have been constructed, nor its builders subsisted without water, of which there is now not a vestige.

Rice and indigo are grown in low lands; the latter requires well water to prevent the risk of the inundation receding before it be ripe; samples of my rice have been pronounced excellent.

Cotton prefers low lands; a good deal is raised, however, on the high banks of the Indus and other large canals, and watered artificially by wheels. The low lands are subject to damage by inundation. Some "sea island" seed was sown last spring, but the details of produce are not yet complete.

Jowary is grown in the alluvial clays on higher lands, *i. e.*, on lands not liable to be flooded, as it will not bear being overflowed.

Tobacco is grown pretty much as in Hindostan, in patches near villages for the most part, and measured and watered from wells. A good deal of wheat land has this year been sown with tobacco, the price of wheat being so low. Above 1,000 maunds were sent down this year towards Hyderabad and Kurrachee from this vicinity.

The average produce per square beegah for grain may be taken at from a quarter to half of a kurwar.

The kurwar, weighing on an average all round, 20 maunds or 1,600 lbs., cotton yields

yields from four to seven maunds uncleaned, selling at this moment at 3/8 per maund.

Sugar 15 maunds of goor*.

Indigo yields from 18 to 20 seers†.

Peas, gram, mustard seed, moong, simka, are sown in lands left dry by the subsiding of the river; the produce is valuable, but less in quantity of the four first, averaging seldom more than a quarter of a kurwar.

Rubbee.—For the wheat, barley, &c. crop the grain is sown in October and November, and reaped in April.

Kureef.—The jowary and bajree and rice are sown in June and July, and reaped, the former, in October and November, and the latter, a month earlier.

Peshrus.—There is a third crop, "the middle crop," in Scinde. The chief products are jowary, chiefly for fodder; and esculent vegetables, as turnips, carrots, &c. are classed in this crop.

The terms used for the different soils, the seed-time and harvest, agricultural (and revenue) terms and implements, assimilate very closely to those in use in Northern Hindoostan and the Bengal Presidency in general.

For wheat, the cultivator ploughs his land, on the inundation subsiding, once, it is then left for a month or so; again ploughed twice or thrice, and sown; wheat and barley land are usually well cleaned from weeds and jungle.

For jowary and badjree, the land is saturated with water, and then ploughed and sown; the jungle is cut down, but often not eradicated; hence the neglected appearance of the land, which often appears as if thrown out of cultivation and abandoned to jungle, whereas it is merely fallow.

Peas, mustard, gram, simka, are usually sown by scattering the seed into the cracks formed on the drying up of the inundated land; ploughing is not deep; the clays would bear deeper ploughing in general; a good crop can be attained at a depth of six to nine inches.

A cultivator (or family of them) in ordinary circumstances would possess four or five pairs of oxen. For jowary lands, on a low level, one pair will suffice for 12 to 15 acres: where the water is to be raised by wheels, one pair will not manage more than eight on canals or four on wells.‡ A well cannot be advantageously worked without two pairs in constant use, working six hours each pair. The camel is not used on wheels in Upper Scinde, generally.

Indigo is grown, but scarce sufficient for exportation; sugar is grown, too, but for little more than home consumption. Some cotton is exported, but most of it is worked up into piece goods, of which 23,262 pieces were exported last quarter.

Opium was grown for export, chiefly; the cultivation is now prohibited.

Agricultural implements are invariably made at home by hired workmen, assisted by the cultivator; rude as it is, the wheel requires some precision in the arrangement of the teeth. Clothes are purchased; some cotton thread is spun by the families of the poorer agriculturist, but the cloth is manufactured by the weavers.

The husbandmen in general are poor; comfortable food and fuel being cheap, and they are well clad.

The zemindars of a superior grade all keep their mares, and appear well off; they have not much ready money, but living in a homely way upon the produce of their farms, are not in want of cash after they pay their rents.

Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

8. The cultivable soil of my districts may be divided into three classes, varying considerably in value. The first sort is a light coloured, firm, and exceeding

* For further particulars, if desired in detail, especially for sugar, *vide* Report in Secretary's Office, No. 780 of 27 May 1847.

† Value, 7 per seer of 2 lbs. each.

‡ The water of wells is always much further from the surface than that of canals.

ingly rich soil. The second, somewhat darker, containing greater proportions of clay or sand; and the third of a still darker hue, containing large proportions of clay and nitre. As no revenue survey of the districts has ever been made, I am unable to state what proportions these soils bear to each other. Wheat, barley, badjree, jowaree, sugar cane, indigo, &c., are sown in the first sort of soil; while rice, moong, jamba, &c., are sown on the two inferior classes. A Napier beegah of the first class soil will sometimes produce half a kurwah, about 950 lbs., of wheat or jowaree, and a similar out-turn of rice in the husk is sometimes derived from the second class soil. The season of sowing the rubbee crops, is during the months of October, November, and December; and of reaping, during April and May. The season of sowing the kurreef crops, is during May, June, and July; and of reaping, during the months of October and November. The ordinary mode of cultivation on "silahee," or flood lands, is to plough up the land as soon as the inundation subsides, and immediately to cast in the seeds of the rubbee, or spring crops, which, in most cases, require no other supply of moisture to bring them to perfection than that derived from the saturated soil. In other situations, where the water requires to be raised to irrigate the lands, the Persian wheel is used, which is worked either by one or two bullocks or by a camel, according to circumstances. Where the land is very high, as is frequently the case on the banks of the river, two wheels are necessary, one below and the other above. Rice is usually cultivated in low lands which admit of being thoroughly flooded; these are divided into large compartments, in which the water is retained, by means of embankments dug out of the numerous trenches which convey the water from one part to another. The rice seed is sown in "silhaee" land during the months of April and May, and when about half a foot in height it is transplanted into the flooded compartments above described. The lands on which badjree, jowaree, &c., &c., are sown are also divided into compartments, of a smaller size, into which the water raised by means of the Persian wheels is successively turned. The agricultural implements are of the rudest description imaginable; the plough is little more than a crooked stick with a small piece of iron, which answers for the share, attached to it; it is worked by two bullocks, and, owing to the lightness of the soil, performs the work required of it better than could otherwise be expected. A rude kind of drill plough, called "narce," is used in sowing wheat: it consists of a hollow bamboo, with a funnel, for the seed on the top, and a small ploughshare below; it is worked by two bullocks, and as it ploughs up, or rather scratches the earth, the seed dribbles through the bamboo, while the cultivator replenishes the funnel with grain from a bag which is slung over his shoulder; the whole affair is most primitive. The powra or hoe is the implement in the use of which the Scindians are most skilful; with this they excavate canals, throw up bunds, level their fields, &c. &c., and it is astonishing how much soil an able-bodied man will remove with this rude tool in the course of a day. A cultivator in average circumstances, possesses six or eight bullocks and two or three ploughs; some of the principal zemindars are very rich in agricultural stock; one of them, "Jan Mahomed," Kullmuttee, principal zemindar of Ghorabaree, stated to me that he possessed 200 ploughs, 400 bullocks, 80 cows, 100 buffaloes, 200 or 300 sheep, and about 50 camels. The superior sorts of produce are sugar-cane, cotton, indigo, and oil seeds; the juice of the former is manufactured into "goor," all of which is consumed in the country. The art of making sugar from the cane is unknown in Scinde. The whole of the cotton and oil produced in my collectorate is consumed in the country; it may amount to about 1,500 maunds of the former, and to about 6,500 maunds of the latter. About 80 maunds of indigo are annually produced in the Mahajanda and Canote district, the greater part of which is exported to Muscat; the quality is good, but owing to the careless mode of preparing it, it is by no means equal to that of Bengal. The poor cultivators are for the most part supplied with clothing manufactured in their own villages; their women clean the cotton and spin it into yarn, which, when prepared in sufficient quantities is made over to the weaver and wove into a coarse kind of dungaree; a "thau," or piece of which, 24 cubits in length, and one "hath" in breadth, is procurable for one rupee. The agricultural implements are all manufactured by the village smiths and carpenters. The cultivators generally, not excepting the principal zemindars, are overwhelmed with debt, and the majority of them live from hand to mouth. Labourers are, however,

however, few, and as they are paid in grain, and one harvest so rapidly succeeds another, no one who has the will and health to labour need ever suffer from actual want. On zemindaree lands, the zemindars, for their own advantage, usually take care to supply their "harrees," or sub-tenants, with food, &c., throughout the year; were they not to do this, the latter would leave them and go to others, who would be but too willing to employ them.

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9. Do the collectors possess a permanent hereditary and transferable interest in the land they cultivate, and if so, of what nature, and subject to what limitations? Do they dispose of it by sale and mortgage? Do they ever let it to sub-tenants? Where the tenure is of a less permanent character, is it yet of some stability and duration, as under leases for longer or shorter periods, and if so, subject to what limitations and securities? If land is transferable, is any register kept of the transfers, whether by sale or mortgage? Does the neglect to cultivate forfeit a holder's right of occupancy? Is any compulsion used to maintain the extent of cultivation, or are the cultivators allowed to relinquish land at pleasure?

Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.

9. The cultivators possess a permanent hereditary and transferable interest in the land they cultivate, to this extent, that as long as they, or their representatives, or lessees, choose to continue the cultivation or pay rent the land is theirs, but on its ceasing to be cultivated and pay rent, the State disposes of it as it pleases. Lands highly improved, such as sugar-cane, or indigo lands, are disposed of by sale or mortgage, or are sublet sometimes, but not often other lands. The sale or mortgage in such cases is simply the sale or mortgage of the improvements.

In the Meers' time, leases were given to persons taking new lands, granting a certain remission on the rent taken, but owing to the general reduction in rent under the British, these leases have become mostly nugatory, as the holders are only on the same footing as the rest of the world. Government now grants leases to cultivators of waste land, but they are given as a security to Government, that after enjoying two years of free tenure the tenant shall not throw up the land rather than anything else. Public gardens are also let on lease for seven years, whenever a tenant at fair rates could be found.

The register of the transfer of lands is simply the pergunnah kusra, or rent-roll; no other register is kept, except as regards rent free and alienated lands which are all very accurately registered.

The neglect to cultivate forfeits, as above stated, the right to occupancy; no compulsion is used to maintain the extent of cultivation, and the cultivators can relinquish the land at pleasure, except where, under the new rules, they have on the faith of a permanent occupancy, enjoyed land two years rent-free, in which case they can escape only by paying up the arrears.

Major Goldney, Collector of Shikarpore.

9. The land tenure is hereditary and transferable, at least, in practice; it may be characterised as:

"Hereditary," while kept in cultivation.

The landholder sublets his lands to cultivators, reserving a * quit rent on the right of † butaying the crop as the parties arrange together.

He can resume these lands at any time after the season is over, if the cultivator neglects to till them, or he may bring in strange cultivators from a distance; land is both sold and mortgaged.

In the Meer's time, the landholders were liable to expulsion for neglect of tillage, but from the sub-division of the country under different Ameers, expulsion was seldom resorted to; first, because the culprit was received with open

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* Lapa zemindary in batay, *vide* reply, No. 2.

† Receiving half the produce and paying the Government rent.

open arms by the nearest rival Meer; and secondly, because in fact the threat by the landholder to quit his lands often stood him in good stead when ill-used or squeezed by his lord. I assume the right of giving land to others, when proved to have been out of cultivation five consecutive years.

Compulsion is not now used; formerly if a man once cultivated 1,000 (say) acres, he was expected, under a penalty, to continue to do so yearly, then, as now, they were encouraged by reduction of rent to increase cultivation; no compulsion is used now.

Sub-tenants do not hold leases, nor do zemindars, defining their estates. The leases I have granted define simply the terms of rent, cash, or in kind; all mortgages are required to be registered here now, but it is not, I believe, required throughout Scinde.

Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

9. Zemindars and others who, after obtaining grants of waste land from Government or from the kardars, have brought the same under cultivation, together with all persons who have purchased the right of cultivating any portion of land, possess a permanent hereditary and transferable interest in the lands, so long as they cultivate them and pay the Government dues. If such lands are neglected, Government can either levy a cash rent on them, or can resume and make them over to others who are willing to undertake their cultivation. No land can be sold in Scinde except under the new revenue regulations, which authorized the sale of a limited portion of land at 20 years' purchase, the value being calculated as if the land were under cultivation, &c. (*vide* Regulation 24, Civil Order Book). A zemindar, if unable through reduced circumstances or other causes, to continue to cultivate the whole of the land granted to him, and which he has previously brought under cultivation, is allowed to sub-let a portion of it to an inferior zemindar or mookadum; in this case the latter, besides paying the usual rent to Government, pays to the zemindar under whom he holds the land 1-20th of the produce, called the "malikhanna," or proprietor's due; lands sub-let in this manner are always granted on lease, the number of years being specified in the written agreements exchanged by the contracting parties. The zemindaree system, as before observed, is that which generally prevails in my districts, to the great bane of the labouring classes; but for the exorbitant exactions of the zemindars and mookadums no ryots in the world could be more favourably situated, as regards external circumstances, than those of Scinde. The cultivable land is, for the most part, exuberantly fertile, the harvests rapidly succeed each other; little labour is required to prepare the land for the seed, the annual inundation seldom fails to afford an abundant supply of water for irrigation, and if a failure does occur, the rents being, for the most part paid in kind, Government suffers equally in proportion with the ryot. Moreover, as all the artificers and labourers with whom the ryot has to do, are paid in grain, he has no need of money, an article which in less favoured regions cannot, by any possibility, be dispensed with. The zemindaree and muckudamee systems resemble each other; both are equally oppressive and grinding to the labourer, and a description of one will answer for both; zemindaree lands are usually divided into a number of small farms, which are let out to poor tenants on condition of their paying certain portions of the produce to the zemindar, in addition to the Government share. At harvest time the zemindar, in the first instance, settles for the produce of the whole of his lands with the Government officers, and afterwards settles with his tenants. On the amended revenue system, supposing the zemindar to provide his tenants with cattle and ploughs, the buttai, or division, is managed as follows: the Government share one-third or one-fourth, as the case may be, with the "kurrutch" and "hukabah," are first deducted and removed by the Government officers; the zemindar then divides what remains with his tenants; a certain portion of grain is first taken out and set aside for the next year's seed, and for the pay of smiths, carpenters, and grain watchers. The zemindar next appropriates about half the remainder to himself on account of his "malkannah" and rent, and in consideration of the cattle and ploughs supplied to the ryot. He next calls for his "putwallee" or bunyah, who has by his orders supplied the ryot either with grain or money during the year, and after ascertaining the amount standing against the latter, deducts

deducts the same from the remainder of the grain, at his (the zemindar's) own price; the amount, including former debts, with interest at two per cent. per mensem, greatly exceeds the value of the grain; in most cases a part of the grain therefore is made over to the ryot for his subsistence during the coming year, the value of which is added to the already overwhelming accumulation of debt standing against the unhappy wretch in the putwallee's books. On cash rent lands the result is the same; the zemindars or mookadums settle with the Government officers, and afterwards, under various pretences, appropriate the greater part, if not the whole of the produce to their own use. On the above system it is evident that the ryot can never free himself from debt. The zemindar, for his own interest, affords him a scanty supply of food and clothing, and he is nominally his tenant, but in reality the great majority of Scinde ryots are nothing more or less than mere serfs of the soil. No register has hitherto been kept of the sale or transfer of the right of cultivation in the districts, but at Kurrachee the sale and transfer of the right of cultivated land are duly registered. The cultivable land near Kurrachee is assessed at one rupee per mensem on every 10 Napier beegahs; the right of occupying, as is the case with all cash rent lands, is not forfeited by the holder neglecting to cultivate, so long as he regularly pays the rent; no compulsion is used to maintain the extent of cultivation, and cultivators can relinquish their lands at pleasure.

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10. Has any general survey ever been made of the land, and under what Government, and on what principles?

Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.

10. A great portion of the jagheer lands was measured in the Meers' time, and many jagheers not then measured have been measured by the officers of this Government since. Meer Nusseer Khan too did, many years ago, have an account taken of the number of beeghas of his share of Scinde which were then in cultivation; but nothing in the nature of a proper survey has been made; I believe one has been commenced by the Superintendent of Forests and Canals, but I have not been acquainted with the progress made in it.

Major Goldney, Collector of Shikarpore.

10. None. Captain Barker, Bengal Engineers, surveyed, I believe, the canals, but there was no copy of his plans, if any, of Upper Scinde in the Canal and Forest Office here during 1847. Major Jacob surveyed Upper Scinde, &c., and has published an excellent map, by trigonometrical survey.

Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

10. No general survey appears ever to have been made of the land under any of the former Governments.

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11. Are there uniform weights, measures, and coins in use, and what are they?

Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.

11. The standard of weights, measures, and coins is uniform. The coin is the Company's currency, though the old Hyderabad rupee passes too, at its value according to the rates of the day. The weights are the Indian seer, of 80 tolas, and the measure the Shadadpoor toya of three seers, and 11-16ths of a seer of 85 tolas. The guz, for measuring canal digging, was fixed in the collectorate at a uniform measure of 45 inches; but I believe the Superintendent of Canals has since returned to the old measures for canal digging. The uniform ryottee beegah is the Napier beegah of 2,500 square yards, but the measurement of jagheers is still made by the beegah used in first granting them. These are the weights, measures, &c., invariably used by the officers of Government, and mostly by the people among themselves; but as there is no interference or question where there is no complaint, it is possible that in some localities the old weights and measures may be still in use.

Major Goldney, Collector of Shikarpore.

11. The Company's standard for weights is in force, the ancient dry measure is that of the province. The British rupee and its fractions, silver and copper, are the established coin, and circulate freely. Copper is, as usual, at a discount, now four pice per rupee.

The country coins circulate and are received by Government as revenue at a fixed rate, as compared with the Company's rupee. The scale is at present two and three per cent. in favour of the former, paying in country coin; although large quantities of country rupees have been remitted to Bombay, there are still numbers of Goomdee rupees in circulation.

Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

11. Uniform weights, measures, and coins have been ordered to be used, and the two latter are generally in use, but the former, the weights, are as yet only partially in use; tolar weights are the seer of 80 Company's rupees, and the Indian maund of 40 seers; by these weights the Government share of the grain is now received instead of by measurement, as formerly.

The measures are the Shadadporee kurwah, which are divided as follows:

4 chowtaees	- - - - -	make 1 pattaee.
4 pattaees	- - - - -	„ 1 toyah.
4 toyahs	- - - - -	„ 1 cassa.
60 cassas	- - - - - -	„ 1 kurwah.

A kurwah of best wheat weighs on an average, avoirdupois, 2,061 lbs.

The Company's head rupee and the new copper currency are now in general circulation throughout my districts, but all Scinde coins are received in payment of revenue.

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12. What is the nature of the village accounts and revenue records? In what language are they kept; are receipts given by the several parties throughout the stages of collection?

Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.

12. The public accounts are the buttai kusseras; showing what has been levied in kind at the buttai; the zupt kussera, showing the amount of cash rent taken by measurement of those kind of crops that pay cash, and the kardars jumno waslee, or account current, showing the miscellaneous receipts and expenditure. Then there are the customs accounts, which form a separate department immediately under the collector. There were, besides, the canal accounts, which have been transferred to the Superintendent of Canals, except those relating to the collection of water tax, which remain with the collector.

The whole of the Government accounts and records are kept in Persian, and the records, besides the above, contain copies of all jagheer grants; the measurement of jagheers, where measured, the pay given formerly to beelochees, the account of the Meers' valuables, and the allowances made to their household, the records have not come perfect into our hands; but if they had, there is scarcely a point connected with the expenditure, public or private, of the Ameers, that they would not have shown; as it is, they furnish a vast mass of information.

Receipts are always given by the pergunnah officers to the cultivators for the amount they pay; and in this collectorate the principal zemindars affix their signature or marks to the accounts sent into the collector, and are personally responsible for any fraud that may be committed.

Major Goldney, Collector of Shikarpore.

12. Village accounts are kept in Scindee, but all Government records in Persian.

At present the village accounts, so far as we are concerned, consist of measurement papers and battai papers, the former for cash, the latter for corn rents. Receipts for revenue are granted by the district treasurers, counter-

signed

signed by kardars, and to be valid (in Upper Scinde), must be presented for counter signature by the deputy collector within 15 days after they be granted.

Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

12. Monthly accounts in duplicate of receipts and disbursements for the preceding month are sent in on the 1st of each month by the kardars, the original being forwarded to the collector's office, and the duplicate to the office of the deputy collector. In these accounts credit is afforded for the amount of cash rents received, for instalments paid by purchasers of Government grain, for ditto paid by fishery, liquor, and drug contractors; for fines levied by order of the collector or deputy collectors, amounts realized by the sale of unclaimed property, &c.; while under the head of disbursements, sums paid to the collector, the deputy collectors, and their office establishments; to the kardars and their pergunnah establishments, for the petty repairs of chowrees, for stationery, &c. &c., are debited; after the "battai," or division of the produce of each harvest, accounts are sent in by the battaidar of each pergunnah, and by the zabut, or land measurer, the former showing the quantity of grain realized as the Government share, and the latter the quantity of land paying cash rents, and the amount due on the same, and which the kardar collects. The correctness of both these accounts is vouched for by the kardar and zemindars, who affix their seals to them. The whole of the above accounts are kept in Persian. Receipts are given by the kardars for all cash rents received, but no receipts are passed by the battaidars for the grain received; the kussera accounts, to which the seal of each zemindar is attached, are considered sufficient vouchers.

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13. WHAT other classes compose the inhabitants of a village besides the cultivators of the lands?

Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.

13. Besides the cultivators of the land there are fakeers and moollahs, village bunyans, potters, carpenters, blacksmiths, and barbers, where the village is considerable; but though cultivating is not the profession of these people so much as that of the professed cultivators, there are few to be found in any village who have not something to do with the cultivation of land, either directly, or as having advanced money on it. In the larger towns, of course, there are many whose trades or occupations and mercantile concerns, are on so large a scale as to absorb all their time, and these take no part whatever in cultivation.

Major Goldney, Collector of Shikarpore.

13. The ordinary classes of a village in Hindoostan, who like them, are more or less cultivators of the soil.

Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

13. The other classes which compose the inhabitants of a village, besides the cultivators of the soil, are carpenters, smiths, bunyahs, jhuts, weavers, dyers, salt manufacturers, tanners, and shikkarees or sweepers. A few Syuds are found located in each village. The latter are for the most part cultivators, and are by far the most influential part of the population.

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14. WHAT are the other sources of revenue besides lands? Have all extra cesses, transit, and town duties, and personal taxes, been abolished? Is any revenue derived from the sale of spirituous liquors or intoxicating drugs; if so, what is its amount, and on what principles regulated? Is there any revenue from fisheries, and how is it regulated? Is any revenue realised from judicial proceedings, and in what form? What are the several heads under which revenue is credited in your accounts, and of what is each composed?

Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.

14. The sources, besides land, are customs, abkaree, fisheries, and several small items under the heads of miscellaneous, being house rent, fines, forfeitures, auction sales of stray cattle, &c. There are besides garden rent and water tax, but they come, properly speaking, under the head of land revenue. All extra cesses, transit and town duties, and personal taxes have been abolished.

A revenue amounting to 67,000 rupees for the year 1847, is levied on the sale of spirituous liquors and drugs; it is levied on the principle of Bombay Regulation, No. 21 of 1827, and a regulation of the Government of India to the same purport; on this collectorate the liquor, opium, and drug farm is sold to a contractor, who pays the revenue in kists of a twelfth of the year's amount, monthly.

A revenue of 27,438 rupees, was derived in 1846, from fisheries; the contract for the privilege of fishing at each meeane, or fishing station in the Indus, is sold by auction; the contractor pays the amount in six monthly kists, and levies from the fishermen two-fifths or one-third of the fish caught within his range, according to the amount that may have been fixed by former custom. Petty fisheries, as in tanks and canals, are sold by the kardars and paid for at once.

A fee of five per cent. on the amount adjudicated on, is levied on civil suits, and credited to Government, but nothing is levied on the recovery of stolen property. Under the Ameers' government, fees *ad libitum* were exacted on civil suits, and 25 per cent. was deducted from all stolen property recovered. There being no stamps or other law expense in Scinde, it was thought better by our Government to keep up this slight tax on judicial proceedings, than to have litigation altogether free of charge.

The several heads under which revenue is classed in Scinde are, land customs, abkaree, garden rent, and miscellaneous. Under the head of miscellaneous, all the petty items come, not classed under any of the great sources of income.

We follow in the matter of accounts, the forms laid down for collectors under the Bengal Presidency, as furnished by the Accountant-general Fort William.

Major Goldney, Collector of Shikarpore.

14. Besides land revenue, we have import and export duties, garden rents, fisheries, excise, &c. *Vide* Appendix (A.)

See page 63.

All extra cesses, transit and town duties, and personal taxes, were abolished in January 1846. The arrears of some of these are still in progress of collection, but none else; I consider the roree gardens taxes, reported on at large on 28th October 1847, as in lieu of garden rent, and as such I levy them.

See page 63.

An average revenue of *Rs.* 22,178. 10 *a.* 8 *p.*, as per Appendix (A.) is derived from the excise, and was formerly sold annually to contractors by auction.

The only persons who could come forward for these contracts were distillers, and of those, the number being very few, they formed such a combination that the hopes of competition were fruitless. In April last, the contract for 1846-47 expired, and notice of sale was given for 1847-48, but on the day appointed the only offer made was by the old contractor, at a price considered far below the real value; the bidder had obtained sufficient influence to deter others from coming forward.

To abolish this combination the sanction of Government was obtained to erect a sudder distillery and abolish all petty out stills, concentrating as much as possible, the manufacture and stores of all excisable articles.

This plan has been adopted with success in Shikarpore and neighbouring villages, including Sukkur and Gotekee. The revenue has taken a gradual and wholesome monthly rise; the excess collections in August last over contract, was 490 rupees; that in September, 710 rupees.

When once the concentration of all excisable articles is complete, the distinct licence system with sudder distilleries, sanctioned by the Supreme Government for Bengal in 1840, and carried out with such eminent success can be readily introduced. In some instances, villages which under the contract system only yielded a tax of five rupees monthly, now supply a monthly revenue of 137 rupees. Two deputy collectorates still remain under the contract system; viz.,

Larkhana

Larkhana and Mehur; a fee of five per cent. on all sums realised by virtue of a civil suit, is levied by Government. For heads of revenue, *vide* Appendix (A.) *See* page 63.

Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

14. The other sources of revenue besides land are, customs and taxes, liquor and drug contracts, fishery and ferry contracts, fees and fines, house and market rent, confiscated and unclaimed property.

All extra cesses, transit and town duties, together with personal taxes, have been abolished; revenue is derived from the sale both of spirituous liquors and of intoxicating drugs; the sale of both are given out in contracts, being publicly sold by auction to the highest bidder. The amount realised last year, 1846–47, from the contracts for the sale of spirituous liquors, was *Rs.* 17,646. 7 *a.* 1 *p.*, and from the contracts for the sale of drugs, *Rs.* 7,631. 7 *a.* 1 *p.* Fisheries are farmed out to contractors; they also are sold by auction to the highest bidder. The contractor levies the government share of all fish caught, either one-third or two-fifths, according to the custom of the pergunnah in which the fishery may be situated. Five per cent. is levied on the amount litigated in all civil suits; all fines levied in criminal cases are credited to Government. The following is a memorandum of the heads under which the revenue is credited in my accounts, as also of the items comprised under each head:—

Land Revenue.—Being receipts on account of sale of grain, the produce of the collectorate, and cash rent payments.

Inland Customs.—On account of customs' duties levied at the Frontier Chowkees.

Registry Fees.—On account of sale of land or houses.

Taxes.—On account of manufacture of salt, and on boats conveying merchandise and passengers across Lake Munchar.

Garden Rent.—On account of sale of the produce of Government gardens in the districts, and tax on gardens in the vicinity of Kurrachee, and at Mulleer.

Liquor Contract.—On account of exclusive privilege for retail of liquor.

Fishery Contract.—On account of exclusive privilege of collecting the Government share of fish taken.

Ferry Contract.—On account of exclusive privilege of collecting the Government share of fees on passengers, animals, and goods, crossing the river.

Drug Contract.—On account of exclusive privilege for retail of churrus, opium, ganja bhung, kuskus, and myejoom.

Miscellaneous Revenue.—Comprising receipts on account of Government share of babool pods, reeds, and birds caught at Lake Munchar, sold; also water tax collected from jagheerdars, and two annas per beegah from the sons of jagheerdars deceased, on account of waste land.

Fines.—Levied in criminal cases, and for trespasses.

Fees.—Levied on civil suits.

Confiscated Property.—Comprising receipts on account of smuggled property sold.

Unclaimed Property.—Comprising receipts on account of stray cattle sold, for which no owners are forthcoming, after due notice being given of their seizure.

Debts Recovered.—On account of sums due to the ex-ameers at the time of the conquest.

House Rent.—On account of rent of deputy-collectors' bungalows.

15. INTO what number of districts is your collectorate divided, and what is the nature and amount of the native agency by which they are managed? What is the average extent and revenue of each native district officer's

charge? What accounts are kept in the district cutcheries? Is any money paid into the treasury of the native district officer, and if so, how is it remitted to the collector's treasury?

Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.

15. The collectorate is divided into 56 kardarates, embracing 91 pergunnahs. To each kardarate, there is a kardar with one or more mohurries-moomdars, and kotars, according to the size of the district. There is also an ambardar, who under the kardar holds charge of the grain. The extent and revenue of each kardarate, varies so widely that it is impossible to give any just notion of them by an average. They vary from 4,000 kurwar of produce to 150, and from 40 miles of length to a little more than two.

The only account kept by the kardar after the harvest cussuras have been sent in, is his jumma maslee, or account of receipts and expenditure, cash rents, water tax, and fines. The rents for gardens also, here and there, and fisheries, are paid to the kardars, who transmit the money by one of their servants to the collectorate treasury at Hyderabad.

Major Goldney, Collector of Shikarpore.

15. In Upper Scinde are four districts, Shikarpore, Sukkur, Larkanah and Mehur.

A fifth, Gotekee, existed, but on its two largest dependencies, Meerpore and Oabura, being ceded to his Highness Meer Ally Morad in March 1845, it became less important. Its deputy was withdrawn to head-quarters, in May 1846, and it is now under the deputy collector of Sukkur.

SHOWING Number of KIRDARS, and Average Collections of each in the SHIKARPORE COLLECTORATE.

NAMES of DIVISIONS.	No. of Kardars.	ANNUAL.		AVERAGE.	
		Pay with Establishment of every Description.	Average Collections.	Amount Salary of each Kardar's Establishment.	Collections of each Kardarate.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Shikarpore - -	6	9,720 – –	1,53,000 6 4	1,620 – –	25,500 – –
Larkanah - -	11	14,100 – –	3,80,400 8 7	1,281 9 –	34,582 – –
Mehur - - -	9	10,308 – –	2,46,084 2 2	1,134 2 –	27,342 – –
Sukkur, Gothee, and Roree.	7	8,772 – –	2,35,873 3 2	1,252 8 –	33,696 – –
Nowshera - -	1	1,656 – –	48,000 – –	1,656 – –	48,000 – –
Kusmore - - -	1	360 – –	2,984 3 2	360 – –	2,984 3 2
TOTAL Average -	35	44,916 – –	10,66,348 7 5	—	—

Each kardar keeps an account of receipts and disbursements of his division, which he forwards with his collections to the deputy collector's treasury; he is forbidden to retain a larger balance than 500 rupees in his hands; a horseman is attached to each kardar, furnished from the Jakranee and Chandia Horse attached to the mounted police, and these men act as escorts to the remittances in cash to the deputy collector's treasury; bills are frequently used in the Mehur and Gotekee districts.

Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

15. My collectorate is divided into three districts, and each district is subdivided into pergunnahs enumerated in replies to No. 1 paragraph. The affairs of each purgunnah, are managed by a kardar, who is assisted by one or two moonshies,

moonshies, according to the extent of the purgunnah he may have charge of. The purgunnahs vary considerably in extent and value, but taking the average of the whole, the extent of each kardar's charge amounts to 941 square miles, and the revenue to 36,816 rupees per annum. The following is a memorandum of the returns kept in each of the district kutcherries, and forwarded monthly to the collector's office :—

Cash account current.
Salary bills.
Contingent bills.
Abstracts of pay to kardars, &c.
Statements of inefficient balance.
Statements of fines.
Reports of criminal cases.
Reports of civil suits.
Returns of prisoners in gaol.
Returns of grain in stores.
Price current.

Considerable sums are paid into the hands of the kardars, and which are forwarded either to the treasuries of the deputy collectors, or to that of the collector direct, as may be ordered by the latter, under escorts of police.

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16. How many deputies have you; how are their charges and duties defined? As regards revenue, have they separate treasuries, and accounts, or is there one only for the collectorate?

Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.

16. There are now six deputy collectors in this collectorate. There were more, but the deputy collectorate of Wanga Bazar has been added to that of Mahomed Khan ka Tandra, and that of Shahbunder is now held conjointly with that of Saikpoor.

The nature of their duties and extent of charges will be best shown by the several papers of instructions which follow this, headed, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and which give a general outline of their revenue duties, besides which, they perform the magisterial duties of their several districts. Of the two deputy collectors at head-quarters, one has charge of the treasury and English accounts; he is the deputy collector in charge of the treasury, on the principle followed in Bengal; the other takes the magisterial cases that come to me, and also the kotree magisterial duties, and examines and checks the sunnuds of jagheerdars, a body so numerous in this collectorate, that their affairs take up fully half my time, as well as a very large portion of the time of the second deputy collector at head-quarters.

The deputy collectors in the districts have separate treasuries, but as the kardars send in all their large payments direct to Hyderabad, giving merely a memorandum of the amount paid to the deputy collector of the district; as the fisheries, abkaree contract, nearly all the grain sold, and a great portion of the water tax, are settled for at Hyderabad, there is, in point of fact, very little paid into the deputy collectorate treasuries, and their charge in this respect is almost nominal. Indeed, it has always been my policy to encumber deputy collectors with anything that would confine them to one place as little as possible. All the details of account work and treasury work can be much better done at head-quarters than by them. Their great use and duty is to move about as much as possible, see into abuses with their own eyes, and suggest the means of amendment.

No. 1.—Instructions to Deputy Collectors of *Hyderabad*, regarding the collection of Grain Revenue in that Collectorate.

1. Deputy collectors should always bear in mind that they are placed in the districts as a check upon the kardars and other native subordinates, and not to supersede their functions; they will therefore not interfere with these people in their ordinary duties, except to prevent oppression towards the ryots on the one hand, and fraud towards the Government on the other; but they will exercise a general supervision on them.

2. Battaidars, with their mohuras and zabuts, will be sent, on the 1st proximo, from Hyderabad into every pergunnah in the collectorate, who will make

make the buttai and forward their cassera papers to the collector, leaving a copy with the deputy collector of the district in which the purgunnah lies.

3. These papers will be checked by a reference to the buttai and zabut accounts of former years in the collector's office, and it will be the duty of the deputy collectors, in their tours through their districts, to ascertain, by personal inspection, how far the buttai and zapts, as made by the buttaidars and zabits, correspond with the actual quantity of ground cultivated, and its produce this year; until a regular survey is made of the whole country this can never, of course, be ascertained to a nicety, but enough may be done by a careful inspection, aided by information gained from the cultivators, to discover cases where gross fraud is committed or attempted, and in the event of deputy collectors finding any such case, an immediate report should be made to the collector.

4. Ambardars will be similarly appointed from Hyderabad, and into their charge the grain, as estimated by the buttaidars, will be given, and when the whole has been collected, instructions will be issued by the collector regarding its disposal. The deputy-collectors will visit the granaries in their progress, and report anything they may perceive defective.

5. After the grain has thus been collected, and given in charge of the umbardars, the several kardars will come in with their accounts to the head-quarters, according to former custom, leaving a copy of the same with the deputy collectors of the district.

6. The deputy collectors will then go over the kardars, the ambardars, buttaidars, and zabits' duplicate reports (the original being sent to the collector), and aided by their own personal observation, ground a special report to be sent in as early afterwards as possible on each pergunnah they may have visited within their districts: noting the native subordinates who have proved themselves good servants, and those who appear to have been guilty of fraud or oppression. They will add any remarks on the system in general, and suggestions for improvement, that may occur to them. This report should specially include memoranda regarding the quantity of waste land in each pergunnah, with remarks regarding its capabilities for cultivation, particularly noting whether any, and if so, what extent of new canal would be necessary, or what other expenditure would be required for that purpose.

7. No person in the establishment of any description, is either to be entertained or dismissed except on sanction previously obtained from the collector; but reports should be made of the conduct of all within each deputy collector's district, who may, on the one hand, appear specially to merit approbation, or on the other, to deserve censure or dismissal.

8. No new grants are to be made or old ones recognised, nor is any expenditure to be incurred or public property disposed of without the same sanction, but deputy collectors will, in all cases, report where an additional expenditure appears absolutely necessary, and also what savings they may think may be made on the present system consistent with efficiency.

9. All payments will be made by the kardars and ambardars direct to the collector's treasury at Hyderabad.

10. A weekly report to the collector should be made during the harvest season by each deputy collector, giving a general view of the state of cultivation in the districts he may be then in, his progress, &c., remarking anything worthy of note. This may be written in the form most convenient, either official or private, but should be on foolscap paper with a margin, and admit of filing.

Collector's Office, Hyderabad,
28 September 1843.

(True copy.)

(signed) *A. B. Rathborne,*
Collector and Magistrate.

No. 2.—Memorandum.

Hyderabad Collectorate, Mahomed Khan's Tandra.

17 August 1846.

In order to assimilate as much as possible the duties performed by deputy collectors in the Hyderabad collectorate to those performed by the deputy collectors in the other collectorates of Scinde, the following rules are promulgated, and are to be implicitly followed by the deputy collectors of the Hyderabad collectorate :—

Under the government of the Ameers the accounts of the revenue collected in kind, and of the land tax on vegetables, garden ground, sugar-cane fields, &c., called Dhullka Zumman, were rendered twice a year, namely, after the completion of the buttai of the rubbee and kurreef crops, or during the months of January and July ; the whole of the kardars, buttaidars, umbardars, and with their moonshees, presented themselves at these seasons at Hyderabad, where, within the space of about a month, the whole of their accounts were adjusted.

Deputy collectors will each adopt a similar practice in future, and direct the public servants above-mentioned to attend at any place most convenient within their respective districts to render their accounts for the rubbee collections so as to enable the deputies to close and send them off to me on or before the 31st July, and for the kurreef ditto on or before the 31st January in each year.

The monthly collections on account of customs, taxes, and fines, the deputies will close, and despatch to my office on or before the 6th of each month ; the accounts sent in monthly, and all contingent charges, together with the accounts of the land tax, levied in money, I require to be translated into English previous to their being forwarded ; the half-yearly accounts of grain collections need not be translated, but an abstract of them in English is to be made. Deputies should be most particular that the farmers of customs pay their monthly "kists" or instalments, with regularity, and on the very day of their becoming due, and deputy collectors will henceforth draw pay for and pay the whole of their establishments, and of the establishments of the pergunnahs in their charge.

Deputy collectors are requested to submit the names of persons to be appointed buttaidars, zabits, and umbardars, should there be any peculiarly qualified residing within their districts, where the kardar may not be entrusted with the buttai and measurement of the crops in their own pergunnahs. The above public servants should all be in readiness to proceed into the different pergunnahs for the purpose of making the buttai on the 1st of April for that of the rubbee, and on the 1st of October for that of the kurreef crop.

As the buttai of some pergunnahs will be finished much earlier than that of others, the papers and accounts of the former should be despatched to me at once, and should not be kept waiting for the latter ; a report should accompany these accounts, stating in what manner the different servants employed have conducted themselves, and how they have performed their work, and an abstract for each man's pay forwarded for adjustment at the same time.

In the event of the deputies' English writers falling sick, and their being unable to translate the accounts of the former month, before the 6th of the current month, they will have the goodness to forward them to me untranslated, a Persian copy, sending the translation as soon afterwards as possible.

All contracts for the farm of customs, and all tenders for the purchase of grain, will be taken by the deputy collector of the district, but require to be submitted for my sanction previous to the agreement being finally concluded.

All cash received by deputy collectors to be transmitted at once to head-quarters, so as to leave no balance in their hands and make any district treasury establishments necessary.

Deputy collectors will endeavour, as far as possible, to ascertain by personal inspection, how far the buttai and zupt, as made by the buttaidars and zabits, agree with the actual quantity of ground cultivated, and its produce during each season, and will make a special report after the conclusion of each kurreef and rubbee buttai on the subject.

On or before the 1st of November, deputy collectors will have the goodness to report the amount required by each kardar, for the purpose of cleaning out the

the water courses, and at the same time will state whether any, and if so, what extent of new canal will be necessary, forwarding an estimate of the probable expense, and of the probable return to be expected by Government.

When it is necessary to construct bunds, an application to Government must be made through me, previous to the work being commenced; and deputy collectors, in forwarding their applications, will be particular in stating the probable expense of the work, and what proportion of the work should be borne by jagheerdars. They will also state the probable amount of benefit which will result to Government from the construction of the bund.

In the event of any cultivators applying for waste land, deputy collectors will first ascertain whether or not the land applied for has ever been granted to a zemindar, and should it prove to have been granted, they will summon the zemindar, and having ascertained the correctness of his title, will inquire of him whether or not he will cultivate the land; if he replies in the affirmative, the applicant for the land should have a portion assigned him in some other quarter, but if the zemindar refuses to cultivate the land required, it should at once be made over in ryottee to the applicant. If the zemindar neglects to cultivate the land after promising to cultivate it, he must be charged at the usual money rate of the pergunnahs, and no man should be allowed to occupy more land than he can cultivate.

Under the above rules, the following are the papers to be sent to me periodically, in addition to those now forwarded:—

Weekly.

1. Memo. of weekly government grain in store in the several pergunnahs in charge of the deputy, English and Persian.
2. Memo. Price current of the several pergunnahs for past week, English and Persian; and memo. of present biddings for same.

Monthly.

1. Statement of receipts and disbursements of each pergunnah for the past month, in English and Persian.
2. Salary bills for establishment of each pergunnah, in English and in duplicate.
3. Contingent bills for contingent charges, on account of each pergunnah, in English and in duplicate.
4. Salary bill for deputy collector's establishment.
5. Contingent bills for ditto.
6. Statement of fines levied.
7. Return of alterations in establishment during the past month.
8. Acquittance roll of establishments.

Half-Yearly.

1. Buttaidars' and kardars' Fusl accounts in Persian, with abstract of the same in English.
2. Special report on the same.

Annually.

1. Estimate of canal and bund expenditure for the ensuing year in Persian, with abstract in English.
2. Complete roll of establishment, showing the alterations during the past year.
3. Confidential report on the characters of the several pergunnah native officers.

The weekly returns will be made up to the Saturday night, and forwarded on or before the ensuing Tuesday.

The

The monthly reports of tax collections, &c., are to be sent in on or before the 6th of each month, and the half-yearly papers are to be forwarded on the days above ordered, and the other monthly papers may be sent in on any day before the 10th, and the annual estimate for canals and bunds, must be sent in on or before the 1st of November of each year, and the account must be made out for each pergunnah separately.

Besides the above returns, the deputy collectors will furnish monthly, on or before the 20th of each month, a casualty return of jagheerdars holding jagheers, or residents in the pergunnahs under their charge, giving the date of decease, number and age of sons, if any, and amount of land held by them, and which has thus lapsed to Government, and in what pergunnah situated.

In consequence of the above additional duties thrown on the deputy collectors, a new and more equal distribution of the several districts is necessary, and the following new distribution of pergunnahs is made in consequence :—

Hulla District,
Captain *Anderson*.

Pergunnahs :
Chinejah.
Khitta and Dowlutpeer.
Dureja.
Manejah.
Bund Chakurwah.
Saikghee Moobarickwah.
Wunjaree and Dahlee.
Halla.
Katee Kanole.
Ali Burr Gessoomeer.
Shawah Sohana.

Meerpore District,
Lieutenant *Forbes*.
Captain *Drummond*.

Pergunnahs :
Muttaree Kundoo.
Ally Burr Sangra.
Sarfrazwah.
Emammah.
Ropah Meerwah.
Nara Joonajanee.
Omerkote.
Shahgheer Khanghur.
Cammara.
Hoosree Burdoo.
Katree and Sipea.
Aly Bur Khanwah.
Imawah Peenoah.
Jooda.
Meerpoor.
Allyar and Nusserpoor.

Mahomed Khan's Tandia,
Captain *Jones*.

Pergunnahs :
Sumawattee.
Oodapanee.
Hingooranee.
Kurlee Tickoor.
Syedpoor Sudhan.
Chomdra.
Khuttar Ugamanee.
Kaskartyar.
Dundee Kokur.
Shahwah Mushrook.
Shahwah Muzubee.
Jhole Dunda.

Almaka Gote,
Captain *Fenning*.

Pergunnahs :
Bunna Saikpoor.
Dutchur Wallishah.
Tye Mooradpoor.
Keeral Kole Almah.
Runta Beyla.
Dadookee Chowria.
Kerwah Galai.
Baerampoor Seeranee.
Meerpoor Buttora.
Dook Gaja.
Amrah Shahkapoor.
Kuddee.
Sukut Meerwah.

Shah Bunder,
Lieutenant *Jameson*.

Pergunnahs :
Shah Bunder.
Jotee.
Cheeja and Suttah.
Manghur.

Wunga,
G. Wood, Esquire.

Pergunnahs :
Dadwah Salar.
Buddinoo Kilro.
Mandhur.
Sooharee.

Wunga—*continued.*
G. Wood, Esquire.

Pergunnahs:
Wullasa Vurddun.
Kolree.
Kuddera Khyrpore.
Shahdeewah.
Wungakuk.
Chachgaum.
Ironda ka Share.

Head Quarter Division, Dooaba.

In carrying on the duties of their several districts, the deputy collectors must follow entirely the several circular or particular orders, whether in English or Persian, that may have been already or may be henceforward issued from the collector's office, but they will correspond direct with the kardars, and collect and be responsible for the revenues of their several districts. In order that the collector may be entirely and immediately acquainted with every step taken by them, they will, besides the weekly diary in English, forwarded to the Governor, transmit me daily* Persian copies of all letters received by them from the several kardars during the day, and their answers thereto, as I send to them copies of such papers at present.

There are two kinds of cases regarding which no orders ought to be given without reference to me: claims to jagheers, and claims of jagheerdars to water from the Government canals.

(signed) *A. B. Rathborne,*
Collector and Magistrate.

(True copy.)

(signed) *A. B. Rathborne,*
Collector and Magistrate.

No. 594 of 1847.

No. 3.—Memorandum.

The following alterations are made in the districts of this collectorate:

The Hoosree, Katree, Hungooranee, Oodajanee, Kurlee Tickoor, Kuttur Ugunnanee, and Kuskar Tyar Kardarates, are attached to Hyderabad.

The Muttaree Kardarate is joined to Halla District.

The Dadwah Jellar, Buddinoo, Kolree, Kuddera Khurpoor, Shadewah, Wanga Kak, Chachgaum and Burdakathair Kardarates, are joined to the Mahomed Khan's Tandra District.

The Tundee Kokur Kardarate is joined to the Laikpore District; the Mandhur, Laharee, Wallasa, and Kuddun Kardarates, are joined to the Shahbunder District.

The necessary notifications to be made to kardars, and transfers made on office papers.

(signed) *A. B. Rathborne,*
Collector and Magistrate.

Hyderabad,
Collector and Magistrate's Office,
9 July 1847.

(True copy.)

(signed) *A. B. Rathborne,*
Collector and Magistrate.

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* This part of the order has since been cancelled, except in so far as orders altering rights to land and regarding pay are concerned.

Major Goldney, Collector of Shikarpore.

16. I have five deputies, two at head quarters, and one at each of the three deputy collectorates, viz., one for Sukkur, Roree, and Gotekee, one for Chandooka (or Larkhana) one for Mehur, Tige, and Baghban.

The deputy collectors at head quarters are employed as follows:

Lieutenant Farrington, in general duties, and assisting the collector; he is at present absent on a tour in the district immediately under Shikarpore.

Mr. G. Wood is in charge of the accounts of the collectorate; he has also supervision of the excise. On Lieutenant Farrington's return he will proceed on a tour, with a view, besides general business, to arrange matters relating to excise at Mehur; he was long employed in the opium and excise department in Bengal.

Deputies in charge of districts have entire control of all revenue matters, subject to the revision and confirmation of the collector at Shikarpore; they prepare all accounts of their districts in the form prescribed by the collector, receive collections into their separate treasuries, and remit them under escorts of regular troops from time to time, as directed from Shikarpore, at Sukkur, and at Larkanah. The collector grants drafts on the deputy collectors' treasuries for payment of the troops, which is a great convenience to all parties concerned; also the pay of the police detached into the districts is remitted through the deputy collectors' treasuries.

Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

16. I have three deputy collectors, whose charges and duties are partly defined in the following extracts of letter of instructions.

The deputy collectors have separate treasuries; their accounts are also separately made out, but the whole are incorporated in the general monthly accounts of the collectorate made out in my office.

Extract of Circular Letter from the Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee to the Deputy Collectors, dated 30 August 1844.

"2. Under the government of the Ameers, the accounts of the revenues collected in kind, and of the land-tax on vegetables, garden ground, sugar-cane fields, &c., called 'dhull-ka-zumeen,' were rendered twice a year, namely, after the completion of the buttai of the rubbee and kurreef crops, or during the months of January or July. The whole of the kardars, buttaidars, umbardars, &c., with their moonshees, presented themselves at these seasons at Hyderabad, where, within the space of about a month, the whole of their accounts were adjusted.

"3. I have the honour to request that you will each adopt a similar practice in future, and direct the public servants abovementioned to attend at any place most convenient within your respective districts, to render their accounts for the rubbee collections, so as to enable you to close and send them off to me on or before the 31st of July, and for the kurreef ditto on or before the 31st January in each year. The monthly collections on account of customs, taxes, and fines, I shall feel obliged by your closing and despatching to my office on or before the 6th of each month. The accounts sent in monthly, and all the contingent charges, together with the accounts of the land-tax levied in money, I require to be translated into English, previous to their being forwarded. The half year accounts of grain collections need not be translated. You should be most particular that the farmers of customs pay their monthly 'kists' of instalments with regularity, and on the very day of their being due.

"4. You will appoint your own buttaidars, zabits, and umbardars, subject to my confirmation, and will provide your own toyahs when those sent out by me require to be removed. The above public servants should all be in readiness, at any place most convenient, to proceed into the different pergunnahs, for the

purpose of making the buttai on the first of April for that of the rubbee, and on the first of October for that of the kurreef crop.

" 5. As the buttai of some pergunnahs will be finished much earlier than that of others, the papers and accounts of the former should be despatched to me at once, and not kept waiting for the latter. A report should accompany these accounts, stating in what manner the different servants employed have conducted themselves, and how they have performed their work, on receipt of which report the amount of each man's pay will be fixed by me, in accordance with the rates recorded in the Ameers' dufturs, due reference being at the same time had to your report on their conduct.

" 6. In the event of your English writers falling sick, and you being unable to translate the accounts of the former month before the 6th of the current month, you will have the goodness to forward them to me untranslated.

" 7. All contracts for the farm of customs, and all tenders for the purchase of grain, will require to be submitted for my sanction, previous to the agreement being finally concluded.

" 8. You will receive instructions monthly from me relative to the disposal of the balance of cash in your hands.

" 9. All questions of a public nature submitted for my decision, to be written on foolscap paper, a broad margin being left for my replies.

" 10. You will endeavour as far as possible to ascertain by personal inspection how far the buttai and zupt, as made by the buttaidars and zabits, agree with the actual quantity of ground cultivated, and its produce during each year.

" 11. On or before the 1st of February you will have the goodness to report the amount required by each kardar for the purpose of clearing out the water-courses, and at the same time will state whether any, and if so what, extent of new canal will be necessary; forwarding an estimate of the probable expense, and of the probable return to be expected by Government.

" 12. When it is necessary to construct bunds, an application to Government must be made through me, previous to the work being commenced; and in forwarding your applications you will be particular in stating the probable expense of the work, and what proportion of the expense should be borne by jagheerdars. You will also state the probable amount of benefit which will result to Government from the construction of the bund.

" 13. In the event of any cultivator applying for waste land, you will first ascertain whether or not the land applied for has ever been granted to a zemindar, and should it prove to have been granted, you will summon the zemindar, and having ascertained the correctness of his title, will inquire of him whether or not he will cultivate the land: if he replies in the affirmative, the applicant for the land should have a portion assigned him in some other quarter; but if the zemindar refuses to cultivate, the land required should at once be made over in ryottee to the applicant. The boundary should be marked out, and a sunnud should be given to the ryot, stating the number of zureebs made over to him, and the portion of the produce to be paid as the Government share. No man should be allowed to occupy more land than he can cultivate. Any further instructions which may be necessary will be communicated hereafter."

(True extract.)

(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain,
Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee.

No. 79 of 1846.

CIRCULAR.

To the Deputy-Collectors.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to enclose for your information and guidance a form of a Treasury Account, which I request you will have the goodness to prepare and furnish me with monthly, commencing from the 1st of January 1846.

On receipt of the Persian accounts of your pergunnahs, they will continue as usual to be translated by your office in detail, and the different totals merely will require to be filled in in the Treasury account under their respective heads.

The several statements hitherto furnished by your office will, from the above date, be discontinued.

The copy of Persian accounts forwarded to my office will likewise be translated by me, and the totals compared with those inserted in your treasury account, and the kardars must be directed to be careful that the copies of their accounts forwarded to Kurrachee do correspond with those submitted to you.

The discontinuance of the statements will, I hope, considerably lighten the duties of your office, while at the same time the rough translations made in your office should serve as a check on the kardars' accounts, and should be carefully secured, and those of each pergunnah kept separate.

The accompanying form appears so explanatory in itself, and so simple of preparation, that I trust no difficulty will be experienced by you in furnishing me with your accounts as early and as regularly as possible; but as the quick despatch of your accounts depends mainly on their early receipt from the kardars by you, I request you will have the goodness in every instance of negligence or delay on their part to fine them heavily, and also inform them that any repetition of their negligence will subject them to dismissal or perhaps to severe punishment for disobedience of orders.

In order further to remove all misunderstanding, and to prevent future mistakes, I have the honour to request you will be pleased to consider all former letters from me on the subject of the preparation of accounts, or in any manner connected therewith, as cancelled, and to consider the under-mentioned papers to be hereafter due by you, to the regularity in rendering which I must request your most particular attention.

Treasury Account; monthly.

Detailed Particulars of Inefficient Balance; monthly.

Salary Bill in duplicate; monthly.

Contingent Bill in duplicate; monthly.

Memorandum of Kardars' Establishments; monthly.

Police Cases (duplicate); monthly.

Civil Suits (duplicate); monthly.

Diaries; weekly.

Digest; weekly.

Memorandum of Grain in Store; monthly.

Price Current of Grain; weekly.

Statement of Fines; monthly; to correspond with those shown as levied in Police Cases.

In your contingent bills you will have the goodness to include the contingencies of each kardarate under its own head, and thus enter the charges in regular order throughout the bill.

No charges for cutting and clearing canals are to be made by you in your treasury account until the receipt of advice from me. The Persian accounts of the canals to be sent direct to me in detail.

In conclusion, I request you will be good enough to make your arrangements so that your monthly accounts may reach my office by the 15th of the succeeding month.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain,
Collector and Magistrate.

Kurrachee,
Collector and Magistrate's Office,
26 February 1846.

(True Copy)

(signed) H. W. Preedy, Captain,
Collector and Magistrate.

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17. What accounts are kept in your own office, both in the native and English languages? To whom and under what regulations and control are your accounts of receipts and disbursements and estimates of resources and liabilities rendered? What is the strength and duties of your office establishment? How is the surplus revenue remitted to the general treasury, by bills or in cash?

Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.

17. The native accounts kept in my office are the pergunnah accounts described at page 86, as being sent in by the kardars; a jagheer account of proceeds of lapsed estates and sharers in estates; the customs accounts kept in the Customs Department, and the auction sale account kept by the treasury moonshees.

The English accounts are a daily account of receipts and disbursements; a monthly account-current; an account of grain sale; canal expenditure; expenses incurred in each pergunnah, and of grain in store; also accounts of all leases, contracts, and sales by auction. My accounts of receipts and general disbursements are rendered to the Accountant-general and Civil Auditor, Bengal, and are under their control; and my accounts for canal expenditure and buildings are sent to the Military Board, Bombay. There are no estimates of resources and liabilities rendered to any one, or any estimate but annual, regular, and sketch estimates, which are sent to the Secretary, Scinde Government, for transmission, after embodiment in the general estimate for the province, to the Accountant-general, Calcutta.

A list of my office establishment is as follows:—

LIST of the Officers and Establishments of the *Hyderabad* Collectorate.

Number of Individuals.	DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE.	Salary per Month.	Total of each Department.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Head Quarters:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
	Captain A. B. Rathborne, collector and magistrate - -	1,200 – –	- - -	- - -	Consolidated pay.
	C. Curling, Esq., deputy collector and magistrate in charge of treasury - - - -	500 – –			
	Lieutenant Stack, deputy collector and magistrate - -	700 – –	2,400 – –	- - -	- Ditto.
1	Head clerk - - - - -	150 – –			
1	Clerk - - - - - -	120 – –			
3	Clerks, at 100 rupees each -	300 – –			
1	Clerk - - - - - -	75 – –	645 – –		
	Carried forward - - *Rs.*	- - -	3,045 – –		

Number of Individuals.	DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE.	Salary per Month.	Total of each Department.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
	Brought forward - - -	- - -	3,045 - -		
	Native Office:				
1	Head moonshee - - -	200 - -			
1	Second ditto - - -	100 - -			
1	Moonshee - - - -	75 - -			
1	Ditto - - - -	70 - -			
2	Ditto at 60 rupees each -	120 - -			
13	Moharars, at 20 rupees each -	260 - -			
1	Dufturbund - - - -	8 - -			
1	Ferash - - - - -	7 - -			
1	Shroff - - - - -	60 - -			
1	Assk ditto - - - -	15 - -			
1	Kazee - - - - -	45 - -			
1	Darogah - - - -	20 - -			
			980 - -		
	Peons:				
1	Havildar - - - -	10 - -			
15	Peons, at 7 rupees each - -	105 - -			
			115 - -		
	Customs Department:				
1	Head moonshee - - -	100 - -			
4	Moonedars, at 50 rupees each -	200 - -			
1	Moharar - - - -	20 - -			
10	Goomastas, at 25 rupees each -	250 - -			
9	Ditto at 15 rupees each -	135 - -			
16	Peons, at 7 rupees each - -	112 - -			
			817 - -		
	Government Gardens:				
9	Gardeners - - - -	45 12 11			
51	Labourers - - - -	109 3 1			
			155 - -		
				5,112 - -	
	Establishment of the Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Hyderabad:				
1	English writer - - -	- - -	100 - -		
	Native Establishment:				
1	Moonshee - - - -	60 - -			
1	Moharur - - - -	30 - -			
1	Assistant moharur - - -	15 - -			
			105 - -		
	Peons:				
1	Naique - - - - -	8 - -			
6	Peons, at 7 rupees each - -	42 - -			
			50 - -		
				255 - -	
	Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Shahbunder:				
	W. T. Cole. Esq. - - -	- - -	500 - -		
1	English writer - - -	- - -	100 - -		
	Native Office:				
1	Moonshee - - - -	60 - -			
1	Moharar - - - -	30 - -			
1	Assistant moharar - - -	15 - -			
			105 - -		
	Peons:				
1	Naique - - - - -	8 - -			
6	Peons - - - - -	42 - -			
			50 - -		
				755 - -	
	Carried forward - - *Rs.*	- - -	- - -	6,122 - -	

Number of Individuals.	DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE.	Salary per Month.	Total of each Department.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
	Brought forward - - -	- - -	- - -	6,122 - -	
	Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Meerpoor:				
	Lieutenant Jameson - -	- - -	700 - -	- - -	Consolidated pay.
	English writer - - -	- - -	100 - -		
	Native Office:				
1	Moonshee - - - -	60 - -			
1	Moharar - - - -	30 - -			
1	Asssitant moharar - - -	15 - -			
			105 - -		
	Peons:				
1	Naique - - - - -	8 - -			
6	Peons, at 7 rupees each - -	42 - -			
			50 - -		
				955 - -	
	Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Mahomed Khan Ka Tandra:				
	Captain Fenning - - -	- - -	700 - -	- - -	Consolidated pay.
1	English writer - - -	- - -	100 - -		
	Native Office:				
1	Moonshee - - - -	60 - -			
1	Mohurar - - - -	30 - -			
1	Assistant mohurar - - -	15 - -			
			105 - -		
	Peons:				
1	Naique - - - - -	8 - -			
5	Peons, at 7 rupees each - -	35 - -			
			43 - -		
				948 - -	
	Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Halla:				
	J. Curling, Esq. - - -	- - -	500 - -		
1	English writer - - -	- - -	100 - -		
1	Moonshee - - - -	60 - -			
1	Moharar - - - -	30 - -			
1	Assistant moharar - - -	15 - -			
			105 - -		
	Peons:			705 - -	
1	Naique - - - - -	8 - -			
6	Peons, at 7 rupees each - -	42 - -			
			50 - -		
	Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Saikpoor:			50 - -	
	Vacant - - - - -	—			
1	English writer—vacant - -	—			
	Native Office:				
1	Moonshee - - - -	60 - -			
1	Mohurar - - - -	30 - -			
1	Assistant mohurar - - -	15 - -			
			105 - -		
	Peons:				
1	Naique - - - - -	8 - -			
5	Peons, at 7 rupees each - -	35 - -			
			43 - -		
				148 - -	
			Rs.	8,928 - -	

Add.—Pay of 57 kardars, 94 moharar, at 4 kassas per kurwar, agreeably to the new revenue regulations issued by his Excellency the Governor of Scinde in the month of February 1846.

(signed) *A. B. Rathborne,*
Collector and Magistrate.

My

My surplus revenue has hitherto been invariably paid into the military treasure chest, Hyderabad, the officer in charge of which gives a receipt in duplicate, one of which is forwarded to the treasurer in Scinde, who adjusts the payment with the military paymaster at Kurrachee, and gives me credit in his accounts for a remittance to the Scinde treasury of the amount so paid in, and forwards a receipt in duplicate; one of these receipts of the treasurer in Scinde is transmitted with my next month's accounts to the Accountant-general as a voucher, and then the transaction ends.

Major Goldney, Collector of Shikarpore.

17. At Shikarpore the accounts received in English and Persian, from the deputy collectors, are examined, checked, and condensed into one general account for transmission to the Accountant-general, Fort William.

The first step of the accounts consists in registering the Persian "measurement" or "batay" papers, as the case may be, for cash or corn rents; these are in Persian, and are referred to as checks on the accounts.

My own immediate districts are treated as a separate deputy collectorate, and the accounts prepared in English and Persian, both to correspond as follows:

Account current of general receipts and disbursements of cash.
Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - of grain.
Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - sales of grain.

When the whole of the deputies' accounts for a given month are collected and checked, a general account is framed and forwarded to the Accountant-general, Fort William.

No return of resources and liabilities has yet been called for in Scinde. All surplus cash is paid into the military chest direct, or by drafts on deputies, for payment of troops or police. Country coin is remitted to Bombay by the Government steamers.

Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

17. The following is a memorandum of the accounts kept in my office, both in the English and Persian language.

In English.

Monthly report of receipts and disbursements for Scinde government; general cash account for Bengal government; separate statements of land revenue, customs, taxes, town duties, garden rent, liquor and drug contract, fishery, ferry, goldsmiths, orsidue, and weavers' contracts; miscellaneous revenue and collections on account of fees and fines; house and market rent, confiscated and unclaimed property and taxes; cash balance report of treasury; salary and contingent bills of collector; civil and criminal returns; price currents; customs accounts and accounts of grain sold; statement of inefficient balance, and register of outstanding debts; general abstract of kardars and their establishments, and abstracts of pensioners.

In Persian.

Customs account; accounts of all contracts; fees on sale of land, cash rent, and grain sold, fines and fees; confiscated and unclaimed property; salaries of establishments, and contingent expenses; outstanding debts and account of grain produce of collectorate, and kussera, buttai, zupt, and nurruck accounts.

My accounts of receipts and disbursements are rendered monthly to the Civil Accountant-general of Bengal. The strength of my office establishment is as follows:

One head clerk, whose duties are translations of Persian accounts, and petitions which require to be forwarded to Government; in charge of correspondence, and criminal and civil returns and price currents, and general superintendence of English and native office establishments.

One second ditto: assist in preparation of accounts.

One third ditto: general copyist.

One fourth ditto: letter book and copyist of price currents, &c.

One head moonshee: to read all letters and urzees from the kardars and others to the collector, and to write his answers to the same; to write the collector's orders to the kardars, and to keep copies of the whole of the Persian correspondence.

One second moonshee: to make out the Persian accounts of the collectorate, and to assist in the translation of the same; to check the accounts of the kardars forwarded direct and by deputy collectors.

One third ditto: to assist the second moonshee in keeping the accounts, and to copy such as are required to be sent to the deputy collectors.

One dufturbund: to take charge of the whole of the Persian records.

One shroff or treasurer: to receive all cash paid on account of Government into the treasury, and to keep an account of the same, as also of all disbursements.

One naique, four peons, for the general duties of the office.

The surplus revenue is remitted in cash to the general treasury.

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18. Do you devote any stated portion of your time exclusively to the public hearing of complaints? Are they received *vivâ voce*, or in writing?

Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.

18. I devote from two to four daily (Saturday and Sunday excepted) to the hearing complaints, unless prevented by unavoidable business. The complaints are in writing and in duplicate, if ordinary cases; but sirdars, and others too, have often little requests to make, or points to complain of, difficult to detail in a petition, and then their wishes are expressed *vivâ voce*.

I admit any one that pleases at that hour to see me, and make what communications he has to make in person.

The deputy collectors are accessible always to every one during office hours.

I take no strictly magisterial cases myself, except now and then, if one that would occupy little time, as I have had, till lately, abundance to occupy me in complaints of a general nature; complaints of sirdars connected with their jagheers; petitions about assessment; the public accounts; going over the various trials and diaries, correspondence, and work of that kind.

Major Goldney, Collector of Shikarpore.

18. I devote every alternate day to complaints and trials, the others to revenue and other business. The doors are open; and though written petitions are preferred, as laying the matter before the magistrate more briefly and distinctly, yet petitioner is at liberty to complain *vivâ voce* if he wish. If leisure permit, complaints are inquired into more or less every day.

Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

18. The time I have devoted to the hearing of complaints is from 12 till 2 p. m.; but this has hitherto been insufficient, and I am frequently engaged during a great part of the day in listening to petitions, which are received in writing, the parties presenting them attending personally to deliver them.

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19. What is the general character of the native agency employed under you? Is it chiefly composed of foreigners or natives of the country? Have cases of malversation, peculation, or abuse of authority, been frequent and aggravated? How have they been visited?

Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.

19. The character of native agency employed under me, though far from good according to the European standard, is good, I think, as taken by the Indian standard.

It is entirely, with one exception, composed of natives of the country.

Cases of malversation, peculation, and abuse of authority have no doubt been frequent, if all had been brought to light, but they have not frequently been of so aggravated a nature as to be brought to my knowledge; when they have been in lesser cases, the offender has been dismissed; in more aggravated, banished, with fine and imprisonment with hard labour.

Major Goldney, Collector of Shikarpore.

19. The native employers are extremely shrewd and quick, good accountants, and well acquainted with business; the great majority are natives of the country. A few Hindoostanee kardars and moonshees are in the collectorate. Peculation is very rife, and I fear that no effectual check can be found, seeing that we have no data, save our measurement every harvest, by which to ascertain the revenue due to Government. It will always be worth a farmer's while to bribe a surveyor to short measure his farm, or an assessor to short batay his grain.

Bribery and peculation having been proved before a military commission against various moonshees, kardars and others, have been visited by fines and imprisonment with labour.

Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

19. Of the 18 kardars and 32 moonshees employed in my districts there are but few whose integrity can be much relied on; they are all, with three exceptions, natives of the country; most of them are old revenue servants of the Ameers. Twelve kardars have, in the course of four years, been convicted either of malversation, peculation, or abuse of authority, and most of them have been punished with fine and imprisonment by the sentences of military commissions.

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20. Are there any authentic records of the revenue of former periods, and how far back do they extend? What results do they show, as compared with those under us?

Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.

20. There are authentic revenue records as far back, some of them, as Meer Fuetteh Ali's time. Little leisure has existed for so careful an examination of them all as might be advisable, but the result of such examinations as have been made would give a considerably larger grain, and a something, though much less, larger money revenue than is raised at present. It is however very difficult to arrive at true results from mere accounts; for of the grain the mixture of dirt and chaff swelled the amount much beyond its true sum; and of the money the grain sold for, much was never realised, the prices being fictitious. Purchasers accepted orders in favour of Beelooch servants at long dates in liquidation, which they discounted at half price; and when an order was given by the Ameers for grain, seldom more than two-thirds even of the dirt adulterated grain was given for it. This it is that makes actual results difficult to tell. Still I should say, making all allowances, the Ameers' Government received more than the British does, though not more in proportion, considering the number of items, and some very large ones, of revenue which have, under the British Government, been abolished, or considerably reduced, and taking into consideration our run of bad seasons.

Major Goldney, Collector of Shikarpore.

20. The districts of Upper Scinde having been held, some by Kyrpoor and others by Hyderabad Meers, the records here are very imperfect. The Kyrpoor Record-office was inspected by Captain Pope, the first collector in Upper Scinde, and found to be in hopeless confusion.

Some imperfect data I have, the results of which will be found in the annexed.

ESTIMATED REVENUE of the *Shikarpore* Collectorate during the Reign of the Ex-Meers, from such data (imperfect) as is available.

Name of Present Deputy Collectorate.	Name of Pergunnah.	Year Supplied by the Existing Accounts.	Collections in: Grain.	Collections in: Converted into Cash, at per Kurwah, 25 *Rs.* Country Currency.	Collections in: Cash Rents, and all other cases in Country Currency.	Total Amount of Value of Grain and Cash Rents in Country Currency.	Total Amount of Deputy Collectorate in Country Currency.	Converted into Company's Rupees.	REMARKS.
			Kurwars	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Chandooka, or Larkanah.	Myle Morad, &c.	Kurreef 1252, Rubee 1253	12,573	3,14,450 – –	18,437 6 7	3,32,887 6 7	– – –	– – –	– – Belonged to Meer Nusser Khan, of Hyderabad. The year 1252–53 has been taken, with the exception of one or two villages.
	Leilderia, &c.	– „ 1250, „ 1267	359	8,875 – –	13,397 6 10	1,42,272 6 10	– – –	– – –	– – Belonged to Meer Mahomed Khan, of Hyderabad. For the tuppas, the years 1249–50 have necessarily been taken.
	Kumber, &c.	– „ 1252, „ 1253	Blank	– – –	– – –	1,31,053 – –	– – –	– – –	– – Belonged to Meer Sobdar, of Hyderabad. The documents of this pergunnah not existing in the office. The particulars of value have been gleaned from a man named Hookoo Mut Loy, a resident of the locality.
	Buckerpoor, &c.	– „ „ „ 1254	1,680	42,000 – –	90,179 – –	1,32,179 – –	– – –	– – –	– – Belonged to Meers Shadad and Hossain Ullee, of Hyderabad. Documents of half the pergunnah exist. The other half has been estimated, therefore, with an addition of 25,000 rupees to cover proper estimate.
	For the District	Custom Duties – –	– –	– – –	– – –	36,612 – –	7,14,503 13 5*	6,89,459 – –	—
								6,89,459 – –	—
Mehur.	Tigr, &c. – –	Kurreef 1267, Rubee 1252	727	18,175 – –	22,916 11 3	41,091 11 3	– – –	– – –	Belonged to Meers Shadad and Hossain Allee. Remarks as above.
	Mehur, &c.	– „ „ „ –	3,543	88,575 – –	11,776 13 6	1,00,351 13 6	– – –	– – –	Belonged to Meer Mahomed, of Hyderabad.
	Baghban, &c.	– „ „ „ –	3,127	79,300 – –	21,590 5 –	1,00,890 5 –	– – –	– – –	Belonged to Meer Sobdar, of Hyderabad.
	For the District	Custom Duties – –	– –	– – –	– – –	7,000 – –	2,49,333 13 9	– – –	– – Belonged to Meers Roostum and Nusseer Khan, of Khyrpore. Papers not in office. Particulars from kardar.
								2,40,594 5 –	
Sukkur.	Roree, &c. –	Kurreef 1253, Rubee 1253	Blank	– – –	– – –	53,702 7 3†	– – –	– – –	– – Belonged to Meer Nusseer Khan, of Khyrpore. Estimated, from want of official documents.
	Sukkur, &c. –	Estimated – – –	– –	– – –	– – –	15,000 – –†	– – –	– – –	– – Belonged to Meer Nusseer Khan, of Hyderabad. Late documents not procurable, therefore 1247–48 taken.
	Gosurgee – –	Kurreef 1247, Rubee 1248	75	1,875 – –	6,962 7 9	8,037 7 –‡	– – –	– – –	– – Belonged to Meer Nusseer Khan, of Khyrpore, and others. Estimated, from want of official documents.
	Gotekee, &c. –	Estimated – – –	3,500	87,500 – –	30,000 – –	1,17,500 – –†	1,94,239 15 –	—	—
								1,80,740 13 1	
Shikarpoor.	Shikarpoor, &c.	Several years – – –	550	13,750 – –	1,23,782 4 9	1,37,532 4 9	– – –	– – –	– – Belonged to Meers Nusseer Khan and two Meers at Hyderabad, and Nusseer Khan and two Meers at Khyrpore. From the deficiency of documents several years have necessarily been taken.
	Nowshera – –	Kurreef 1251, Rubee 1252	1,624	40,600 – –	15,343 10 8	55,943 10 7			
	For the District	Custom Duties – –	– –	– – –	– – –	64,000 – –	2,57,475 15 4‡	– – –	Belonged to Meer Nusseer Khan, of Hyderabad.
								2,43,074 – 4	
	Kusmore – –	Estimated – – –	80	2,000 – –	1,000 – –	3,000 – –	3,000 – –§	2,893 12 6	—

* Govindah, *Rs.* 3. 8 *a.* discount. † Khyrpoor, *Rs.* 9. 7 *a.* 2 *p.* discount. ‡ Shikarpoor, *Rs.* 5. 9 *a.* 6 *p.* discount. § Uckeshaye, *Rs.* 3 8 *a.* 11 *p.* discount.

(signed) *Phillip Goldney*, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

20. In the Hyderabad Duftur office authentic records of the revenue of former periods will be found for at least 50 years back. These records are all under charge of the collector of Hyderabad, and I am not aware of what results they show, as compared with those under us. The land revenue of my collectorate for the official years 1846-47 considerably exceeded that realised by the Ameers in 1841-42; but as I have been unable to obtain a complete copy of the Ameers' accounts for either of those years, I cannot state positively to what extent.

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21. WHAT were the general principles established and the forms observed in the revenue system of the former Government? Was the settlement made in more or less detail than under us? Was the revenue ever farmed on a large scale, and, if so, how were the details managed under that system? What security was there for the interests of the cultivators; what check against oppression; what were the limits of the demands of the Government officers; were they fixed by ancient usage and accounts, or discretionary?

Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.

21. The general principles established and the forms observed on the revenue system of the Ex-Ameers' Government were the same as with us in appearance, though in reality different; their principle was to get as much money as they could out of the people; ours is to make the people as contented as we can, consistently with levying revenue at all.

The revenue settlement was in its principal features the same, only it has been now enormously simplified by the abolition of a host of petty exactions; then again the abolition of the whole of the town and transit duties effected an entire revolution, by relieving the country of a host of petty despots.

The revenue was very generally farmed under the Ameers' Government; in that case the farmers made an advance on account to the Ameers, and received an order to take full possession of the pergunnah, and did so, supplanting for the time being the whole of the regular officers of Government, whose places they supplied with their own men. There was very little security in such cases for the cultivator, and scarcely any check against oppression, though if the farmer had taken the pergunnah for two or three years, his own interest acted as a check against his carrying things so far as to injure the cultivation for next season; but when he had the farm only for one year, there was no restraint of this kind, and some revenue farmers doubtless abused their positions greatly. Zemindars, however, when too hard pressed, often themselves came forward and made a higher bid than the farmer for the pergunnah, or got some one else to do so, in order to be freed; and no matter at what stage, a higher bid always secured the removal of the previously accepted bidder, and his replacement by the man who offered more.

The limits of the demands of the Government officers were fixed by the ruccal or pergunnah rent rate furnished to every pergunnah at the buttai season, and drawn out according to ancient usage and accounts, as they are now by Sir Charles Napier's Revenue Regulations; but a host of unauthorised exactions were levied under the general name of "batai cullum."

Major Goldney, Collector of Shikarpore.

21. The general system of revenue under the Meers was arbitrary; the forms of management were the same as those now adopted from them, viz., by kardars, storekeepers, and treasurers, and accountants for each division; districts and divisions exist as the Meers left them for the most part, and they are no doubt of very ancient date, perhaps older than the Mussulman rule in inde.

The settlement of each division, or even of each large village or dependency,

differed, and was strictly defined, at least I find in the old accounts continual references to the rates as established by ancient usage, and these seem to have been recognised, at any rate as a basis at least, by both rulers and ruled; in some points they were sufficiently fair, although very high, and what we should consider exorbitantly so.

I believe that an essay on the old revenue system would be out of place here; briefly then, the prominent features of that system seem to have been a desire to extract the highest rent from the land, consistent with the capabilities of the land.

Corn rents. First is "batay" assessment. This was fixed at two-fifths to one-half for ordinary tenants, but as it consists in simply taking for Government two-fifths or one-half of the actual produce, it follows that Government took their chance equally with the cultivator of the out turn of the crop; whatever he had to pay was on the ground for him to pay with, and was more or less according to the produce, even as the tithe is, when taken by the clergyman in kind among ourselves.

Again in kasagee (so called from "kasa," a measure averaging some 27 pounds weight of grain, being the sixtieth part of a kurwar), which may be considered as a fixed corn cess per acre, though fixed as high as 10½ to 12 (and even more for rice) kasas per acre on good crops, there was a proviso by which the tenant was entitled to a certain remission for bad ones; thus, say 10 acres of land at 10½ kasas=105 kasas rent; supposing the whole 10 acres to be a fair crop, but if the tenant claimed a remission on the score of part of his fields having failed, an "Ameen," or supervision of "Nuzurdeed" (inspection, the word speaks for itself), was appointed to estimate the crop; we will suppose that he declared two acres to have totally failed out of the 10, then the rent would be levied thus:

Original rent on 10 acres, deduct at 10½ -	105 kasas.
Remission on 2 acres, 10½ - - - -	21 „
Balance levied by Government - - -	84 „

On the other hand, where land was not farmed out by the Meer to contractors, there was a power, assumed or allowed, of cancelling so much of the decrees of the "Ameen of Nuzerdeed" as seemed good in the eyes of Government officers; probably in the case just stated, the cultivator would have been allowed 1½ instead of 2 beegahs remission, a trifle on 10 beegahs, but when carried out on 100,000, a matter of some consequence to the Government, the reduction of 1½ instead of 2 beegahs being equal on 10 acres to exactly 5 per cent., or on 100,000 acres to nearly 900 kurwars of corn, on an average valued at 25,000 Company's rupees.

On cash rents the assessments were very high, but the same privilege of claiming remission was granted, subject to the same revision by the ruling party.

But to quit cash rents, and shortly to resume corn collections, the "batayd" corn was disposed of to the highest bidder and where bidders were low or slow in their biddings, the contents of the Government granaries were forced upon the neighbouring men of capital, so many kurwars to each, at a price two rupees or more above the highest market price that could be extorted.

This has actually occurred in the knowledge of Lieutenant and Deputy Collector Farrington in one of the districts formerly under his charge, ceded to Meer Ally Moorad in 1845. The process has a name of its own; it is called "pawa."

There was another mode of converting the Government grain of the Ameers into cash, this was the "rukkub eera," peculiar to "Chandooka" (or the Larkhana districts) for kasagee grain only.

By this the tenant was bound and entitled (both) to commute his fixed corn-rent, the amount of which had been ascertained at harvest by the combined process

process of measuring the land under crop, and allowance for "nuzurdeed," at a rate in cash, calculated by taking the prices current of certain large towns and grain marts on an average for the six months following the harvest. In Noshera (formerly in Chandooka, but for the convenience of management now attached to Shikarpoor, being close to it) I took this average for 1845/46, on jowary, at 30/9/6 per kurwar, at which rate, without a murmur, I still realise any petty arrears or attempts at evasion of arrears that I from time to time discover, though jowary is currently quoted now at 18 rupees the kurwar.

There is a wisdom and equity evinced in the "nuzzerdeed" and "rukub eera" of Chandooka, that, coupled with the name of the districts, seems to me surely derived from the Hindoo rulers of Scinde, though I fear that I have not made the system so clear as I could wish; it being not easy to explain in writing many matters with which the writer is familiar in practice.* Sir Charles Napier informed me that the system of a fixed corn rent (without "nuzzurdeed" however), commutable at a rate struck on the average prices of corn for a given period, has for years been rife in some parts of Scotland.

But in many districts much was left in the hands of officials to reduce or enhance rents. Some farmers were encouraged; others threatened; many had promises of remission at the time of sowing by the native settlement officer, which were disregarded at the time of harvest by the officer appointed to realise the revenue.

The revenue was very generally farmed out to contractors; but these farms were of themselves very precarious; it was uncertain whether a man would retain them a few days only, or for a whole season. If another bidder came forward, after the contract had been signed and sealed some weeks, with a higher offer, the original bargain was cancelled, the ousted party receiving a silk turban valued 50 rupees as compensation; this occurred in "Chuck" in 1845, under Meer Ally Moorad.

If the contractor and his cultivators entered into any special compacts, any breach was referred to the Meer. I learn that about four-sixth (17 per cent.) of the Chandooka contract fell in arrears annually, which arrears were for the most part never collected.

The contract system was not unfavourable to the district so much from oppression by the contractor (who, if on the one hand he squeezed, did on the other aid and support, and encourage his cultivators), as from the oppression of the contractor himself by the Government.

Contracts were sold to the highest bidder; drafts were drawn on contractors for payment of troops, retainers, bankers, and others. In 1845, Meer Ally Moorad assigned "Chuk" and "Roostom," adjoining my districts, in part payment of his commissariate for the Hill campaign, although already given in farm, accounts were settled at the close of the harvest with the Government by the contractor. If a defaulter, there were ways and means of making him pay up through his connexions, he being always a man of some mark, and usually a rich Hindoo; a peculiarly sensitive nation, and if pressed on points connected with religion, easily coerced as individuals, though in a body most obstinate.

The interests of the contractors were the best security for the cultivator; the flight of the latter into a rival district would have been a serious loss to the former, and this was the best and only check against oppression by the Government, which was always needy, and therefore always weak. For the rates of rent and other demands by the Government officers, see the annexed tabular statement. I have above mentioned that these rates were fixed by ancient usage, or at least by the accounts of former years.

* Of course this remark can only apply when the original assessment is equitably made by the landholder, and only remission honestly claimable is demanded by the tenant.

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the Assessment on Cotton, Sugar-Cane Lands, &c., in Upper Scinde, under the Meers.

Name of Districts.	Cotton, now 1/8.	Sugar-Cane, now 2/8.	Tobacco, now 2/8.	Wheat, now 2/8.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. *Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.* *Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.* *Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.* *Rs. a.*	
Shikarpore -	4 10 to 1 2	8 8 to 4 –	7 10 to 3 10	5 8 to 3 10	- - These rates vary in each Tuppa; fees generally heavy.
Larkhana -	2 13 to 1 6	8 – to 4 –	5 – to 3 –	8 13 to 5 11	
Sukkur - -	3 11 to 2 4	8 3 to 7 12	5 7 to 5 1	5 9 to 4 9	
Mehur - -	2 8 to 1 12	5 – to 3 12	4 – to – –	- - - -	

Buttai Collections in Kind, were as under :				
Shikarpoor - -	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	- Of produce besides fees.
Larkhana - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	
Sukkur - - -	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	–	
Mehur - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	–	

Fixed Rents in Kind.	Wheat.	
Shikarpore - -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kassas per beegah.
Larkhana - -	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kassas per beegah.
Sukkur - - -	—	—
Mehur - - -	8 to 10	Kassas per beegah.

(signed) *P. Goldney*, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

21. Under the former Government, the revenue system differed little from that which now prevails. The land rent was for the most part paid in kind, and was collected either on the battai, kasgee, or daubundee system. The rates of assessment varied in almost every pergunnah, the average amount paid to Government being two-fifths or one-half of the produce, together with numerous petty and vexatious fees and dustoorees, which considerably reduced the cultivator's share. The cash assessments also varied, not only in every pergunnah, but on every description of produce, as also on the extent of land cultivated, while the fees and dustoorees were almost as numerous and vexatious as those levied on the rent paid in kind.

All these fees and dustoorees have now been abolished, and the settlement, although made in as much detail, is neither so burdensome nor so complicated as it formerly was.

The farming system on a large scale was of late years frequently resorted to under the former Government. It was carried out as follows: the farmer of the revenue agreed with one of the Ameers to pay him a certain sum of money, or so many kurwahs of grain at each harvest, for the farm of a certain pergunnah.

On the agreement being concluded, the Ameer granted a pergunnah on his kardar, directing the latter to make over the pergunnah to the farmer, who forthwith set to work to make the most of his bargain. This he effected by various means. The principal zemindars he encouraged to bring waste land under cultivation, by promises of reduction in the rate of assessment, and of considerable presents. The poorer classes he intimidated by threats, and being entrusted with the sole administration of justice, he was enabled to raise a considerable revenue by infliction of fines, which he levied with an unsparing hand from those who were unable to resist his authority.

The cultivator's interests were so far secured that the farmer could justly levy only the Government share of the produce, according to the former custom of the pergunnah; still as the Government kardar was withdrawn, the farmer had it in his power to commit, and no doubt generally did commit a great deal of oppression

oppression and injustice. The land revenues and customs of some pergunnahs have occasionally been farmed under our Governments, but the kardars and their establishments were never withdrawn. The farmers were allowed to collect the taxes and the Government share of the produce only according to former custom. Complaints of undue exactions were, however, frequent, and the system was on the whole found to be very objectionable, and was, therefore, abolished by order of his Excellency the Governor.

The demands of the Government officers under the former rule were limited by ancient usage and accounts.

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22. WERE there, and are there now, any privileged classes, who are allowed to hold lands on more favourable terms than ordinary cultivators.

Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.

22. There were the jagheerdars, who held land rent free; a few syuds, peers, and zemindars, who had small garden grants, or grants of plots about their villages; and also some who were allowed a few wheels at a reduced rent. There were others who cultivated largely on a different plan from the ordinary one, paying a fixed rent annually: this system is called kasghee: it was to a certain extent a privilege, and it still continues.

The advantages of the kasghee system to Government are fixity in amount and regularity of payment: the disadvantage, that as the rent is fixed at so much a wheel instead of so much for a fixed extent of land, the kasghee tenant can double or treble the land under cultivation by adding bullocks to his establishment and drawing water constantly, day and night, without having to pay a single penny additional rent. The wheel, when the system was introduced, was estimated to water 15 beegahs, and on that amount the rent was calculated; but by adding bullocks some manage to cultivate 40 beegahs and only pay the same amount as those who cultivate 15 only. This will have eventually to be looked to, and some limit fixed to the extent of a wheel; when the rent is estimated in this way, with the exception of a check, which will eventually, as improved wheels come into use, be required in this respect, I think the system is a very good one, both for Government and the cultivator.

Major Goldney, Collector of Shikarpoor.

22. Not as a class was there any privileged body sitting at reduced rents; but sundry persons held leases (puttas) allowing them to cultivate at one-fourth batay, or one-third, instead of two-fifths or one-half; these have been respected where less than one-third, but by the new revenue regulations no remission of rent is made, and all classes pay alike, except where in the enjoyment of grants at lower rates than those fixed by those regulations.

Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

22. A few zemindars in Sehwistan are allowed to hold lands on more favourable terms than ordinary cultivators, agreeably to sunnuds granted to them by the Ameers. They obtained these grants as matters of favour, on their promising to bring large tracts of waste land under cultivation, and they have in most instances fulfilled their engagements.

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23. WHAT of the ancient revenue arrangements remain in full force, and what have been modified under us? What have been the advantages of any changes which may have been introduced?

Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.

23. The main features of the ancient revenue arrangements have been preserved; what were considered its chief incumbrances and imperfections have been removed. Thus, the revenue officers, the territorial divisions, the partition of the grain, the levying cash rent by measurement on certain kinds of produce, these have all been preserved; while the duties of those officers have been limited and defined, all arbitrary exactions put an end to, the shares of

grain fixed with more certainty, and fees and extra cesses abolished; the numerous ibwahs or cash rents put an end to, and thus fraud, either by the Government servants or the cultivator, made more difficult, and any oppression impossible. Cash rents too for all produce have been put on the same footing, and thus the impediment which the high taxation offered to the cultivation of the more valuable kinds has been removed.

The advantages of the changes that have been introduced are simplicity in accounts; more independence to the cultivator; a more perfect definition both of his rights and those of the Government; a lowering of the assessment to a less oppressive rate; and the removal of the more obnoxious points of the old system, including the vast number of fees and perquisites, defined and undefined, which, under the old system, were taken by the officers of Government, and which the ryots dared not, had they wished, to withhold.

Major Goldney, Collector of Shikarpoor.

23. The rights of individuals have been maintained as before to their zemindaree (or quit rent); in other respects, all matters connected with the land revenue have been simplified; the ancient form of battay and of land measurement have been retained, establishing one uniform standard acre; the old statute labour on canals had been retained, and I think advantageously, seeing that it is more to the advantage of the people to be obliged to work than to be obliged to pay others. No alteration has been made in any of the interior economy of the country; and the feelings and habits of the people have been in no wise interfered with, except that their rents have been reduced. If any disadvantage has resulted, it is injury to the revenue from the great difference between former and present rents.

In fisheries and garden rents the old system is retained; in customs, the Bombay tariffs for exports and imports has superseded the old duties; transit duties are abolished, and poll tax, also the contract system for customs and land revenue.

On these last I am not at all persuaded that the condition of the peasant is improved by being brought into immediate contact with Government.* Theoretically it is, but it will require many years ere the great mass of cultivators acquire sufficient property to keep out of the hands of capitalists, and until they do, they must be as ill or worse off now that they be personally responsible to Government for their rent than where a third party intervened, whose constant business and interest it was to offer that accommodation which it is impossible for Government to allow, and which would be improper were it possible.

We see the anxiety of the poor farmer to shelter himself under the capitalist, by the fact that though the lands are more lightly assessed now, he still relinquishes half his produce as before to get his rent paid and his advances made, so that any gain from the lessened demands of Government accrues to the banker and not to the farmer.

But I am quite aware how extremely illiberal and antediluvian my notions are considered by advocates of the ryotwary system, a mode of proceeding which, applied to anything but farming, would be considered preposterous; by which mines, manufactures, rails, canals, ships, colonies, and commerce would become impossible; which presupposes a virtue in the people, a moderation in the Government, an uniform favourableness in the seasons, which all experience is opposed to. In Scinde the zemindary system prevails, modified by the prescriptive rights of the peasantry, and I think it will continue, from the force of circumstances and the poverty of the people, which prevent the mass from profiting by the liberality of the revenue regulations.

Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

23. While the mode of collection remains unchanged, the rates of assessment have been considerably modified. Those lands which were formerly assessed at half and two-fifths of the produce, with numerous extra fees and dustoorees, are now assessed at one-third, with an extra fee of four cassas of grain as "kurrutch,"

* The principle I contend for seems to have been recognised by the British Parliament a few years ago, when enacting that tithe commutation should be levied not from the cottier tenant, but from middlemen and landholders.

"kurrutch," or expense of collection, and three cassas as "hukkaba," or water tax, per kurwar, on the gross produce. Lands formerly assessed at one-third with extra fees are now assessed at one-fourth, with "kurrutch" and "hukkaba." Cash rents, which formerly varied not only in amount, but on each description of produce, and on the extent of land cultivated in each pergunnah, are now equalised; *Rs.* 2. 8 *a.* being charged on the Napier beegah in Upper Scinde, and *Rs.* 1. 6 *a.* per beegah in Lower Scinde; while, in lieu of the numerous extra demands, a fee of 6 per cent on the amount collected has been substituted. The system of farming the land revenue, with its numerous evils, has been abolished, together with all the oppressive taxes and transit duties in every town. The latter were formerly collected in every village and by every petty chief, but now customs are collected instead, according to the Bombay Regulations, on the frontiers only. Under the former Government the rich paid customs at much lower rates than the poor: now all pay alike. Formerly the zemindars and ryots were compelled to provide the Government servants, kardars, buttaidars, zabits, moonshees, and their long train of attendants, with provisions and forage during the ingathering of the harvests, or for about six months in the year, besides paying them fees, whereas under the new system they are relieved from these exactions, and each man knows how much rent, whether in cash or kind, he has to pay to Government, and can at all times obtain redress if more is taken from him. The advantages which the present system possesses over that which formerly prevailed, are therefore great and manifest, but still much remains to be done before the mass of the agricultural population, the unhappy ryots, can be freed from the bondage under which they groan. So long as the zemindars cultivate their lands we cannot of course dispossess them; but I have given strict orders to the kardars of my districts to resume on account of Government all lands which are lying waste, and to make them over in ryotee to any one who will undertake their cultivation, making, at the same time, small advances, to the extent of 40 or 50 rupees, to each cultivator for the purchase of bullocks, &c. I have also informed the ryots that they can at all times obtain a settlement of their accounts with the zemindars, by an application to the deputy collectors or myself.

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24. WERE the powers and duties of the native district officers different, and if so, more or less extensive under the former Government than under us? How were they paid? On the whole, is there more or less efficiency in the system of revenue management under the former Government or under us? Is there more or less formality, decision, and despatch? Are we more or less arbitrary, summary, and discretional?

Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad.

24. The duties of the native district officers were, to a certain extent, only the same as now.

Their revenue was their chief object, while now a principal one is helping to put down crime, which in those days it was their interest to encourage, as a great portion of their pay consisted in the fourth of property stolen and recovered. Their powers, too, are now wholly different. In the Meers' times they had no power whatever over the Beloochees of the district; but over the cultivators and others their power was absolute. Now their power over all is limited, but it extends as fully over the formerly privileged class as over any other.

As regards efficiency of system, there can be no comparison between the two systems; but I think, as regards the individuals working under the two systems, the Ameers had at their command the services of much more efficient men than we have had till within a short period. The jagheerdars, under the Meers' government, were all, except the very highest, obliged to undertake whatever duties were assigned them, and filled all the kardarships; but under the British rule, few have taken service, partly owing to their fear of our strictness, and partly owing to their being so many of them now provided for without the condition of service attached. Of late, however, a total change of feeling has come over them, and all nearly seem now as anxious for employment as they were formerly averse to it.

The powers of collectors in regard to revenue arrangements within their respective collectorates has hitherto been so great, that, in point of despatch, we have possessed as much facility as the servants of the most despotic governments; but rules have, of course, had to be observed more exactly than in the Meers' times, much less discretion has been left in the hands of pergunnah officers; and the strictness with which bribery and other offences of that kind have been visited when discovered in pergunnah officers, combined with the fact that few or none (whatever they may now be) have always since they were appointed kept their hands pure, has thrown most of the kardars much more under the power of the cultivators than it is desirable they should be, as they mostly dare not act as strictly as they ought, for fear of revelations being made in retaliation, which they are too well aware have ample foundation, matters in themselves trifling perhaps, but still sufficiently against the law to ensure a heavy punishment under the rigorous system that has been pursued towards the amil class in Scinde. This is, perhaps, the worst point, the great ulcer in our revenue administration; but as running ulcers sometimes purge off worse ills in the human frame, so it is possible that what may have been lost in revenue through this means, has been more than made up in peace and quietness; and that had it been otherwise, instead of the yielding which foregoes demands in strictness, we might have had a much worse result in the arrogance and rapacity that leads to disorganization and revolt.

Major Goldney, Collector of Shikarpore.

24. The head kardars in the Meers' time had the fullest powers in revenue and magisterial matters, in the latter even to capital punishment; seldom, however, inflicted; they had much more extensive powers in their districts than any collector now.

Their pay was in cash actually less, but in perquisites vastly greater; they received daily provisions in kind, were entitled to so much grain at each harvest; their servants and horses were fed by the district, and they probably had assignment of grain or land for keeping up horsemen for Government service, who were their own family or their own followers.

As an engine for extracting revenue, the old system was immeasurably superior to our own; it was less formal, more decided, vigorous, and prompt.

We are less arbitrary, less summary, and more deliberate.

Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

24. The duties of the native district officers under the former Government were similar to what they are now, but their powers have been greatly circumscribed. They were formerly paid, partly in money, partly in grain; but the sources whence they derived their chief emoluments were the fines, bribes and fees, which they were enabled, under various pretences, to levy or extort from the ryots. Our system of revenue management is doubtless much more efficient than that of the Ameers; business is conducted with greater formality and with more decision and despatch, while we are less arbitrary, summary, and less discretional.

(True copies.)
(signed) *E. J. Brown,*
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

(True copies.)
(signed) A. Malet, Chief Secretary.

V.

V.
Report on Pergunnah of Chandookah.

(BB.)—Report on the Pergunnah of Chandookah, by Lieutenant James, Deputy-collector.

Situation and extent.

The Chandookah Pergunnah, so called from the tribe of Chandias, who formerly occupied the greater part of it, comprises a large portion of Upper Scinde; it extends to the desert of Cutchee on the north, and has the Halla range of hills for its western, and the river Indus for its eastern boundary; to the south it joins the small but fertile district of Mehur, which separates it from that of Sehwan, and to the north-east it adjoins the Shikarpore district, a portion of which (the division of Moosherah) was, under the ex-Ameers, attached to Chandookah. Its extreme length is 60 miles, and its average breadth 35. It is divided into 19 minor divisions, or tuppahs, varying in size, to each of which a separate establishment was formerly appointed, but many, under the British Government, have been amalgamated. With great facilities for irrigation, Chandookah has not unjustly been styled the "Garden of Upper Scinde," but its value caused it frequently to change masters under the divided government of the Talpoor family. In the time of Meer Futteh Ali Khan, a valuable portion of it was made to the Brahoee chieftain, in compensation for the murder of one Zurruk Brahoee, who fell a victim to the bloody feuds which had marked the expulsion of the Kalorah princes. In the course of a few years, however, a quarrel arose between the Brahoees and Talpoors, and the gift was resumed; about a third of the district then fell to the portion of Meers Gholam Alee Khan, Kurrum Alee Khan, and Moorad Ali Khan, the brothers of Futteh Alee Khan; when Gholam Alee succeeded to the turban he made over his share to his son, Meer Mahomed Khan, his brothers retaining their original possessions; a portion to the west was, in this reign, in A. C. 1215, given to a Brahoee of wealth, whose daughter was married to the ruler of Scinde, but was again resumed in A. C. 1226, when Kurrum Alee and Moorad Alee respectively became the head of the house; the former being without an heir retained his former share, but that of the latter was transferred to his son, Moor Mahomed. Meer Mahomed remained in possession of the portion which, as above stated, he inherited from his father Gholam Alee, whilst to Meer Sobdar, the son of the ancient chief, Futteh Alee Khan, was apportioned, in jageer, the division of Nalah Datah, which had been given, as above, in dowry, by Gholam Alee, with some other villages. This is one instance, out of many, which shows the curious mode of inheritance amongst the earlier Talpoor princes, where the brother took precedence of the son, at that time productive of no inconvenience or confusion, but a practice which could not have been of long continuance; in fact the division of country amongst the younger branches would seem to indicate that the fraternal succession was a private arrangement amongst the four brothers already mentioned. After the battle with Shah Soojah, the Chandookah District was divided as follows:

Divisions amongst the members of the Talpoor family prior to the conquest.

Owner.	Divisions.
1. Meer Mahomed, son of Gholam Alee -	- - Lah Dariya, Anderoon Ghar, Futtehpoor, Nya Derah, Kattah Deera, and Nola Maksoodah.
2. Noor Mahomed, son of Morad Alee -	- - Bucapoor, Myl Lahory, Anderoonee Beerah, Beronee Beerah, and Shahpoor.
3. Nusseer Khan, son of Moorad Ali -	- - Myl Morady, Myl Wagun, Warah, and Khyrah Guehul.
4. Sobdar Khan, son of Futteh Alee -	Kumbur, Chyrah, Esaw, and Nalah Datah.

On the death of Moor Mahomed, his son, Meer Shahdad, succeeded to the divisions of Myl Lahory, Anderoonee, Beerah, and Shahpoor.

Such was the division of Chandookah prior to, and at the time of the conquest.

(A.) A map is appended, marked Appendix (A.), showing the relative situations of the above-mentioned divisions.

Chandookah, in common with the rest of Scinde, has been the scene of many a bloody conflict, its fields of corn trampled under by the invading horde, and its plains saturated with the blood of hundreds, shed in civil strife, or in contests with the vice-gerents of the Delhi empire. In earlier ages, it is true, we may feel interested in the bold struggles of the country for its freedom; but as each succeeding dynasty ascended and retained the throne solely by the sword, we can subsequently see in Scinde but one continued battle field, the scene of usurpation, tyranny, and bloodshed. The steel of Damascus has glittered on its plains; the miraculous club of the Kolorah placed the descendant of mendicants on its throne; the matchlock of the Talpoor, in avenging a series of diabolical murders, gave it a new dynasty of shepherd princes; till, finally, the British bayonet gave to the worn-out country peace.

As previously stated, the district of Chandookah proved a source of wealth to the Ameers, but prior to considering in detail the sources whence it was derived, I will treat of the general nature of the country, and its means of irrigation. For the first purpose the district may be divided into three portions.

General nature of the country. 1st, That to the north of the Ghar; 2d, the country between the Ghar and the Narah; and 3d, that lying between the latter and the Indus.

The first portion is flat, and where the means of irrigation do not present themselves, is covered with a low jungle of tamarisk, kandah, and kurreel. In the vicinity of canals however the cultivation is extensive, their course being mostly denoted by the larger forest trees which will be presently spoken of. As the desert is approached the signs of cultivation disappear, the jungle becomes thinner, and vast plains are traversed where the soil is thickly impregnated with salt. The picturesque village of Khyrah Gurhee, with its two forts, grove of trees, and small patches of cultivation, relieves the eye of the traveller, but on looking further north, there is nothing to intercept the view over the salt and dreary desert. The boundary of Chandookah, and of British Scinde, is about three miles north of this post. The country for several miles south of Khyrah Gurhee presents a desolate appearance, the ruins of villages are frequently met with, and the choked-up beds of deserted watercourses, all evidences of former prosperity, as of the later inroads of the mountain robbers who have despoiled this part of the country, and driven its inhabitants to a less exposed locality. To the west, on either bank of the Datah Canal, the marks of former cultivation are very striking. Shahdadpoor, on its west bank, was a large town, from which Lord Keane drew supplies for his army when advancing on Afghanistan, but is now a ruin, and when I visited it in September 1846 an old Hindoo was its sole occupant. Toonoo, to the north-east, is another large ruin; seven puckah wells, two extensive canals, and a vast surrounding plain, with jungle of only a few years growth, attest its former prosperity. Further south the country is interspersed with villages, adorned with clumps of trees, cultivation is extensive, and the canals numerous; the uncultivated portions are covered with the above-mentioned brushwood.

The 2d division, viz., that between the Ghar and the Narah, is also flat, but lower than that to the north, and contains the most fertile tracts in Chandookah. For several miles from the banks of these canals populous villages and extensive fields bespeak a lot more favoured than that of the first division. Myl Morady, Myl Lahory, and Myl Wugun are in this part of the district. The word "Myl" signifies in Scinde a swamp, and has been applied to these divisions from the circumstance of their being considerably lower than the adjacent lands, and receiving the waters of the Ghar, which here find an outlet. The rice cultivation is very extensive. The villages are principally raised on mounds, and, in some cases, further fortified from inundation by a ditch carried all round them. The country continues low and swampy to the south-west. The remainder of this portion is either overrun with the low shrubs before mentioned, or presents a desert-like appearance, where the salt manufacturer

facturer carries on his work; all the canals, and most of the villages are prettily wooded.

The 3d division, viz., the country between the Narah and the Indus, differs considerably from the other two. For some distance from the first-named river, there is a great deal of cultivation; but the space between that and the Indus is in some places sandy waste, with patches of a tall flowering grass, and in others thick jungle of tamarisk and kandah. The surface too is more broken and irregular, intersected with many a natural watercourse. The lower lands, when the waters of the inundation recede, yields beautiful crops of pease, grain, and barley, requiring but little care on the part of the husbandman. A belt of forest clothes the banks of the Indus, averaging two miles in depth, where the silvery balem, the seesum, and the babool grow luxuriantly, the intermediate space being covered with a tangled brushwood. The scenery of this part of the district is more varied than the rest, and more interesting to the stranger, who, leaving the noble river and the cool shades of the neighbouring forest, in the open spaces of which herds of buffaloes and cows find rich pasturage, comes now upon the fresh green crops of spring, and now upon the grassy meadow; passing here a group of temporary huts occupied by a wandering party who have brought their cattle here for pasture, and there the more pretending village; again entering the forest he crosses a newly cleared plot of ground, where the blackened and rugged stumps of babool stand ominously forth a proof of man's inroads, and affording a strong contrast to the surrounding verdure; then he meets a busy throng, the temporary occupants of a few matted huts, engaged in the manufacture of reed baskets and mats, the materials for which are so plentiful, till further on the broad sheets of cultivation, and the distant line of peepul and babool trees betoken his approach to the Narah. The soil of the district is a rich alluvial, for the most part composed of a mixture of carbonate of lime and clay; and in some parts of loose sand; and with considerable saline impregnation; this, however, will be more particularly spoken of hereafter. With regard to the means of irrigation possessed by this district, the Ghar and Narah rivers are the principal. The former receives its waters from the Indus by three mouths, situated near each other about 25 miles north-east of Larkhana; after the first miles its course is very winding; its length (in a straight line) is about 60 miles, and its average breadth from 60 to 80 feet. From Esan, a village 12 miles west of Larkhanah, it takes the name of the Noor Canal, and thence to its tail at Dost Alee, it averages in breadth from 15 to 20 feet. This part is artificial, and is called after Noor Mahomed Kalorah, in whose reign it was dug. It has been asserted that the whole of the Ghar is an artificial canal, and that its many turns were caused by its having been carried through lands suited for cultivation. But the immense cost and labour required for such a work (the depth of the canal from the surface being some 20 feet), renders this scarcely credible, and I have observed that in many places the bends of the river take it from the lands, which would have been benefited by it; a stronger proof of its being a natural river is the level nature of the country on its banks; there is not in its whole length the slightest trace of a mound, which must have existed had the mass of earth from its bed been thrown up. The water generally enters the Ghar in April, and it becomes dry in November. The average depth of water from the middle of May to September is 10 feet, and it runs at the rate of from 3 to 3 ½ miles an hour; a few years ago, it is said, the Ghar continued full all the year round, and it used frequently to overflow its banks; a ditch was dug round the old fort of Larkhanah, about 150 yards from the river, to protect it from such inundations. Great quantities of the water are taken by branch canals all over the district, and the remainder finds an outlet over the low lands which have been spoken of above. Nearly the whole of Chandooka derives its means of irrigation from this river.

Means of irrigation.

The Narah, signifying a "snake," in Sindee, is appropriately so called from its tortuous windings, in which respects it is more striking than the Ghar; its mouth is about two miles south of those of that river, with which for some miles it runs nearly parallel, but afterwards taking a south-west direction, it flows through the Mehur and Sehwan Districts into the Munchawur Lake; its average breadth is 100 feet, and it is navigable for the largest boats; its banks are in most parts thickly wooded with babool, heem, and peepul trees, by which its course may be traced at a great distance; only two divisions, those

The Narah.

of Anderoon Ghar, and Sab Dariya, with a few villages of Bucapoor, receive its waters for irrigation.

Mittah Canal.

From the Ghar the Mittah Canal branches off near Muddajee 24 miles north-east of Larkanah, and flows in a north-westerly direction to a distance of about 20 miles; near Ruttah Derah it forms a junction with three other canals; the Gharee, a continuation of the Scinde, meets it from the east, the tail of which, called the Kadah, continues to the west, watering the districts of Futtehpoor and Anderoone Beerah. The Maksoodah Canal, running to the north-west, conveys water to the Ruttah Deerah, Khyrah Guchul, and Maksoodah Districts. The last canal flows to Khyrah Ke Gurhee, from which post there is thus water communication to the Ghar, and by the Gharee and Scinde to Shikarpoor. The Mittah Canal itself waters the Hya Derah and Ruttahberah Divisions.

Meer Canal.

The Meer Wah flows from the Ghar, near Rahoojah; it has fallen greatly into disrepair, and is now of but little value; a few villages in Nya Derah and Futtehpoor receive its waters; it flows for about 10 miles in a northerly direction.

Heerah Canal.

The Heerah Canal is a very fine one, it branches from the Ghar about midway between Larkhanah and Nya Deerah, and flows upwards of 20 miles in a north-westerly direction; it was last year cleaned throughout, under the superintendence of Serjeant Pegler, a most active assistant in a survey department. It is of value to the Futtihpoor, Beroonee Beerah, and Khyrah Guchul Divisions, and the cultivation from it is most extensive.

Khyrah and Beerah Canals.

The Khyrah and Beerah Canals, branching from the Sindee, north-east of Ruttah Derah, water the districts of their own name.

Nowrung Canal.

To the west of Larkanah, near Kumber, the Nowrung Canal flows to Nusserabad, a distance of about 15 miles in a south-west direction; it is likewise a very fine canal, and waters a great part of Myl Lahory, Bucapoor, and Myl Morady; many large and thriving villages are situated on its banks, which are beautifully wooded, and in following its course, sheets of cultivation, principally rice, extend on either side as far as the eye can reach. It has not been cleaned for many years, but its bed is still unobstructed. From Nusserabad it continues through the lowlands of Myl Morady and Myl Wugun, under the name of the Cheela Canal.

Shah Canal.

The Shah Canal branches from the Ghar, about six miles west of Larkanah, and flows at first in a northerly direction, afterwards turning more to the west. It is a large canal, dug by Noor Mahomed Kalorah, whence its name, as also that of the village of Shahpoor and the district so called through which it flows. The traces of extensive cultivation are visible throughout its course; and the records of the Ameer's office prove its former value to the Government; it is now in want of repair, and save at its mouth there is but little cultivation. In A. C. 1253, just before the conquest, Meer Shahdad, in whose country, as above shown, it was situated, sent an order for 10,000 rupees, to be expended on its clearance; but this was never carried out; the villages, in consequence, upon its banks are mostly in ruins, and one of the largest, that of Shahoo Jumalee, is chiefly dependent for its means of irrigation on the water brought by cuts from some low land to the west, supplied by the rain water from the hills.

Datah Canal.

Two miles to the west of the mouth of the Shah is that of the Datah Canal, which takes its name from one Datah Kohawur, who excavated it in the reign of Noor Mahomed Kalora, and of whom honourable mention will presently be made. It is the finest artificial canal in Upper Scinde, and flows in a north-westerly direction to the frontier of Cutchee; thick belts of babool trees clothe its banks for many miles, and even now the cultivation there is extensive. Beyond, however, it is but the record of past prosperity, and north of the ruins of Shadadpoor, not a begah is under tillage. In A. C. 1251 the district of Nalah Datah was sold in contract for one Dason to Futtichund, for one lac of rupees, and he expended 7,000 rupees on cleaning the canal. From want of water, the inhabitants of the villages on the two mentioned canals have emigrated, but would immediately return if the canals were even partially repaired. I received numerous complaints on the subject, but as the canal department

department is so entirely separate from the collectorate, I could do nothing but hold out hopes to the petitioners who could scarcely be expected to understand why works being carried on on other canals should prevent the repair of their own; they too, who were forced to furnish statute labourers for the clearings, from which they derived no benefit.

The above are the principal branch canals, and they afford means of transport to all parts of the district, from the months of May to September inclusive, a mode far cheaper than land carriage, and generally adopted. In Appendix (B.) will be found a table of these canals, showing their length, breadth, and depth. From these again nearly 900 minor canals branch off, dug, and kept in repair by the farmers. Appendix (B.)

The other means of irrigation, viz. wells, and the waters of the Indus will be considered under the head of agriculture, but in Appendix (C.) will be found a Table, showing the number of wells and minor canals, with their depth. The rules in force regarding the cleaning of canals will also be mentioned under different heads. Appendix (C.)

The subject of this Report may now be divided as follows:

1st. The natural productions of Chandookah, its towns, villages, and buildings.

2d. Its population, and the habits and character of its inhabitants.

3d. The nature of land tenures in Scinde, and the relation of the agricultural classes to each other, and to Government.

4th. Its revenue under the ex-Ameers, and under the British Government.

5th. Its agriculture and manufactures.

6th. Its criminal and civil jurisprudence.

1st. Its Natural Productions, &c.

Natural productions of Chandookah.

Forest Trees.

Forest trees.

The neem (*melia ayedisachta*) is valuable for its medicinal properties, and forms an ingredient in almost every medicine; it is usually applied as a poultice, but is sometimes taken internally; its seed is highly aromatic, and the fair sex apply it as a plaster on the temples, both for its fragrance, and also for a purpose which I am loath to record, viz. to drive the vermin from their thick and glossy ringlets; better this, however, than the more common manual operation. Taken in quantities it is considered poisonous, and Boy de St. Vincent mentions a spring of water in Spain, on the margin of which was a grove of these trees, and whose waters were unwholesome; but when the French army came and removed them, the salubrity of the water was restored. Its fruit is used, as in Java, as a tonic, and yields an oil said to be antispasmodic. The neem attains a great height in Scinde, and from the shelter afforded by its luxuriant foliage is a most valuable neighbour to a Scindee village.

The sissoo (*dalbeizia sissoo*) is likewise of much value, but principally for its timber. Of the same natural order and genus as the brya or Jamaica ebony, its wood when polished is of equal beauty. It is also particularly strong and durable, and is generally used in the construction of boats, and as beams for large dwelling-houses. It is peculiarly fitted for the latter purpose, as resisting more than other kinds of timber, the attacks of that enemy to architecture in the East, the white ant. These various properties may be considered as making up for the somewhat stunted appearance of the tree.

The babool (*mimosa Arabea*) is the tree most frequently met with in this part of the country, and must rank in utility not far below the two already noticed. It affords a gum which is in great request, and its bark is used by the tanners. Usually planted along the banks of canals, its roots bind the soil, and thus materially add to the permanency of such works; although its timber is frequently used, yet it is chiefly valued for its gum and bark. In favourable situations it attains a great size, and is highly ornamental. A species called the caboolee, does not afford much gum, nor does its bark contain properties useful

useful in tanning; its growth is also different, the branches striking perpendicularly and close instead of spreading. It is not so commonly met with.

The siris (*mimosa siris*) to which many virtues of a superstitious nature are attributed by the natives, owing to the medicinal properties which most trees of this tribe possess. Its leaves mixed with earth are thrown upon a person supposed to be under the influence of an evil spirit, and a necklace of the same is worn by those afflicted with ague. The tree is ornamental, and its blossom very fragrant.

The lassooree (*cordia myra*) is a fine tree. Its leaf is large, and from its inner bark is obtained a fibre from which the coiled match of the native fire-arms is made, and its wood is used for sword sheathes. The fruit, which contains a great deal of mucilage, is eaten by the natives, and from it is extracted a strengthening medicine. It is also used in the preparation of spirituous liquors.

The ber (*zizyphus jujuba?*) is commonly met with; its berry is much liked by the natives.

The tamarisk (*tamarix Indica*) is usually found as a shrub, but sometimes of larger growth. It constitutes the greater part of the jungles, and is very serviceable to the inhabitants. Its wood is used in the construction of water wheels, and a berry found on its branches affords a dye in common use; a great quantity of saccharine matter is also obtained from it. It is of greatest utility however as firewood, and being so plentiful and within the reach of all, enables the poor cultivator to retain the dung of his cattle for manure, instead of using it as fuel, as in most parts of Hindostan.

The karel (*cleome peutaphylla*) or wild casser, is found in most jungles with the above. Its berry is in the green state preserved as a pickle, and when ripe, eaten as a fruit.

The kandah, a stunted babool, is very common, and useful as firewood, and for the construction of enclosures.

The ban (*styrare benzoin*) is common in the vicinity of the river; it is used in the construction of water wheels; but being usually found in shikarghs, was a forbidden tree to the Scindees under the late Government.

The amaltas (*cassia fistula*) is found, but not common. Its powerful medicinal properties are well known to the natives, and it is as frequently used as the cassia *senna* in the Western world.

The pipul (*finis religiosa*) is frequently met with, but can only boast of its beauty as an attraction. Here, as in India, beneath its noble branches, sits the unclad, dirty fakeer, living on the bread of idleness, and usually the associate of all the villains in the neighbourhood.

Fruit Trees.

Fruit trees.

The mangoe thrives well, and the produce is of a superior kind.

The plantain is common, but of an inferior description.

The apple and nectarine are met with, but are small, and ill flavoured.

The vine is grown, generally trained, but also as a standard.

The date is very common, and is a fruit largely consumed, and exported both fresh and dried. The wood, leaves, and fibre are all of utility to the inhabitants.

The lime and pomegranate are common, but inferior.

Grains.

Grains.

The principal grains are, the jowaree (*holcus soighum*), bajree (*panicum spicatum*), arzan (*panicum pilosum*), barley, rice, wheat, sesamum, and various kinds of vetches, pulse, and millet; oats have been found to thrive admirably.

Cotton of a very superior kind is grown in this district, and in large quantities; also sugar, indigo, and tobacco, but these not to any great extent. I purpose reporting more in detail upon these articles under a future head.

Turnips, carrots, radishes, baingan, and the common vegetables of India are grown in the district.

Animals and Birds.

Animals and birds.

The one-humped camel is a valuable beast of burthen, but they are not generally of a large description; the lattoo and ass are much smaller than those in India.

India. The sheep, especially the large tailed one called the doombah, very common in the hills to the west; and the buffalo, ox, and goat, are all of a large size.

Tigers are met with in the forests on the banks of the Indus occasionally. I saw two in the early part of 1846, but the visits of these animals are not frequent; they come down from the forests above Sukkur. The wild hog and the hog deer are common in the forests, and the antelope further from the river. The ibex is found in the hills to the west; the wolf, the fox, the jackall, and the hare are commonly met with.

The black and grey partridge, quail, snipe, and wild duck are found in great quantities; and the oobara, a description of *otis tardis* between the floriken and bustard.

Minerals.

Minerals.

Alum and sulphur are found in the hills to the west, and a coarse kind of salt is everywhere obtained in large quantities.

Towns and Villages.

Towns and villages.

The principal town of Chandookah is Larkhanah, so called from the tribe of Laruk, which once settled there; it is about 12 miles from the Indus, and on the south bank of the Ghar. It was said to contain about 12,000 inhabitants, but I do not think its present population can be estimated at more than 8,000. It possesses a good covered bazar, from which narrow and dirty lanes branch off. There were several gardens and many date groves in its vicinity. The houses are of mud, with flat roofs, and generally two storeys high; a few are built of burnt brick, and are higher than the rest. The streets and neighbourhood of the town are very filthy.

Kumber was a large town, about 12 miles west of Larkhanah, but it was plundered by the Beloochees in the latter part of 1844, and a great portion of it destroyed by fire in the following year, It now presents a very ruinous appearance, but has still a good bazar.

Khyrpoor, also about 12 miles from Larkhanah, is a large town with a fort; it is in the jageer of Meer Beejar Khan.

Nusseerabad, built by Meer Nusseer Khan, and 24 miles south-west of Larkhanah, is also much deserted; the streets are broader and the houses larger than in other towns, and it has also a good fort.

Ruttah Deerah, about 20 miles from Larkhanah, is the only other town of importance; it has a good bazar and fort.

The villages in Chandookah are of good size, and nearly all possess a bazar. The houses are of mud, with flat roofs, and those of the poorer classes are of tamarisk wood, covered with mats and boughs, or, where procurable, grass. Many villages are composed almost entirely of dwellings of the latter description, little if any distinction being observable between the sheds of the cattle and of its owners. In low lands the villages are raised, and sometimes have also a ditch all round them as a guard against the waters of the inundation. Those which were the residences of chiefs, or large zameendars and Government officials, have mud forts, with a tower at each corner; and in almost all villages is to be seen the watch-tower which served as a place of defence for the inhabitants, when suddenly attacked by predatory bands. Similar towers are also frequently met with in the middle of the fields, for the protection of the crops against the inroads of the mountain robbers. All the towns and villages are dirty in the extreme, and mostly void of all appearance of comfort. The mosque, the bazar, and the head man's house, or fort, constitute the village, and around them are the "landees," or sheds, of the Scindees, usually in inclosures of thorns, containing the dwelling and cattle sheds, and a platform raised on poles, on which the people sleep in the hot weather; adjoining these are the pens for goats and sheep, formed likewise of thorns. Save in size, and the adjacent scenery, there is but little perceptible difference between the villages of Chandookah. They are called after the head man, whose tribe only is mentioned, for the sake of brevity, and also because it is unchangeable; but in all written documents the name of the village is given at length. The number of villages in the district, of all sizes, is 392.

Buildings.

Buildings.

The buildings in Chandookah, like those of most part of the country, consist of the tombs of men of celebrity. Of them, that of Shahul Mahomed, Kalorah, is the most worthy of notice, and is looked upon with great veneration by the people of the country. Shahul Mahomed was the grandson of Adam Shah, the celebrated mendicant, who, collecting adherents in Scinde, finally obtained such power, as to pave the way for his descendants to the throne of the country; even in the time of Shahul Mahomed, the Kalorahs had obtained power and influence, and a considerable extent of land, although it was not for several generations that they became the absolute monarchs of Scinde. Their power at that time may be known from their frequent skirmishes with the armies of the vicegerent of the Delhi emperor. It was in one of these conflicts, at the village of Futtihpoor, about six miles from Larkhanah, that Shahul Mahomed was killed, receiving thereby the honours of martyrdom. It is related of him, that after death his head flew to the spot where his tomb now stands, whither his followers afterwards brought his body. The tomb is situated on an eminence, and is plainly built, but the interior is decorated with the enamelled tiles of Scinde. In an outer court are deposited the remains of his immediate followers and descendants, and some of those who fell with him at Futtihpoor. The doorway both of this court and of the mausoleum is hung with the votive offerings of those who consider that their prayers for any particular blessing have been heard through the mediation of the saint; these consist principally of iron bells and strings of shells. The pilgrim to the shrine rings them on entering the portal, and muttering his prayers, reverently approaches the more sacred building. The tomb itself is covered with rich silks and brocade, the offerings of the wealthier visitors. The sides of the hill are covered with brushwood, amongst which are the humbler graves of the less celebrated of his descendants. On descending from the edifice, a party of miserable mendicants, whose duty it is to keep the courts in a state of cleanliness, clamorously demand a fee, a portion of which is retained by them, and the remainder distributed to the few surviving descendants of the family. It may be mentioned here, as a proof that the rapid fall of the house of Kalorah was no less striking than their curious rise to sovereignty, that one of the parties now receiving a portion of the above-mentioned proceeds, as a lineal descendant of the renowned Adam Shah, was a goatherd in my service. This tomb was built about 150 years ago; it is in the Bucapoor Tuppah.

Another celebrated tomb is that of Shah Baharah, a celebrated minister of Noor Mahomed, Kulorah; he had the sole management of the affairs of this part of the country, and commanded a divison of 10,000 men. Several canals and forts were excavated and built by him. This tomb is at Larkhanah, in a garden on the north bank of the Ghar; it is highly ornamented and the inscriptions about it are numerous and well executed. These mausoleums are generally of an octagon shape, but sometimes square and surmounted by a dome; they are internally decorated with flowers and fruits in enamel, and verses from the Koran and poets. From one of these in the building under consideration, we learn that Shah Baharah flourished in the year of the Hejira 1188, or A.D. 1774.

The other buildings of this description are numerous, but smaller and less pretending than the two above mentioned.

There are a few puckah bridges in the district, but of no great span; the largest is one near Ruttah Dera, built by Shah Baharah.

The old fort of Larkhanah is a large square building with four towers; a fifth tower at the gateway is of burnt brick, and higher than the others; the rest of the building is of mud. This was one of the arsenals of the Talpoors, and now contains the fine hospital and the store-rooms of the camel corps and the civil gaol. It was the residence of the celebrated minister Futteh Mahomed Lugharee, who will be spoken of hereafter.

We will now turn to the second division of this report, and consider

The POPULATION, and the Habits and Character of its Inhabitants.

Population, and habits and manners of the inhabitants.

IN the absence of any accurate census, we can estimate the population only by a comparison with other countries whose statistics are better known. The French

French have always taken the lead in this science, and in 1828 one of the most accurate tables of the kind was drawn out by M. Adrien Balbi, entitled "Balance Politique du Globe;" in this he gives the population of Scinde at 25 per square mile, but he makes the population of Herat 30, and that of Beloochistan 18 per square mile. Now estimating the area of the latter at 110,000 square miles, we should have a population of 2,000,000, which is impossible. The numbers given in several other instances in the chart appear to be over estimated, and I think we might calculate the population of Scinde at 20 per square mile.

But I would try other data. We find the number of ploughs (Appendix T.) in Chandookah to be 7,733, and on the average one plough will cultivate 18 beegahs of land*, and 12 beegahs of actual cultivation will support a family of three; this will give us 34,797; and if we add one-fifth for artificers and traders, the total will be 41,756. Now at the rate of 20 per square mile, we should derive the following:

* Viz.: Autumn crop, 5 begahs; middle crop, 5 begahs; spring crop, 8 begahs.

Length of Chandookah	-	-	60 miles.
Average breadth	-	-	35 ,,
			2,100 square miles.
			20
			42,000 souls.

The calculations nearly agreeing, until a more correct census is taken I would therefore estimate the population of Chandookah at 40,000 souls in round numbers; when I state that one plough will cultivate 18 beegahs of land, I take the average of all lands, for of course in some localities one plough will not cultivate more than four or five beegahs.

The population may be divided into two great classes, the Hindoos and Mussulmans; the former are subdivided into the official and trading classes. The Hindoos, from their talents as accountants, were always employed in the offices of the Ameers and for the collection of revenue, but they as well as their trading brethren were only tolerated for their utility to the Government. Appraisement and measurement of the lands gave employment to a vast number of these men, who by their exactions and dishonesty were a perfect plague to the poor cultivators. The trading portion amassed great wealth, but every contrivance was resorted to, to conceal it from the covetous grasp of their princes. From living in a tolerated state in a Mahomedan country, the Hindoos have of course lost the purest part of their religion, and are lax in the performance of their rites; they wear beards and the Belochee head dress, eat flesh and fish, drink wine, and seldom perform the ablutions laid down for their observance; no Hindoo temples are to be seen, and in fact they pay as much veneration to the sanctified resorts of the Moslem as those of the hostile creed themselves. Many were forcibly obliged to change their religion, the most trivial circumstances being taken as pretexts for such acts of violence. Thus any one who mentioned the word "rassee" (rope) in conversation was supposed to have invoked the prophet, and was immediately compelled to perform the first rite of Mahomedanism. The head moonshee in the office of the Ameer of Khyrpoor would never in the accounts write the name of the village of Russoolabad, calling it always Wuzeerabad. Dirt, fear, meanness, and an inordinate love of wealth, form therefore the leading characteristics of the trading Hindoos, who are however industrious in their avocations. No village is without its Buniyah, and their persons were generally respected by the predatory bands of Beloochees, in whose encampments they also settled. We shall see soon how great a share they indirectly took in the agricultural affairs of the country, and how inextricably they weaved their toils around the poor cultivator. The Hindoos in Government employ were not so wealthy, but far more consequential than the traders, and even more lax in religion and morals; a party of them visiting a village as measurers or appraisers, caused far more domestic misery than would have been felt after a Belooch foray.

The Mussulman portion of the community may be divided into Beloochees and Scindees; the former were the military retainers of the Talpoors, holding their lands from the sovereign, and attending upon his requisitions for troops

when required. The Scindees are mostly all cultivators and artisans, and were not called on for military service under the Talpoors; they had, however, formed part of the army of the Kalorahs, and were never averse to summon their followers and settle a boundary or other dispute by the sword. The principal tribes in Chandookah are, 1st., The Chandiahs, from whom the district is called; they at present occupy a portion to the west under the hills; their chief is Wullee Mahomed, who lives at Ghybee Derah. The tribe is now poor and scattered, their country is destitute of the means of irrigation, and the soil too is unproductive: 10,000 of this tribe, under Wullee Mahomed, proceeded to join the Ameers against the British, but arrived too late to render them any assistance. They are not, I believe, of Belooch origin. Much of the theft committed in the district is traced to men of this tribe.

2d. The Imalees, a Belooch tribe, settled on the borders of the desert; their principal residence in Chandookah is at Khyrah Gurhee. They are very poor, and do not cultivate much; robbery and feeding flocks were formerly their more favourite occupations.

3d. The Arabs, a large tribe of cultivators, settled principally to the S. W. of Larkhanah; they were originally a portion of the Kalorah army.

4th. The Jutts, a large Scinde tribe of cultivators and rearers of cattle, generally of wandering habits, and found scattered over the country. There are many subdivisions of this tribe, the principal of which in Chandookah are, the Darodgurhs, Joonejahs, Koohawurs, Wugguns, and others. That portion which took entirely to cultivation have settled down, and lost the name of Jutt, which is now applied only to those of the tribe who rear cattle.

There are numerous other families, but of small extent, such as the Lahoorees, Hukrahs, Chujrahs, &c.

The Scindees are, generally speaking, a quiet and industrious race; they are tall and handsome, and can undergo much fatigue, but are not very noted for activity; they are nearly all cultivators, and occupied entirely in tending their crops and cattle. The household duties are performed by the women, who are very industrious; before the break of day they have to rise and grind the corn for the day's consumption, their millstones being the first sound that breaks upon the stillness of night. The men go forth to their work about sunrise and labour till noon, when the women take them their food into the fields, and return to prepare the evening meal. They take a share also in field labour, such as picking cotton, gleaning, &c., &c. They are seldom convicted of theft, and it is to be deplored that a barbarous custom which legalised murder, subjected them under the Ameers to an unmerited and cruel death, the slightest suspicions of infidelity being sufficient to warrant their murder. Sad were the scenes enacted under this revolting practice, and however gradual the change may be, it is still to be hoped that the British Government will eventually succeed in removing such an impediment to the progress of social improvement. The poorer classes have no particular amusement, but from the time of returning from their fields to that of retiring to rest, they sit conversing together. They cannot be praised for love of truth, for whether in the preparation of forged documents, or in giving evidence, their lying propensities can scarcely be surpassed. Except the large landholders, all are ignorant and illiterate. There is a school at Larkhanah where boys are taught to read and write, but there are not many attendants, and as they are useful assistants in the field at a very early age, they are soon withdrawn from their studies. They are a very superstitious race, and place great reliance on the ability to serve them of departed spirits; they consequently pay great veneration to the tombs of men of sanctity, which are always loaded with the votive offerings of those who crave their aid. Near Shahdadpoor there is a pair of large millstones in a garden, about four feet in diameter; it is on the banks of the Datah canal, so called from Datah Kohawur, a man as renowned for his wealth, and the canals dug by him, as for his unbounded liberality; he was the hatim taee of Chandooka. It is related of him that no poor man passed his door unfed, and the above millstones are now considered sacred, for we are told that God was so pleased with his piety and liberality, that even if a handful of grain was thrown in the supply of flour was equal to all demands; they are approached with bare feet, and the precincts kept in cleanliness and good order. There is a tomb

over

over the remains of a celebrated peer, on poles around which are seen the heel ropes of horses; for whenever an animal in the neighbourhood is afflicted with disease, the owner prays at the tomb, and on the recovery of the animal offers the heel ropes in gratitude for the saint's assistance. If a person breaks a branch of the tree which overshadows the tomb, he is supposed to be doomed to meet with some mishap. There is a class of men in Chandookah, as elsewhere, who enjoyed great privileges and collected much wealth under the ex-Ameers; these were the peers and other holy men, who came down to Scinde from the north, many of them holding grants of lands originally made by Nadir Shah, and confirmed down to the present day; they paid no ferry or town duties, and both by the rulers and people of the country were treated with the greatest respect. The weavers, who form the greatest part of the now cultivating portion of the community, are an industrious people, and their women either assist them, or employ their time in the manufacture of mats and baskets.

We now come to the third division of this report, viz.:

Land tenures and the relation of the agricultural classes to each other and to Government.

The system of Land Tenures, and the relation of the agricultural classes to each other, and to Government.

The same order which, from the earliest periods of Indian history, has been at all events nominally recognised both by Hindoos and Mahomedans, viz., the institute of Manu, whereby the land is declared to be the property of him who brings it under cultivation, has obtained also in Scinde, but the same innovations have been made in this equitable law as took place in Hindoostan under the rule of the great Akbar, and more so under that of his successors. It is impossible to go very far back into the past regarding anything connected with Scinde, whose records, scanty in themselves, have been still further diminished by the unrelenting hand of fanaticism; but we can still trace some faint resemblance in later times to the old village system, whose working has been so praised by the ablest men in India; a system too, which the Mahomedan conquerors of the country have found it to their interest to maintain, though not in its original purity. This primitive order of things must, however, soon be laid aside, when the retainers of the ruling power are, as it were, quartered upon the country, receiving land in lieu of cash wages; the soil must then virtually change proprietors, and the whole system become one of mixed anomaly, adapted to the immediate wants of the Government. The ownership of the entire lands in each village is vested in the zameendars and their heirs in perpetuity. A portion is cultivated by themselves; some by men who appear to possess an hereditary right to cultivate, as their lands cannot be taken from them at will; but they pay "lapah" or rent to the zameendar, generally in kind, at so many kasahs per begah. Besides this there is a fee leviable on the produce of the lands called "wajah zameendaree," which is claimed by the head man. When a portion of the land is sold, the purchaser becomes entitled to the lapah, but the wajah is still given to the head man. In every village is the kotwal, whose duty it is to point out the cultivation to the Government measurer and others, and to define the boundaries of estates, as also to assist in all matters of revenue collections, for which they receive a fee from that portion of the produce laid aside prior to the whole being divided between Government and the cultivators. The poorer class, who hold small patches of land in their own right, are principally indebted to the Hindoos for the means of cultivating them; their accounts run on from season to season, and the traders take good care to keep them well involved, leaving them but a bare sufficiency for their subsistence till the next harvest. The zameendars make their own terms with those to whom they rent their lands, usually receiving, besides fees, a portion of the produce, and paying the Government demands themselves. The late regulation, therefore, by which a low land rent in cash has been fixed is, in good seasons, advantageous only to the zameendar, who continues to take the same portion as before from his tenants. It is true the zameendar advances the seed and bullocks, and keeps the watercourses in repair; but still his share of the proceeds is an unfair one, and in bad seasons they frequently leave their tenants to pay the Government demands and return their own advances, making what they can of the balance. Under the ex-Ameers the zameendar paid the rent to Government and collected his own dues from his tenants, so that the above

above unfair evasion could not be made. It will thus be seen that the zameendar only transacted business with Government or the contractor, and that he made his own collections from the tenants. The villagers all pay him great respect, and his advice is acted on in all the agricultural affairs of the community. His labourers usually remain with him, together with their families, as they are at all times averse to change, and are driven off only by unbearable extortion. They are satisfied with a bare subsistence and small advances of money. Where the greater portion of wages is paid in kind, the cultivators and labourers are necessarily poor, and at present it would be almost impossible to collect the Government dues from the tenants themselves. With regard to lands in jagheer, the grantee stood in the light of Government, and made his own remissions, and received his dues from the zameendars, who continued in the possession of all their rights. There is a strong bond of union between all the members, from the zameendars down. The village carpenter receives his fee for the annual repair of the Persian wheels, and the potter for his supply of the earthen vessels attached to them; but every individual is more or less dependent on the zameendars, whose interests they find so intimately connected with their own. The boundaries of estates are not very clearly defined, which caused many frauds between neighbouring villages. If a man wished to reclaim waste land he applied to Government for a "puttah," granting it to him in zameendaree or otherwise according to circumstances, and fixing the rent at a very low rate for the first few seasons; but the Government subordinates usually contrive to find some flaw in the document, or some alleged agreement uncomplied with, as a pretext for assessing the land at the full rate shortly after its clearance. For the granting of these "puttahs" the land was divided into "ahitah" or clear of jungle, "nahwur" or with slight jungle, and "junglee" or thick jungle, and the amount of remission estimated accordingly, but by no fixed rules. Sometimes a man would incur great expense in digging a canal, &c., but a year afterwards he would find his labour unrewarded, some office moonshee having pretended to discover that the land was probably "nahwur," and not thick jungle as specified in the "puttah." It was seldom that the Ameers themselves interfered in the collection of the revenue, or increase of cultivation; but this brings us to the fourth head, viz.:—

Revenues, past and present.

The REVENUE of Chandookah, under the Ex-Ameers and under the British Government; and,

Land revenue.

1. Land Revenue.—This in Chandookah was collected according to four modes of assessment, viz., buttaee, kasagee, cash rent, gree rukub.

The buttaee or rent in kind was a certain portion of the produce, varying from a quarter to a half, but generally speaking two-fifths.

Kasagee was also a portion of the produce, but estimated with reference to the extent of land cultivated. The average rate was seven kasahs per begah, and as 30 kasahs is the average produce of a begah, it was equal to about one-fourth.

The cash rents varied, according to the nature of the crops, from three to five rupees.

The gree rukub was a commutation of kasagee into cash, by taking the average market price for six months of certain villages laid down.

The mode adopted for the collection was as follows: when the crops were in a forward state, those subject to measurement, that is to say, those paying kasagee, cash, or gree rukub, were visited by an Ameer or appraiser, who recorded every cultivator's field, estimating its extent, and remitted such portion of it as he considered had failed; when these returns were received, measurers were sent out in bands of one darogah and two assistants to measure the lands. From the latter was deducted the quantity remitted, and the remainder was assessed by Government. But when the extent of land, as estimated by the Ameers, varied with the actual measurements of the darogah, a proportional decrease was made in the remission, called "bazyaft pulo," or "refunded remission." Thus, in appraisement, the land of *A.* is entered as 12 begahs, of which four are given in remission, and eight remain, on which rent is to be taken; but by actual measurement the land is found to be only nine begahs, the proportional remission on which would be only three begahs; the difference of one begah is therefore assessed and entered as "bazyaft pulo."

When

When all the above documents are received by Government, the "atsatah," or accounts of the seasons, are made up, and the zameendars, who pay monthly instalments in advance "upon account," are then called on to pay any balance which may appear against them, together with fees, &c.

With regard to buttaee lands, when the crops were tolerably forward field watchmen were appointed, who received in Chandookah two rupees each per mensem from Government, and subsistence from the cultivators; when the corn was ready, a buttaeedar went to each granary, and first laid aside a portion from which fees, &c. were taken, and divided the balance between Government and the cultivators in the standard proportion of the village.

As the zameendars had been compelled to meet extortion with evasion, the kasagee rents were the most agreeable to them, as it opened the way for so much chicanery in the appraisement and measurement of the crops. The system of the Ameers was to assess the lands at an exorbitant rate, which the farmers could not pay with any profit to themselves, and then to bring it down by appraisement to the highest possible standard at which the remuneration of the cultivators and the exactions of Government could in any way be effected. There was no regularity in the assessment; lands of the same village were paying buttaee, kasagee, and cash rents, and the gree rukub was the standard rate in certain villages; but in each the average market price was calculated from the records of different villages in the vicinity. This, if the appraisement and measurement could be honestly carried out, would evidently be the fairest mode of assessment that could be put in practice, both for the cultivators and for Government. The following extract from the atsatah of A. C. 1254, when the above rules were in force, will serve to show the mode of collections above described:

Village Dublee Wacholah:

Land cultivated		437 $\frac{7}{20}$ begahs.
Viz,, Jowaree	429 $\frac{11}{20}$	
Til	2 $\frac{8}{20}$	
Karborah	1 $\frac{19}{20}$	
Vetch	0 $\frac{13}{20}$	
Carrots	0 $\frac{7}{20}$	
Hemp	0 $\frac{4}{20}$	
Moong	2 $\frac{5}{20}$	
TOTAL		437 $\frac{7}{20}$ begahs.

Remitted in appraisement:

Jowari	199 $\frac{7}{20}$	
Vetch	0 $\frac{9}{20}$	
Carrots	0 $\frac{3}{20}$	
Moong	1	
TOTAL		200 $\frac{19}{20}$ begahs.

Being for assessment		236 $\frac{8}{20}$ begahs.
Add Bazyaft pulo:		
Jowari	$\frac{16\frac{3}{4}}{20}$	
Vetch	$\frac{1\frac{1}{4}}{20}$	
TOTAL		$\frac{18}{20}$ begahs.
GRAND TOTAL		237 $\frac{6}{20}$ begahs.

Jama Bandi:

	Begahs.			*Kar.*	*Kas.*	*T.*	*p.*	*c.*
Jowari	231 $\frac{3}{20}$	at	9 kas. per begah	34	39	1	1	2
Vetch	0 $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{20}$	at	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	0	0	2	2	2
Moong	1 $\frac{5}{20}$	at	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	0	3	0	2	0
TOTAL				34	43	0	2	0

	Begahs.					*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Til	- 2 $\frac{8}{20}$	at	*Rs.* 6	8. 3.	per begah - -	15	10	3
Kachrah	- 1 $\frac{19}{20}$	at	5	8. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ - -	10	11	10
Carrots	- 0 $\frac{4}{20}$	at	4	7. 6.	„ - -	–	14	3
Hemp	- 0 $\frac{4}{20}$	at	7	10. 3.	„ - -	1	8	6
TOTAL	- 237 $\frac{6}{20}$ begahs.				TOTAL - - -	28	12	10

Fees:	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
On Kasgee Crops Assessed:			
232 $\frac{11}{20}$ begahs at *Rs.* 25 2. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 begahs -	58	7	9
On Crops given in Remission:			
200 $\frac{19}{20}$ begahs at *Rs.* 16 18. 6. per 100 begahs - -	33	3	8
Measurement Fees on Total Cultivation:			
437 $\frac{7}{20}$ begahs at *Rs.* 6. 4. 0. per 100 begahs - -	27	5	5
On Assessed Crops paying Cash:			
4 $\frac{15}{20}$ begahs at *Rs.* 13 2. 0. per 100 begahs - -	–	10	–
TOTAL - - -	119	10	10

	Kar.	*Kas.*	*T.*	*p.*	*c.*
Total Grain Receipts - - -	34	43	0	2	0

Total Cash receipts:				
Rents - - - -	28	12	10	
Fees - - - -	119	10	10	
Rupees ————				148 7 8

I have purposely selected a small village, and one in which there are only two kinds of rents, kasgee and cash.

Appendix (D.) Fees.

A list of all fees taken under the ex-Ameers will be found in Appendix (D.) They were originally very few, but when it was brought to the notice of Government that the measurers and others received certain fees on their own account, they were not only made to give them up, but the fee itself was made a permanent tax at the place; hence the confusion and multiplicity of them in later times.

The general superintendence of the revenue was in the hands of the kardars of the tuppahs, each of whom had his establishment, and also the kotwalls of villages to assist him. He had the power of granting "puttahs," in fact his sole order was to do the best he could for Government. In most of the pergunnahs of Scinde a mookhtigarkar was sent up from the Ameers every season to wind up its accounts, remaining for this purpose about four months, and then returning to the court. But in Chandookah there was a permanent mookhtigarkar, the celebrated Wullee Mahomed, Lagharree, who appears to have been a very able officer; he is stated to have been of a very violent temper naturally, but he endeavoured not to let this appear. There is a saying of him, "Gahee wullee," "Gahee boot," "Sometimes a saint, sometimes a devil." He gave himself up occasionally to debauchery, and his neighbourhood was not the best place for women of chastity. He lived at Larkhanah. Some of his works remain; one book of his poems is in my possession, and some of the pieces are not much inferior to those of Sadi or Hafiz. His sons at first refused to make their peace with the British after the conquest, but they at last yielded, and are now in possession of their jageers, some of which are in Chandookah. The land revenue, as also the other items, were frequently sold in contract, the object of the Ameers being to amass as great a sum as possible in advance. I forgot to mention, that to Wullee Mahomed is attributed the introduction of the gree rukub, at least in its above form; for being himself a well read man, he could scarcely have been ignorant of a similar commutation carried out under the auspices of Akbar, when that monarch gave his attention to the revenue affairs of the empire he had consolidated.

2d. River Customs.—These were always farmed out to contractors; the duties were levied at the different ghats on the Indus, and in a very irregular manner. River Customs.

3d. Town Duties.—Also farmed out, and a very profitable tax to Government. I have not now the means at hand for drawing out a table of the rates at which all these were taken, but in Appendix (E.) will be found one showing the amount of transit duty levied on foreign merchandise. The imports into Chandookah were but small, consisting of the articles in the table from Cutchre, and the exports were principally grain, ghee, and dried fruits to the same place. Town Duties. Appendix (E.)

4th. Taxes.—These were collected by no fixed rate, but fell most heavily on the Hindoos. They were divided into three kinds, viz., "sarshumari," or poll-tax upon artificers; "bahrah," or tax upon the fishermen; and "peshkush" upon the Hindoo traders. The sarshumari being a tax upon Mussulmans was more equitable than the others; it was taken from every shop, from two to five rupees per annum, according to the trade of the individual; on his death if his son continued the business he paid the tax in his father's stead, but if he was too young to work at his trade, no tax was taken from him until he commenced working. Taxes.

The peshkush upon the Hindoos was taken on each town and village, which had to pay a certain sum annually, and the Hindoos had to settle the proportions each had to pay amongst themselves; no alteration was ever made, under any circumstances.

The bahrah was taken upon each band of fishermen, or meeanee, in the same way as the peshkush, the headman being held responsible by Government, and managing the proportional payments; but on the reduction of the band, diminutions were made in the tax. Scinde being so entirely an agricultural country, the Ameers evinced good policy in causing the poll tax to fall on every one not a cultivator. The introduction of a somewhat similar tax in the Tenasserim provinces by, I think, Major MacLeod, was found to cause an increase of cultivation even in that country, which was in no way an agricultural one.

5th. Liquor and Drugs.—The contract for the sale of these was always farmed out; but there were no very stringent rules to prevent smuggling, punishment being more severe than frequent. Liquor and Drugs.

6th. Fisheries and Ferries.—Government received one-fourth of the produce, and always sold its share in advance to a contractor. Fisheries and Ferries.

7th. Gardens.—The Government share was always so great, that there was no encouragement for the plantation of any other than date groves, which require but little care; five-sixths was the usual share, and never less than one-half. These were also sold in contract every season. Gardens.

The total amount of revenue said to have been received by the ex-Ameers from Chandookah was eight (8) lacs per annum; but this, I feel convinced, was only nominal. Their arrears run from one season into the other, and were always very large, and I think we should be nearer the truth if we estimated it at five (5) lacs absolutely received.

The land revenue under the British Government is collected either in buttaee at one-third, or in cash at one-eighth per begah, for khurreef, and two-eighths per begah for rubbee crops, the fees on the corn payments being four kasahs per karwar, and on those in cash 6 per cent. Each zameendar had his choice, and bound himself down for seven years. The cash and corn payments are about equal in Chandookah. It is hardly yet time to form an opinion upon the working of this system; but I annex some tables showing the receipts of Chandookah, &c.

Appendix (F.) is a statement showing the cultivation, and land revenue derived therefrom, for the middle crop, 1254. Appendix (F.)

Appendix (G.) is ditto, for the autumn crop, 1254. Appendix (G.)

Appendix (H.) is ditto, for the spring crop, 1255. Appendix (H.)

I have selected the earliest periods, and they may serve to compare with the returns now annually forwarded.

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.) is a table showing the extent of cultivation in the spring crops of 1255, 1256, and 1257; in the autumn crops, 1254, 1255, and 1256; and in the middle crops, 1254, 1255, and 1256.

Town and transit duties were abolished from 1st January 1846, and a frontier duty established, as per proclamation. Quarterly returns of exports and imports since that period have been sent in to Government.

All taxes were likewise abolished on the same date, which caused universal satisfaction, and was a greater boon to those affected thereby than the change of revenue collections was to the cultivator, if it prove eventually that the latter was really a boon.

The other sources of revenue continue the same.

The annual receipts of Chandookah are three (3) lacs, and its average cost of establishments and revenue charges, 20,000 rupees.

Appendix (K.)

Appendix (K.) is a table showing the actual receipts in cash for the year 1845, in which the grain sales are not included.

Appendix (L.)

Appendix (L.) is ditto, showing the grain receipts for the same period.

Appendix (M.)

Appendix (M.) is ditto, showing the disbursements for the same year.

These tables would have been more useful accompanied by similar ones for 1846; but being in another district, I have not the means at hand for preparing them. Great reductions in the establishments have been made since 1845.

We come to consider

5th. The AGRICULTURE and MANUFACTURES of Chandookah.

Agriculture and Manufactures.

The soil, as before observed, is rich, and highly favourable for cultivation, and may be considered as a new soil as yet unexhausted by husbandry. There are three agricultural seasons, the rubbee, or spring; the peshrus, or middle, and the khureef, or autumn crop. The rubbee cultivation is of three kinds, according to the nature of the soil, and the influence exercised upon it by the waters of the inundation.

1. "Bosee." Cultivation upon lands left by the inundation, which after ploughing and sowing, requires no further care in watering.

2. "Sailabee," upon lands left by the inundation, but on which the crops require subsequent waterings during growth.

3. "Khooslik dhakah," upon lands entirely dependent upon artificial irrigation, both for early and subsequent waterings.

In the autumn crop there are two distinctions:—

1. "Mok," or lands over which the water can flow from canals without further aid.

2. "Churkee," for which Persian wheels are required to raise the water to the surface.

The seed is sown either from the hand, which is called "chatree," or by means of a tube fixed to the plough, and having a wooden funnel at the top, called a "naree," through which the seed is passed, when the earth is being ploughed for the last time, the labourer supplying it from a bundle attached to his waist. The last mode is that generally adopted for wheat and barley, as a greater supply of seed is required for "chatree." The latter is adopted in the sowing of pease, grain, sarshaff, &c.

The irrigation, as before observed, is either from canals or wells, except the "bosee" lands. For the clearing of the former statute labourers are called for, each village furnishing a quota according to the quantity of land watered from the canal. The Ghar receives labourers from almost every district, amounting in all to 1,000, who are employed from six weeks to two months, receiving a subsistence from Government, and wages from the zameendars, varying from three to five rupees per mensem. This is the hardest labour a man can be subjected to; and whilst it is necessary that the canals on which the whole cultivation depends, should be kept in order, still it is desirable that the number of labourers to be furnished should be equitably established. On the clearing of large

large canals, the workmen are accompanied by one or two duns, and the scene is one of great interest; but a comparison may justly be drawn between the honest cultivator, thus toiling to his utmost for subsistence, and the convicted criminal lounging through the day in the receipt of a competency. After the workmen return to their homes, they have further toil in preparing the branch canals which carry the water to their villages. The mode of raising the water where required, is by Persian wheels, which in the hot weather are worked at night.

The implements of husbandry are the "hur" or plough, which is much smaller than that used in India; it is drawn by two bullocks.

The "sahur" or narrow, which is a heavy log of wood drawn by four bullocks, a man standing on each end of it. It is used before the last time of ploughing and sowing the seed.

The "naree," or funnel, before spoken of.

The "datrah," a curved hook, with teeth like a saw, used in reaping.

The "kooriah," or hoe, a small implement for weeding, &c.

The land is usually allowed to lie fallow for one year between the crops, except in cases of land freshly cleared from jungle, which is sown usually for two or three consecutive seasons at first. The Sindees have no notion of the rotation of crops, but sometimes where indigo has been sown, they plant cotton to protect the latter from the sharp winds by the short shooting stems of the indigo.

Manure is used for some crops, but only cattle dung. The waters of the inundation bring a slimy matter which is highly conducive to fertility. The stubble is also burnt, and the ashes allowed to mix with the soil; salt is sprinkled over tobacco during its growth.

Hoeing is only used in the cultivation of tobacco and cotton.

Rice is sown in small patches, and afterwards planted out with the hand.

Appendix (N.) is a table showing the quantity of seed of each kind required per begah, the quantity of produce, the number of waterings, the quantity of manure used, the season of sowing and reaping, and the number of maunds per karwar of each kind of grain. Appendix (N.)

Appendix (O.) is a comparative statement of the cultivation of the principal crops taken from the three seasons of 1255 and 1256, from which may be seen what grains are most frequently sown. Appendix (O.)

In Appendix (P.) I have endeavoured to show at one view the relative value of each crop to the cultivator. Appendix (P.)

I will conclude this portion of the report with a few remarks on the cultivation of sugar and cotton.

The soil is well adapted for the growth of the sugar-cane; but it is not extensively cultivated, owing to the difficulty of watering it during its early growth. On this account it is usually found in small patches of from five to eight begahs, about a well. In the vicinity of the river it is grown in larger quantities, but not more than 100 begahs is now annually grown in Chandookah. The canes are of two kinds, of a light and a dark colour, of which the first is most esteemed both for the quality and quantity of produce. Both kinds are planted in January or February, and cut in November or December. More manure is used for this than for any other cultivation; it consists of cattle's dung, and about 100 maunds are consumed per begah. The cane is attacked by white ants at the time of planting, if there is not a large supply of water. In the month of July and August it is attacked by a red ant which ruins the crop, unless averted by rain, on the fall of which this insect disappears, but no means are taken by the cultivators to destroy them. The cane is irrigated every fourth day. During the first five months the water is obtained from wells, and afterwards from the canals. In some places, at a distance from the rivers, the watering is from wells throughout; an interval of a year is allowed to elapse between the crops, during which interval the land lies fallow. The cane is usually sold standing, and is cut and manufactured by the purchaser. Sometimes the grower receives a share of the manufactured article in part payment, but it is very rare to find the grower manufacturing the goor. The average quantity of goor produced per begah is 20 maunds, and its price on the spot about five rupees per maund; eight maunds of juice are produced Sugar-cane.

from a thousand canes, and from 10 maunds of juice is produced 1 maund 25 seers of goor. It requires one pair of oxen and eight men for 20 days to work up and manufacture into goor one begah of cane. The goor is mostly consumed in the district. The average expense of cultivating the cane is 60 rupees per begah, and the average value of the crop 90 rupees.

The cotton grown in the district is of a very fine description, and as far as I can judge from notices which appear in the journal of the agricultural society, superior to the indigenous produce of most parts of India. In some situations it grows to a great height. I have picked the cotton from plants reaching to my shoulder when riding on a camel. The fibre appears long and fine. Cotton from the Mauritius ha been found to thrive well, and I tried a small quantity of Pernambuco seed, but owing to the early season at which I planted it the crop failed; the seed had also sustained some injury during its transit from Calcutta at the latter end of the rains. The cultivation of cotton is conducted in two ways, viz.: "sailabee and bosee." The first requires frequent watering after being planted, and the seed is sown on the sides of ridges after the surface has been inundated, the holes being made at a distance of about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet from each other. The "bosee" cotton is sown on lands left by the inundation, and on the surface, no after-waterings are required, the dew which falls in great quantities affording sufficient moisture. The only care required is to keep the earth about the stems free from weeds, and loose. The cotton is sown at the end of February or March, and picked in July and August. After picking the cattle are turned into graze, and the crops are then left for a second year, the produce of which is said to be superior to that of the first year's growth. Cotton of the first year is called "neree," that of the second "moondee"; cattle's dung is used as manure in the proportion of about 12 maunds per beegah. A beegah will produce on an average three maunds of "phootee," or cotton and seed together. The following is the result of some investigations which I made very carefully.

Four pounds of "phootee," after exposure to the sun and being beaten, is equal to 3 lbs. 13 oz., a loss of $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. per lb. being sustained in the process.

From th is obtained

	lbs.	*oz.*	
Seeds - - - - -	2	12	–
Uncleaned cotton - - -	1	–	11
	3	12	11

and from the uncleaned cotton is obtained, clean wool, 1lb. nearly.

Thus we get the following proportion:—

Wool, $\frac{4}{16}$, or $\frac{1}{4}$
Seed, $\frac{11}{16}$
Loss, $\frac{1}{16}$

The market price of phootee averages 14 seers per rupee; of seed, 30 seers per rupee; and of wool, 3 seers per rupee.

The mode of separating the seed from the cotton will be explained in treating of manufactures. I purpose trying several experiments with various kinds of seed in the ensuing season, the results of which shall be reported to Government, as I feel convinced a very superior kind of cotton may be grown in Scinde for exportation in the raw state.

The manufactures of Chandookah are as follows:—

1st. Weaving, by which the country is supplied with a coarse cotton cloth in universal use, and none but the poorest villages are without their weavers. The wool having been purchased in the raw state is made over to the cleaners; the instrument for beating it, is the common triangular one suspended from the roof of the building, the string being of gut; the cotton is not much injured in this process. The wool is then spun by the women of the establishment. The thread is then drawn out upon rows of small sticks, and afterwards soaked in water and flour; when taken out, it is again drawn out and exposed to the air; in this state it is rubbed with a large brush of tamarisk, and is then ready for the weaver. The weaving is the same as that adopted in Ceylon, the

the machine being suspended from the roof, and a pit made below for the feet of the manufacturer, by which the upper and lower skeins are raised and depressed to admit of the passage of the needle. The cloth is generally made from a foot to a foot and a half in breadth, and 36 feet in length. Two of these pieces can be made in three days. The average price of wool is three seers per rupee, and from this 3 ½ pieces can be manufactured. The cloth is sold at an average price of 14 as., so that as the whole process, except cleaning the wool, is carried on by the household of the manufacturer, his profits may be calculated at a rupee per diem. Under the ex-Ameers it was much more, for prior to the introduction of foreign cloths, the price of the country produce was two yards per rupee. The poll-tax paid by the weavers was high, viz. eight rupees per annum on every married weaver, and four rupees on each unmarried one. The latter had to entertain hired workwomen for spinning.

There are also silk weavers, but the silk is imported from Candahar, and sometimes dyed in this country. Loongees were very well made formerly of silk and gold; but the only kind still manufactured is a checked cotton with silk borders.

The dyers were a numerous class; for the under garments of the Scindees of all classes were dyed, the common colour being a dark blue. The poll-tax upon a dyer was nine rupees, as he required no hired assistance in the carrying on of his trade. The following were the modes adopted in dyeing cloths of the under-mentioned hues:—

Red.—Twelve chuttacks of bitter oil were mixed with the same quantity of "iskhar," and half a seer of camel's dung. The cloth was placed in the above for four days, and then dried in the sun for 11 days. It is then cleaned, and put into water with two chuttacks of tamarisk berries, after which it is again dried, and then put into an earthen vessel containing two chuttacks of alum, and again dried and washed. Twelve chuttacks of manjeet is then put into a large copper vessel with 20 seers of water, and boiled. The cloth is placed in this until well coloured, and then finally dried and cleaned.

Saffron.—Two seers of safflower well mixed up with water, and two chuttacks of iskhar, are trodden out with the feet; this is placed on a blanket suspended between three poles, water is poured upon it, and whatever passes through the blanket is of use. The cloth is placed in the vessel which receives the above, and one-fourth seer of dried limes, finely cut, is added, and the cloth remains till coloured.

Green.—The cloth is first coloured in one-fourth seer of indigo mixed with water, and then put into two seers of water with one chuttack of fine turmeric, taken out and dried, six chuttacks of dried pomegranate skins are then boiled in a copper vessel with five seers of water, until three seers of water remain, into which the cloth is placed, and afterwards again dried; one chuttack of alum is then boiled in one-fourth seer of water, and being afterwards mixed with two seers of cold water, the cloth is put into it, and the final colouring obtained.

Yellow.—Quarter seer of turmeric is mixed and beaten with half seer of dried pomegranate skins in an earthen vessel with three seers of water. The cloth is first placed in the above and then dried. One chuttack of alum is then put into the same preparation, and the colour is finished.

Dark Blue.—Quarter seer of indigo, quarter seer of "iskhar," and one chuttack of lime, are mixed with a great quantity of water, and allowed to remain from sunset till sunrise. Four pieces of cloth are then put into it, and afterwards dried. This process is repeated three times, when the colour is obtained.

The above are the only colours in use; of the ingredients, safflower, indigo, iskhar, limes, pomegranate skins, lime, oil, tamarisk berries, and camels' dung, are the productions of the country; but turmeric, alum, and manjeet, are imported. The iskhar is a low shrub, but my examination of it has not yet led me to ascertain its botanical name.

Paper is manufactured at Larkhanah, but it is not of a very fine description. Old fishing-nets and wrought hemp are beaten up in water with the charcoal obtained from the iskhar and lime; this is done in a pit large enough for a man

a man to work in; a heavy wooden hammer is the instrument employed, with a horizontal beam. This is worked by two men treading upon the latter, whilst a third in the pit is occupied in placing the material under the hammer. Those men are hired by the manufacturer for about 20 days at a time, but he makes the paper himself from the above preparation made into cakes. This is picked in pieces and put into a cistern of clean water, the manufacturer sits on the edge and immerses a wooden frame, upon which is spread a fine roll of thin strips of bamboo, opened out by means of two pieces of wood at either side. Upon this the particles are allowed to settle, and the lateral pieces of wood being removed the bamboo roll is inverted upon a clean board, and being rolled up leaves the sheet of paper upon the board. After the paper is dried, it is rubbed and polished with a large stone. A finer kind of paper is made from pieces of China and European paper beaten up instead of hemp. From 12 to 14 quires of paper can be made in a day; the average price of it is from three to four quires per rupee, according to the quantity. The poll-tax paid by each paper manufacturer was *Rs.* 8. 12 *a.* per annum.

Oil and sugar-cane pressers did not manufacture on their own account, but were employed by the Hindoos at 4 (four) annas per diem. They had to keep two bullocks, and paid a poll-tax of three rupees per annum. The machinery employed is a large wooden mortar. and rolling pestle turned by oxen. Simple it is true, but nevertheless completely, though slowly, expressing the juice. About 6 ½ seers of oilseed, mustard, or sarson, are pressed at a time, from which about 1 ½ seer of oil is obtained; 26 seers of seed can be pressed in a day, or six seers of oil. The seed after pressure is sold at one rupee per maund as food for bullocks. With regard to sugar-cane the goor is consumed in the country, but not refined into sugar. Imported "cheenee" is chrystalized by the shopmen in the usual simple way.

Coarse leather is manufactured, and a common kind of salt all over Chandookah; but I will proceed to notice, 6thly, Its criminal and civil jurisprudence.

The mookhtiyarkars and kardars were, under the ex-Ameers, as much the judges and magistrates of their several districts as the collectors of revenue. In the larger towns there were kotwals, whose jurisdiction, however, did not extend beyond. The apprehension or detection of criminals devolved principally upon the injured party. It was a fixed rule that the Zumeendar of any village into which the footmarks of thieves were traced should be held responsible for the value of the lost property, unless he could show that the footmarks went beyond it. If he produced the thief the latter was robbed of the whole of his property, and the surplus over what was claimed by the person who had been robbed, was carried to the credit of Government; if the thief was a poor man he was thrown into prison until his friends made good the claim against him, and the fine to Government. The Ameers made no allowance to their prisoners, but unless supported by their friends they were sent through the streets begging, and what they thus obtained in excess to what was required for their bare subsistence became the perquisite of the kotwal of the town. Owing to the circumstance above alluded to, the zumeendars of villages took care to have at least one tracker with them, and these were brought up to their business from boyhood, and were generally very expert. Thieves have been traced after an interval of time had elapsed, and to a distance from the place of perpetration almost incredible. Through the running stream, over the newly ploughed field, through standing corn, over the hard soil of the desert, through the crowded town, and along the high road, the criminal was hunted down. This never failing pursuit, combined with the rigorous treatment of prisoners, tended greatly to the repression of crime, at least of a predatory nature. In cases of cattle theft, four times the number of cattle stolen was taken from the thief, three fourths being taken by government. But there was no regular scale of punishment; a fine, where the prisoner was in tolerable circumstances, was always resorted to, but, otherwise, a long imprisonment, as above described, and, in some instances, death was the punishment inflicted. The ordeal of fire and water was very frequently resorted to, in cases where the prisoner declared his innocence, and there was no direct proof. The trial by water was as follows: the accused was placed under water, whilst a man shot an arrow from a bow as far as he could, another man was sent to pick it up, and if the prisoner could remain under water until the arrow was brought back

to

to the spot, he was declared innocent, but if he lifted his head out before that time he was presumed guilty. The trial by fire was equally difficult: a trench wus dug seven cubits in length, and filled with fire wood, which was lighted, and the accused, with his legs and feet bound with plantain leaves, had to go from one end to the other through it, his escape from injury deciding his innocence. A moonshee of my acquaintance declares he saw a man establish his innocence in this way, in the presence of Meer Sohrab, the father of the reigning Meer of Khyrpoor. The lifting up red hot iron was likewise a satisfactory proof of innocence. The ordeal of fire was called, in Scinde, "churr," and that of water "too bee." Numerous fees were levied by the authorities during the detention of prisoners, and one-fourth of all stolen property recovered was paid by the owner to government, who received, in addition, the fine imposed on the thief. Thefts were scarce, much scarcer than they have been under the British Government. Although so severe towards comparatively small crimes, the Ameers exercised great leniency in the more serious offences. A man was held justified in murdering both parties when he had cause merely to suspect a female relation of adultery; and should either party escape at the time, his life was taken at any future period when the aggrieved party might meet him. In other cases of murder death was seldom the punishment awarded, confiscation of property and imprisonment, being the more usual course; the latter for an indefinite period, until the friends of the prisoner, or some of the numerous "holy men" about the court, sued for, and obtained his release. Mutilation of the hand or ear was occasionally inflicted, but the latter principally in cases of fraud on the revenue.

We will now turn to the time of the present Government.

When it became known that the prisoner in gaol was as well, and, in many cases, better off than the labourer, the cultivator, or the artisan, receiving his anna per diem, and doing little, if any, work; feeling too that his family were comfortable at home, and that, in cases of theft, the property was concealed and ready for him on his release, it naturally followed that imprisonment lost all its terror; and I am of opinion that many cases of cattle theft occur in which the sole object of the prisoner was to get his gaol subsistence. This of course was owing to the suddenness of the change, but no great diminution can take place until the gaol system is made more rigorous.

If disgrace is supposed to be one of the consequences of imprisonment, that can hardly be the case where the punishment is carried out at Shikarpore; many miles from the residence of most of the prisoners; at present, too, all are worked together, live together, and sleep together, no reformation can take place, but much contamination; and even with more rigor but little can be effected until a classification of convicts is made. It cannot be supposed either that sepoys of the line, who guard the prisoners at work can care for the quantity of work done; and this mode of guarding them prevents the services of the convicts being employed in the repair of bridges, &c., beyond the limits of cantonments.

There are seven or eight police stations in Chandookah for the prevention and detection of crime, but they serve more as central points to which the thieves may be taken when captured, and where all the parties may be collected before being sent in to the magistrate. I have observed that in most cases the perpetrators of crime have been in the first instance apprehended by the suffering parties unaided; the police however are always ready and willing to give assistance when applied for, but they must in a measure be dependent on men of the country acquainted with the locality, and the language and customs of the people.

I beg leave to refer to the criminal returns annexed (Appendix Q), showing the number of persons apprehended, the number committed for trial by military commission, and the number of convictions by the magistrate and acquittals. Those summarily disposed of, are cases in which the punishment awarded does not exceed three months' imprisonment; those requiring a greater punishment were originally confirmed by his Excellency the Governor, and latterly by the Judge-Advocate-general. Appendix Q.

These returns are for the years 1845 and 1846, made up yearly.

From the abstract of these it will be seen that the crime of murder was most frequent in the first half year of 1845; they were all in cases of adultery; but such murders have apparently become of very rare occurrence, since the

punishment of death or transportation has attended the crime; numerous cases of suicide of women have however lately arisen, and from the attendant circumstances it is much to be feared that the suicide is only nominal, it will not be so easy to stop a practice of such long standing as this barbarous custom; to court the feelings of a nation, the change must be gradual, and a less severe punishment than that of death might preclude the necessity of concealment, and render detection and punishment more certain. I would here observe that when capital punishment is carried out, the fact is not, or was not always known to the friends of the criminal, owing to the execution taking place at Shikarpore. An old women once came to me asking what her son's fate had been, who had been committed by me for trial for murder; I had received no information regarding the case since it left my court, and had to obtain the information from Shikarpore; the man had been hanged two months before.

Assaults were slightly more numerous in 1846; but they were nearly all committed by Hindostanees.

Robbery with violence was less in 1846, and in the present year there has been but one case. In the two years for which the returns are annexed, small bands of Beloochees were generally the perpetrators.

A great increase is shown in the returns of thefts for 1846; but this I attribute in a great measure to the increased vigilance of the police, which has been very visible, and also to the people having acquired the habit of preferring their complaint at once, instead of trusting to their own resources, for at the present day, unless a tracker is sent by the magistrate, he generally contents himself with tracing for a few miles, and then declaring that he has lost the marks. They are, too, bribed, and are not as well paid as formerly. It would, I think, be most beneficial to retain some of these men as Government servants in each district; they are most valuable attachés to the police. The recovery of stolen property is now so uncertain, that a per centage would not be sufficient inducement for them to take service.

In 1846, there was a great decrease of petty cases; these were small pilferings, &c., principally in the town of Larkhanah.

On the whole, the return is favourable, the cases being less; the apprehensions more in 1846 than in the preceding year. The number of convictions too had increased notwithstanding that the Scindees, accustomed now to our courts, almost invariably plead "not guilty," and summon a host of witnesses for their defence; whereas formerly they seldom denied their guilt.

The apprehension of criminals must soon solely depend upon the police and other Government servants, for the zameendars are daily becoming more averse to interference, even if they do not actually screen the offenders. The tracking system was a great preventive of this listlessness, but its partial adoption might lead to much injustice, as it would be easy for them to name any one against whom they had a spite, as the thief, and make up a case of it. In the case of screening the thieves, they have not the same dread which they had formerly; for under the Ameers, any man who could be proved to have given food or shelter to a thief, even without any guilty knowledge of, or participation in the crime, was held equally guilty until the capture of the robber; his property was seized, and he was imprisoned; and unless he eventually succeeded in apprehending the guilty party, he was, equally with the thief, a ruined man.

There is no doubt but that the zemeendars could be a most useful body to the magistrate: they are men of influence in their neighbourhood, and are acquainted with the characters of the villagers, who are mostly their own cultivators, or in some way connected with them. I have had frequent occasion to remark the degrees of alertness in the pursuit of thieves and murderers, according to the example set by the zameendars; one instance will suffice: when my treasury was robbed by the police sentry over it, I gave immediate notice through the district. The zameendars, near Larkhana, took no steps whatever, and the man got down to the jungles in the vicinity of the river. When I arrived there myself, I found the zameendars engaged in active search, and the whole country was up in pursuit. The man was at last seen, and a villager attempted to seize him as he was getting into a boat to push off; in so doing, the poor man had his hand entirely cut off by the robber, who was finally captured by the Scindees. There are two principal causes of impediment to interference on the part of the zameendars:

1st. They do not like taking an active part in the investigation for fear of becoming

becoming necessary witnesses in the case, and thus being summoned first to the kardar and then sent to the magistrate; which absence at certain seasons of the year entails much loss upon them.

2d. The zemeendars are frequently treated with considerable disrespect when engaged in the pursuit of thieves and others. I have already alluded to the inferiority and corruption of the trackers of the present day, owing to which, there is in some cases no reason whatever to call on the zameendar of a village to produce the thief, the traces having been wrongly taken there. A case was brought before me a short time ago, where the pretended tracker turned out to be the principal thief, but in the meantime he had thrown suspicion on, and caused much trouble to many parties, but especially to the zameendars of villages. When I first came to this district in 1844, the evidence of a tracker was rightly held to be the best procurable, but now, in three cases out of five, I consider it worthless.

There are no records to show the exact amount of crime under the Ameers; but as a fine was the invariable attendant of the detection, which few escaped, and these fines were entered in the accounts, an approximation might be gathered from those documents. The requisite classification, however, would be a work of much time and trouble, but we may rely on the fact that the crimes of theft, cattle stealing, &c. were much rarer than at present, but murder and crimes attended with violence more frequent.

Taking my estimate of the population of Chandookah at 40,000 souls, and the annexed statement of crime, showing an average total of convictions in the years 1845 and 1846 of 81, we may calculate the proportion of crime at one in 494 for that period.

The prisoners at Larkhanah are confined in the fort in the cantonments under a guard of the Scinde camel corps, and they receive an allowance of one anna per diem. Witnesses detained receive from two to four annas per diem, according to circumstances. When the sentence is imprisonment with hard labour, the convicts are forwarded to Shikarpore to undergo the same.

There are no established courts for the administration of civil justice under the ex-Ameers. Suits were preferred, in the first instance, to the mookhtiyarkar or kardar, who either settled them himself, or more usually referred the parties to the kazee, or a punchayet, or to moonsiffs selected by the parties. Civil.

The kazee settled all disputes connected with hereditary property, marriage claims, &c. &c. according to the rules of Mahomedan law. He decided which party was to take the oath, and having investigated the case, gave a written decision to the successful party, which was acted on. These documents were generally drawn out in a very careful manner, and had all the weight of a Meer's sunud.

A punchayut was assembled in the case of Hindoo litigants, and generally in cases where local customs were called in question. It consisted, in the first place, of all the Hindoos of the town, with the "mookhee" or head trader presiding, but they generally selected a smaller number themselves to investigate and decide on the case.

Moonsiffs were appointed in other matters, both by Mahomedans and Hindoos, each party nominating two. This court conducted its proceedings in various ways, sometimes deciding according to written documents produced, and at other times allowing the matter to be settled by the statement of one party made upon oath, when the other party consented. The office of moonsiff was looked upon as one of honour, and complaints against their decisions were and are very few.

The most common way of deciding boundary disputes was by calling on one of the parties to mark it out, with the Koran upon his head, in the presence of the moonsiffs. The proceedings of this court were likewise recorded and given to the successful party, but no records of any decisions were kept by Government under the rule of the ex-Ameers.

The same courts are still assembled by the magistrate, but I have found that where no local customs are concerned, and the accounts are not very intricate, the people prefer the magistrate to settle the case himself, and I very seldom had to assemble a court except in cases of hereditary property.

Appendix (R.) is a return of civil suits preferred in my court during the years 1845 and 1846, exhibiting the mode and nature of decision, and the amount of property under litigation. Appendix (R.)

Suits connected with land are in many cases very intricate, even where the right to the land is undoubted, in consequence of the various local distinctions of zameendars. One instance will suffice: I have already mentioned, under the head of land tenures, the fees called "wajah" and "lapah zameendaree." In some villages the sons of a deceased landholder divide the estate, each receiving the "lapah" upon his own share, and all paying "wajah" to the eldest, on whom it falls to entertain strangers or Government officials visiting the village. In others again the land is not divided, but the eldest son is considered the proprietor of the whole, and receives both "wajah" and "lapah," the younger sons receiving portions of land to cultivate. On the death of the second generation the intricacies involved may be imagined. Such cases are most satisfactorily settled by moonsiffs.

Having thus considered the six heads proposed, I shall conclude with a few general observations.

Climate. The native historians of Scinde describe the climate as a delightful one, Upper Scinde being warmer than Lower, but the mornings and evenings in both very cool. I cannot agree with them, however, in this respect; but Chandookah has been more healthy, both for Europeans and natives, than any other parts of Upper Scinde. It is, however, beyond the influence of the monsoon, and the hot weather continues therefore without intermission from the middle of April to the middle of October, unbroken by a fall of rain, and very trying to the constitution. The historians above referred to mention a third season, "bahar," or spring; but the change from the cold to the hot weather is scarcely gradual enough to warrant this classification. In June or July thunder storms occasionally occur, with a fall of rain preceded by a dust storm For two or three days previously the atmosphere is close and loaded with fine dust; but immediately before the bursting of the storm huge masses of dust are driven in black clouds before the wind, obscuring the whole surface of the country, and causing generally many severe accidents. These storms are not always attended with rain, but they serve temporarily to clear the atmosphere. The ranges of the thermometer do not indicate any great variation during the hot months, the mean temperature being about 960.

The cold weather is very pleasant and salubrious, but attended with cutting northerly and easterly winds; frost and ice occur in the coldest months.

Diseases. In September and October ague and fever are common, and also rheumatism. The fever is attended with great prostration of strength. Ophthalmia is likewise a prevalent disease. The district is frequently visited with cholera of a very virulent kind. In July 1845 I had occasion to be out in the districts when it was raging; at one village, Kumbur, 20 persons were attacked, and died before noon of the day on which I arrived there; and all the country I found deserted, the people flying to the foot of the hills to escape the scourge. In 1846 cholera again visited the district, but in a much milder form. In Appendix (S.) will be found a return of deaths from cholera in that year.

Appendix (S.)

Language. The Larayi dialect of Scinde is that spoken in Chandookah, and it differs much from the Sarhaiki, or that heard north of Larkhanah, which latter is considered to be a dialect of Punjabee. The Persian language is that of the courts, and is understood by most of the principal zameendars, and all the Hindoo officials.

Appendix (T.) Appendix (T.) contains some information not previously mentioned, viz., the number of ploughs and villages, of shops, and of the different kind of artificers.

(signed) *Hugh James*,
Camp, 15 December 1847. Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

(True copy.)
(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary, Scinde Government.

[To face page 138.]

Appendix A.

MAP OF THE

CHANDOOKAH

PERCUNNAH,

UPPER SCINDE.

TUPPAHS.

1 Bucapoor & Myl Lahory.
2 Futtihpoor.
3 Mya Derah.
4 Anderoon Ghar.
5 Lab Dariya.
6 Ruttah Derah.
7 Khyrah Guchul.
8 Maksoodah.
9 Shahpoor.
10 Nalah Datah.
11 Anderoun Burah.
12 Esan.
13 Chujrah.
14 Kumbur.
15 Myl Morady.
16 Wugun & Warah.

Khyrah Gurhee
Ruins
Ruins
Deemar
Bhaee Khan-Ke-Gurhee
Kaim Shah
POONOO
Dariya
Gool
Khyrah Guchul Canal
Beerah Canal
Bhaee Khan Taheem
Shahoo Jumalee
Maksoodah Canal
8
7
Saiyud-Ka-Gotte
Bukkur
Wuggun
Saiyud Nubbee Shah
Jeeund
Saulik
Datah Canal
SHAHDADPOOR
Shere Khan
Soojawul
Mowjad
Mehrab Khan Chandiah
Agum
Shah Canal
Kurrumalee Jamalee
Burmee
9
Brahim
Gopang
Ruttah Derah
Druckun
Tail of Scinde C.
Tombs
Mya Chandiah
6
Alee Murdan
Satar
Shahoo Chandiah
Ruins
Koraee
Nunsrut C.
Bungoo Derah
10
Sokrab Khan
Bungala
Poolreja
Toomah
Bhootee
Bungool Derah
Muddajee
Bumbulpoor
Moolah-Ka-Goth
3
Rahoojah
Jaffur Kalorah
Gopang
Lukhee-Ke-Gurhee
2
Durrah
Zakhrah
Dhamrah
Nya Derah
Dost Ally
13
Makra
Bhootee
Mahee
Logana
Bukkur
11
Ghar
Achun
Dilawur
Boordee
Hukrah
Esan
Juah Abrah
Shahul Mahamed
Futtihpoor
Bhoor
Chujrah
12
Shahul-Ke-Gurhee
Elchee
Kolah Kalorah
Mahmood Derah
Ghar
Makee
Alee Khan
Gholam Hoossain
4
Misree Khan
Goomuj
14 KUMBUR
Somda
Datoojee
Akil
Boordee
Sodrah
Dodah
Hawalee
Wileed
Ghybee Derah
Bagah
Khalid
Karta
Ber
Nourunnee
Gholam Hoossain
Nubbu Bux
Fitz Gerald
LARKANAH
James Derah
Khyrpoor
Abrah
Nuxxur Mahamed
Bookur
1
Kooraee
Kundoo
Shureef
Laloo
Narah
Futtih Alee
16
Keer
Arejah
Sooltan Juttoee
Hussun Chachur
Moondah Deyrah
Deyrah
15
5
Lall Deyrah
Nusseerabad
RIVER INDUS
W
E

Scale 4 Miles = to an Inch.
4 3 2 1 0 4 8 12 Miles.

John Arrowsmith, Litho.

Nº 483. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be Printed, 11th August 1854.

Henry Hansard, Printer.

Appendix (B.)

TABLE showing the Length, Breadth, and Depth of the CANALS in the Chandookah Pergunnah, mentioned at page 118 of this Report.

No.	NAME.	Length in Yards.	Breadth in Feet.		Depth in Feet.	
			Near the Mouth.	Towards the Tail.	Near the Mouth.	Towards the Tail.
		Yards.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
1	Mittah, or Nusrut - -	25,000	21	15	12	4
2	Heerah - - - -	22,000	10	7	9	3
3	Kyrah - - - -	28,000	15	12	9	5
4	Beerah - - - -	30,000	18	15	10	6
5	Datah - - - -	42,000	21	10	9	4
6	Shah - - - -	35,000	18	12	11	7
7	Maksoodah - - -	25,000	15	8	9	5
8	Nourung - - -	16,000	40	30	12	9
9	Chullah (continuation of above) - - -	18,000	30	10	9	3
10	Meer Wah - - -	15,000	15	8	8	3

(signed) *Hugh James,*
Deputy Collector.

Appendix (C.)

STATEMENT of the Number and Depth of WELLS, and the Number of Minor Canals in the Chandookah Pergunnah.

No.	NAME of TUPPAH.	Number of Wells.			Average Depth of Wells.	Number of Minor Canals.	REMARKS.
		Pukkah.	Kutcha.	Temporary, from Canals.			
1	Bukapoor - -	202	15	178	20	70	In this is included wells out of repair as well as those in use. In 1846, there were 256 wells out of repair.
2	Myl Lahory - -	73	15	67	16	53	
3	Nyaberah - -	56	11	273	45	28	
4	Khyrah Guchul -	92	7	230	30	77	
5	Anderoon Ghar -	12	- -	210	15	17	
6	Malah Datah - -	28	9	15	26	45	
7	Malah Maksoodah -	25	17	44	36	47	
8	Myl Morady - -	42	56	81	18	80	
9	Esan - - -	38	2	13	20	31	
10	Worah - - -	2	28	93	20	13	
11	Kumbar - - -	46	12	- -	18	34	
12	Rattah Derah - -	33	8	167	40	40	
13	Shahpoor - -	43	18	56	30	123	
14	Chujsah - - -	31	24	14	22	90	
15	Wugun - - -	18	11	13	25	24	
16	Lal Danya - -	180	21	328	30	46	
17	Futtihpoor - -	56	2	212	35	53	
18	Anduonee Beerah -	20	8	36	35	6	
	TOTAL - -	997	264	2,030	- -	877	

(signed) *Hugh James,*
Deputy Collector.

Appendix (D.)

TABULAR STATEMENT of Fees levied by the Ex-Ameers in the Chandookah Pergunnah on all Crops.

Number.	TUPPAHS.	On Lands paying Cash Rent.							Fees on Cash paid.			Buttaee Fees.		KOTWAL'S FEE.	REMARKS.
		Shookuranagee, per Beegah.	Measurer's Fee, per Beegah.	Neem Annagee, per Beegah.	Patwaiee's Alms, per Beegah.	Patwaiee's Fine (extra), per Beegah.	Patwaiee's Fee (extra), per Beegah.	Total per Beegah.	Tahsuldaree, on the Amount of Rent, per Rupee.	Neem Bhaloolee, on Rent and Fees, except Patwaiee's extra Fees, per Rupee.	Total per Rupee.	Per Kurwarr on the Gross Produce.	On each Name entered in the Buttaee Records.		
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Kas. toy. pat.*	*Kas. toy. pat.*		
1	Bucapoor	– 1 7	– – $4\frac{3}{4}$	– – 6	– – $7\frac{1}{4}$	– – 9	– – 6	– 4 4	– – $10\frac{3}{4}$	– – $2\frac{1}{2}$	– 1 $1\frac{1}{4}$	– 2 –	– – –	When a village paid its rents in kind, the kotwal received a fee from the portion laid aside prior to division, but at no fixed rate. In villages paying cash rents the kotwal received his fee from the standing corn, and one toyah per wheel. In some villages it was the custom to compound for this fee by a payment of two or three rupees per season.	Besides the other fees, portions were taken from the grain laid aside, as above remarked, for weighing, &c., and for payment of field watchmen. When the Buttaidar arrived, he gave some of this to the parties, and carried the balance to the credit of Government.
	Myl Lahory	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	– 2 –	– – –		
	Anduoonee Beerah	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1 – 2	– – –		
	Lal Danija	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	– – 9	– 4 7	,,	,,	,,	1 2 –	– 1 –		
5	Anduoon Ghar	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1 3 2	– – –		
	Futtihpoor	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3 – –	– – –		
	Nya Deeah	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1 3 –	– 2 –		
	Buttah Deeah	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2 1 –	– 2 –		
	Maksooda	No Lands paying Cash Rent													
10	Myl Morady	– 1 7	– – $4\frac{3}{4}$	– – 6	– – $7\frac{1}{4}$	None	– – 6	– 3 7	– – $10\frac{3}{4}$	– – $2\frac{1}{2}$	– 1 $1\frac{1}{4}$	– 2 2	– – –		
	Myl Wugun	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	– – 9	– 3 10	,,	,,	,,	– – –	– – –		
	Warah	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	– – 6	– 3 7	,,	,,	,,	– 2 2	– – –		
	Khyrah Guchul	,,	,,	,,	,,	– – 9	,,	– 4 4	,,	,,	,,	– – –	– – –		
	Beewoonee Beerah	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	– – –	– – –		
15	Kumbar	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	– 2 2	– 1 –		
	Chujrah	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	– 2 2	– 1 –		
	Esan	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1 – –	– – –		
	Nalah Datuh	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1 – –	– – –		
	Nalah Shah	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1 2 2	– – –		
20	Talah (village)	No Lands paying Cash Rents										3 – –	– 1 –		

N.B.—The fees on kasagee crops were so various, being levied at different rates, in almost every village, that they can scarcely be shown in a statement of this description, but they average from 20 to 25 rupees per 100 beegahs.

(signed) *Hugh James*, Deputy Collector.

Appendix (E.)

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the Rates of Duty levied on Foreign Merchandise.

ARTICLES.	Per	DUTY ON GOODS. Ijarah.	Dilali.	Soong.	DUTY ON CARRIAGE. Per Camel.	Per Horse or Bullock.	Per Ass.	Per Bundle.	REMARKS.
		A. p.	*A. p.*	*A. p.*	*A. p.*	*A. p.*	*A. p.*	*A. p.*	
Copper and Brass	Maund	7 6	2 6	7 –	2 1	– 7	– 4½	– 2½	
Tobacco, Drugs, Oil, Turmeric, Treacle, Sugar, Dates, Peppermint, Alum and Rope	Ditto	4 6	1 6	2 –	2 1	– 7	– 4½	– 2½	
Rodang, Ghee, Sugarcandy, Iron, Steel, Cummin Seed, and similar Articles	Ditto	6 6	1 6	4 –	2 1	– 7	– 4½	– 2½	
Sewing Silk	Seer	– 2½	– 2½	– 3	2 1	– 7	– 4½	– 2½	
Silk Pieces	Piece	– 3½	- -	– 3	2 1	– 7	– 4½	– 2½	
Indigo	Maund	11 3	5 –	4 –	2 1	– 7	– 4½	– 2½	
Woollen Cloth	Score	4 6	1 –	2 6	2 1	– 7	– 4½	– 2½	
Blankets	Ditto	4 6	2 1½	2 6	2 1	– 7	– 4½	– 2½	
Sewing Thread	Maund	6 6	1 6	4 –	2 1	– 7	– 4½	– 2½	
Safflower	Ditto	6 6½	1 6	4 –	2 1	– 7	– 4½	– 2½	Ijarah taken per rupee.
Sacks and Felts	Piece	– 1½	- -	- -	2 1	– 7	– 4½	– 2½	
Carpets	Ditto	– 6	- -	- -	2 1	– 7	– 4½	– 2½	
Rugs	Ditto	– 3	- -	- -	2 1	– 7	– 4½	– 2½	

(signed) *Hugh James*,
Deputy Collector.

Appendix (F.)

STATEMENT of Land Cultivated, and Rent realised therefrom in the Chandookah Pergunnah in Middle Crop, 1254.

NAME OF TAPPAH.	CULTIVATION. Extent of Cultivation.	Remitted in Appraisement.	Remaining for Assessment.	Rent Paid, including Fees.	REMARKS.
	Beegahs.	*Beegahs.*	*Beegahs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Bucapoor	1,184 12-20	55 9-20	1,129 3-20	2,611 7 7	Value of Cotton sold, which was received in Buttaie, *Rs.* 1,023 9. 1.
Myl Lahory	497 19-20	41 18-20	456 1-20	1,043 9 4	
Andeeroonee Beerah	238 3-20	32 11-20	205 12-20	425 1 8	
Lal Daiya	2,247 18-20	183 18-20	2,064	4,662 2 1	
Anderoon Ghar	992	221 11-20	770 9-20	1,890 12 2	
Futtihpoor	1,500 1-20	740 14-20	759 7-20	1,620 15 5	
Naya Derah	2,175 3-20	454 4-20	1,720 19-20	4,221 6 7	
Ruttah Werah	1,025 16-20	295 4-20	730 12-20	1,656 11 8	
Nalah Maksoodah	204 7-20	44 15-20	159 12-20	266 9 3	
Myl Morady	2,398 7-20	423 4-20	1,975 3-20	4,063 7 4	
Myl Wugun	567 14-20	73 1-20	494 13-20	1,196 14 1	
Warah	314 6-20	12 14-20	301 13 20	581 12 9	
Khyrah Guchul	676 9-20	193 14-20	482 15-20	1,100 2 3	
Beewoonee Beerah	1,054 3-20	549 13-20	504 10-20	1,032 5 10	
Kumbar Kundee	675 13-20	30 1-20	645 12-20	1,429 15 3	
Chujrah	256	7 16-20	248 4-30	735 14 1	
Esan	233 12-20	10 15-20	222 17-20	595 3 8	
Data Kohawar	93 7-20	8 1-20	85 6-20	225 10 5	
Shahpoor	94 13-20	47 18-20	46 15-20	107 13 4	
Total	16,430 3-20	3,427 1-20	13,003 2-20	29,647 14 9	

	Rs. a. p.
Memorandum.—Total as above	29,467 14 9
Price of Cotton sold	1,023 9 1
Grand Total	30,491 7 10

(signed) *Hugh James*, Deputy Collector.

Appendix (G.)

STATEMENT of CULTIVATION, and the Land Revenue realized therefrom, in the Chandooka Pergunnah, for the Autumn Crop, 1254.

NAME OF TAPPAH.	CULTIVATION. Extent of Cultivation Measured.	Remitted in Appraisement and Fee.	Remaining for Assessment.	Rent paid, including Fees.	Grain Receipts for Crops, paying in Kind.	Sold from Grain Receipts.	Realized from Grain Sales.	Balance of Grain Receipts.	Total Cash Receipts.
Bucapoor - - -	6,171 14-20	2,245 3-20	3,926 11-20	9,982 4 5	387 4 0 2 1	323 47 0 1 1	6,889 7 2	63 17 0 1 0	16,371 11 7
Myl Lahory - -	10,585 6-20	2,651 3-20	7,934 2-20	15,914 5 3	525 5 3 0 3	515 17 3 0 3	8,115 – 5	9 48 0 0 0	24,029 5 8
Andeeroonee Beerah -	2,036 2-20	849 4-20	1,186 18-20	3,882 8 –	49 28 2 2 0	33 48 2 2 0	668 14 3	15 40 0 0 0	4,551 6 3
Lal Daiya - -	2,670 16-20	1,402 6-20	1,268 10-20	601 8 1	341 17 1 0 2	287 24 0 0 2	5,987 8 7	53 53 1 0 0	6,589 – 8
Anderoon Ghar -	1,467 4-20	1,019 7-20	447 17-20	1,900 1 2	56 25 2 1 2	53 6 2 1 2	1,130 12 9	3 19 0 0 0	3,030 13 11
Futtihpoor - -	2,282 11-20	1,334 2-20	948 9-20	2,293 12 6	60 47 1 3 0	42 57 3 0 0	967 5 8	17 49 2 3 0	3,261 2 2
Nya Derah - -	2,960 5-20	1,664 5-20	1,295	2,133 13 9	293 2 0 3 0	249 41 2 3 0	5,600 2 8	43 20 2 0 0	7,734 – 5
Rattah Derah - -	2,434 17-20	1,213 1-20	1,221 16-20	665 3 4	283 31 2 3 0	258 46 2 3 0	5,202 10 2	24 45 0 0 0	5,867 13 6
Nalah Maksoodah -	993 6-20	789 14-20	203 12-20	53 12 10	29 51 0 3 2	29 40 3 2 2	631 12 11	0 10 1 1 0	685 10 9
Myl Morady - -	7,443 4-20	666 16-20	6,776 8-20	10,434 2 6	1,410 43 0 3 1	1,356 3 0 3 1	22,599 7 5	54 40 0 0 0	33,033 9 11
Myl Wugun - -	11,343	1,641 14-20	9,701 6-20	27,116 5 9	20 3 0 2 0	2 10 1 0 0	79 3 –	17 52 3 2 0	27,195 8 9
Warah - - -	31 8-20	2 17-20	28 11-20	46 11 7	242 45 0 3 0	224 33 1 2 2	4,933 8 9	18 11 3 0 2	4,980 4 4
Khyrah Guchul -	895 7-20	660 7-20	235	217 10 2	75 22 1 3 1	57 35 3 2 1	1,168 3 10	17 46 2 1 0	1,385 14 –
Beewonee Beerah -	42 12-20	24 15-20	17 17-20	9 1 4	74 8 3 2 1	33 50 1 2 3	726 – 10	40 18 1 3 2	735 2 2
Kumbar Kundee -	9,385 5-20	1,313 8-20	8,071 17-20	19,666 4 11	354 10 2 1 3	334 48 0 2 1	4,981 3 9	19 22 1 3 2	24,647 8 8
Chujrah - - -	1,300 4-20	445 6-20	854 18-20	2,044 9 9	130 8 1 2 2	114 32 0 0 0	2,081 13 –	15 36 1 2 2	4,126 6 9
Esan - - -	4,523 7-20	1,096 16-20	3,424 11-20	7,723 2 –	167 37 1 0 0	157 52 1 0 0	2,554 2 5	9 45 0 0 0	10,277 4 5
Datah Kohawar -	478 10-20	234 12-20	243 18-20	106 0 9	136 51 1 1 3	121 7 3 0 1	2,835 2 9	15 43 2 1 2	2,941 3 6
Shahpoor - - -	88 9-20	49 2-20	39 7-20	24 8 11	50 28 2 0 3	36 13 0 3 3	642 5 10	14 15 1 1 0	666 14 9
TOTAL - -	67,133 7 20	19,305 18-20	47,827 8-20	1,04,816 – –	4,688 53 0 0 0	4,233 17 2 3 2	77,294 14 2	455 35 1 0 2	1,82,110 14 2

(signed) *Hugh James,*
Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

Appendix (H.)

STATEMENT of CULTIVATION, and the Land Revenue realized therefrom, in the Chandookah Pergunnah, for the Spring Crop, 1255.

NAME of TUPPAH.	CULTIVATION. Extent of Cultivation Measured.	Remitted in Appraisement, and Fee.	Remaining for Assessment.	Rent paid, including Fees.	Grain received for Crops, paying in Kind.	Sold from the Corn Receipts.	Realized from Grain Sales.	Balance of Grain Receipts.	Total Cash Receipts.
Bucapoor	1,638 14-20	371 13-20	1,267 1-40	1,343 10 8	82 29 1 0 3	80 56 1 0 3	2,761 9 2	1 33 0 0 0	4,105 3 10
Myl Lahory	482 12-20	176 14-20	305 18-20	519 9 3	27 3 2 0 3	21 24 3 3 1	520 6 –	5 38 2 1 2	1,039 15 3
Anderconee Berah	23 12-20	6 4-20	17 15-20	63 4 10	35 38 2 3 0	35 18 0 0 0	1,054 8 1	0 20 2 3 0	1,117 12 11
Lall Darya	1,826 8-20	749 13-20	1,076 15-20	1,564 6 7	121 41 3 2 0	112 4 1 0 2	3,291 4 –	9 37 2 1 2	4,855 10 7
Andeeroor Ghar	4,922 9-20	1,060 3-20	3,862 6-9	7,329 4 10	23 36 3 3 0	23 36 3 3 0	693 9 7	- - - -	8,022 14 5
Futtihpoor	1,355 17-20	742 1-20	613 16-20	781 4 4	37 38 2 2 2	37 38 2 2 2	1,231 13 9	- - - -	2,013 2 2
Nya Derah	3,898 10-20	385 8-20	3,513 2-20	3,398 1 6	387 5 2 3 0	381 5 2 3 0	11,883 14 1	6 0 0 0 0	15,281 15 7
Rattah Derah	203 1-20	74 8-20	128 10-20	183 – 9	7 5 2 1 0	7 15 2 1 0	201 7 11	- - - -	384 8 8
Nalah Maksoodah	16 16-20	2 12-20	14 4-20	24 9 8	0 58 2 0 1	0 58 2 0 1	30 1 2	- - - -	54 10 10
Myl Morady	3,579 4-20	775 8-20	2,803 12-20	687 12 10	362 52 0 2 2	361 42 0 2 2	8,987 3 10	1 10 0 0 0	9,675 – 8
Myl Wugun	1,233 4-20	176 8-20	1,056 16-20	235 3 10	62 54 0 0 1	62 54 0 0 1	1,565 6 4	- - - -	1,800 10 2
Warah	924 2-20	146 3-20	778	,266 7 –	35 4 1 3 3	34 34 1 3 3	776 7 11	0 30 0 0 0	2,042 14 11
Khyra Guchul	52 3-20	12 5-20	39 18-20	175 6 1	- - - -	- - - -	- - -	- - - -	175 6 1
Beeronee Beerah	– 17-20	- - -	– 17-20	5 1 11	- - - -	- - - -	- - -	- - - -	5 1 11
Kumbur Kundee	3,343 5-20	1,503 10-20	1,839 15-20	3,374 2 9	25 22 0 2 3	25 22 0 2 3	787 2 10	- - - -	4,161 5 7
Chujrah	22 10-20	- - -	22 10-20	188 1 9	44 38 1 0 0	44 38 1 0 0	1,326 1 7	- - - -	1,514 3 4
Esan	947 6-20	387 3-20	560 3-20	1,382 9 9	6 37 2 0 1	6 37 2 0 1	204 2 7	- - - -	1,586 12 4
Datah Kohawne	50 4-20	12 14-20	37 10-20	218 7 2	0 31 1 2 2	0 31 1 2 2	13 2 3	- - - -	231 9 5
Shahpoor	29 16-20	3 2-20	6 14-20	117 – 4	0 9 0 3 0	0 9 0 3 0	4 13 5	- - - -	121 13 9
TOTAL	24,550 18-20	6,585 13-20	17,965 5-10	22,857 9 10	1,261 37 3 3 1	1,236 48 0 1 1	35,333 2 7	24 49 3 2 0	58,190 12 5

(signed) *Hugh James*,
Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

Appendix (I.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of CULTIVATION in Chandookah, for the undermentioned Seasons.

	1254.			1255.			1256.			1257.		
	Measured Crops paying Cash and Kasagee Rent.	Estimated from Produce for Crops paying in Kind.	TOTAL.	Measured Crops paying Cash or Kasagee.	Estimated from Produce for Crops paying in Kind.	TOTAL.	Measured Crops paying Cash or Kasagee.	Estimated from Produce for Crops paying in Kind.	TOTAL.	Measured Crops paying Cash or Kasagee.	Estimated from Produce for Crops paying in Kind.	TOTAL
	Begahs.	*Begahs.*	*Begahs.*	*Begahs.*	*Begahs.*	*Begahs.*	*Begahs.*	*Begahs.*	*Begahs.*	*Begahs.*	*Begahs.*	*Begahs.*
Spring crop	- - -	- - -	- - -	24,550	6,300	30,850	20,245	3,261	23,506	18,832	8,000	26,832
Middle crop. Note A.	16,430	- - -	16,430	15,950	- - -	15,950	16,163	- - -	16,163	—	—	—
Autumn crop	67,133	23,440	90,573	Note B.		91,814	74,265	36,410	1,10,675	—	—	—
TOTAL	- - -	- - -	1,07,003	- - -	- - -	1,38,614	Note C.	- - -	1,50,344	- - -	- - -	26,832

A. All rents of the mid-crop are in cash, and therefore measured.
B. Having mislaid the details of measurement and estimation, I can give only the total.
C. It will be seen that all three seasons are given only for 1255 and 1256.

(signed) *Hugh James,*
Deputy-Collector.

Appendix (K).

STATEMENT of CASH RECEIPTS in the Chandookah Pergunnah, during the Year 1845.

MONTHS.	Land Revenue.	River Customs.	Town Duties.	Taxes.	Liquor and Drugs.	Fisheries.	Gardens.	Fees and Fines.	Confiscated and Unclaimed.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
January	17,706 12 1	236 4 –	2,442 10 –	993 13 3	755 – –	411 – –	25 – –	531 7 7	5 – –	- - -	23,106 14 11
February	20,404 8 4	180 – –	2,868 4 –	145 7 3	755 5 4	185 – –	45 – –	1,107 15 6	- - -	17 – 9	25,708 3 10
March	20,651 10 2	180 – –	2,868 4 –	65 1 4	1,084 5 4	165 – –	455 7 4	1,206 15 9	104 8 6	26 13 –	26,808 1 5
April	19,053 3 9	180 – –	2,868 4 –	88 6 6	1,084 5 4	167 – –	- - -	533 14 2	29 – –	41 8 7	24,045 10 4
May	16,844 12 –	180 – –	2,868 4 –	46 3 9	1,084 5 4	75 4 –	- - -	622 10 5	4 – –	2 – –	21,767 7 6
June	19,971 13 8	180 – –	2,868 4 –	313 13 6	1,084 5 4	75 4 –	- - -	1,858 8 7	26 2 –	41 6 3	26,419 9 4
July	14,738 6 6	180 – –	2,868 4 –	82 10 4	1,084 5 4	97 10 –	- - -	556 7 3	4 – –	24 9 9	19,636 5 2
August	14,064 14 8	180 – –	2,868 4 –	23 14 3	1,084 5 4	170 4 –	- - -	1,516 12 3	32 2 –	– 1 7	19,940 10 1
September	14,640 15 1	180 – –	2,868 4 –	122 14 3	1,084 5 4	465 – –	1,536 – –	2,310 3 –	9 – –	- - -	23,216 9 8
October	11,191 7 7	180 – –	2,868 4 –	44 14 3	1,084 5 4	440 – –	394 – –	2,606 12 7	60 14 –	20 12 6	18,891 6 3
November	9,389 4 1	180 – –	2,868 4 –	328 14 3	1,084 5 4	421 2 6	304 9 9	4,663 5 8	- - -	86 4 3	19,326 1 10
December	14,295 5 7	120 – –	1,435 2 –	479 6 3	1,084 5 4	445 – –	241 4 11	2,245 2 7	31 5 9	190 7 8	20,567 8 1
TOTAL	1,92,953 1 6	2,156 4 –	32,560 4 –	2,735 7 2	12,353 5 4	3,117 8 6	3,001 6 –	19,800 3 4	306 – 3	451 – 4	2,69,434 8 5

(signed) *Hugh James,*
Deputy-Collector

Appendix (L.)

STATEMENT of actual GRAIN RECEIPTS in the Chandookah Pergunnah during the Year 1845.

MONTHS.	Kurwars.	Kushahs.	Toyahs.	Patoees.	Chuttaees.
January	490	51	2	- -	1½
February	616	57	2	- -	2
March	33	39	2	1	3
April	22	36	3	- -	3
May	1	59	2	2	—
June	73	31	3	2	2
July	3	46	- -	- -	1
August	2	—	—	—	—
September	108	23	- -	2	—
October	15	—	—	—	—
November	4	58	1	3	—
December	18	59	1	2	1
TOTAL	1,392	43	3	3	1½

(signed) *Hugh James,*
Deputy Collector.

Appendix (M.)

STATEMENT of actual DISBURSEMENTS in the Chandookah Pergunnah during the Year 1845.

MONTHS.	Pay of Kardars and Establishments.	Other Expenses.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
January	1,833 – –	965 13 3	2,798 13 3
February	1,773 – –	576 15 5	2,349 15 5
March	1,773 – –	631 4 11	2,404 4 11
April	1,773 – –	496 3 6	2,369 3 6
May	1,773 – –	547 9 5	2,320 9 5
June	1,773 – –	658 8 1	2,431 8 1
July	1,692 – –	255 6 7	1,947 6 7
August	1,645 – –	536 8 4	2,181 8 4
September	1,615 – –	691 7 3	2,306 7 3
October	1,679 9 2	868 12 1	2,548 5 3
November	1,692 – –	1,664 11 –	3,356 11 –
December	1,692 – –	1,360 15 2	3,052 15 2
TOTAL	20,713 9 2	9,254 3 –	29,967 12 2

(signed) *Hugh James,*
Deputy Collector.

Appendix (N.)

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Seeds per Beegah, the average Produce, the Number of Waterings, the Quantity of Manure per Beegah, the Season of Sowing and Reaping, and the Number of Maunds per Kurwar of each kind of Grain.

GRAIN.	Quantity of Seed per Beegah.		Average Produce per Beegah.		Number of Waterings.	Quantity of Manure per Beegah.	Seasons of		Number of Maunds per Kurwar.
	Measure.	Weight.	Measure.	Weight.			Sowing.	Reaping.	
Jowaree	1½ Toyah	4½ Seers	20 Kasahs	9 Maunds	5	16 Maunds	June; July	November; December	18
Bajhree	¾ „	2 „	12 „	4 „	4	None	June; July	November; December	20
Rice	6 „	14 „	20 „	4½ „	Mok	8 Maunds	July	November	14
Koonjud	½ „	1 „	3 „	3¾ „	2	None	June; July	November; December	15
Mandawah	½ „	1 „	10 „	2 „	6	4 Maunds	June; July	November; December	12
Wheat	10 „	21 „	20 „	7 „	6	16 „	November	May	21
Barley	10 „	18 „	15 „	4½ „	2	None	November	May	18
Mustard	½ „	1½ „	6 „	1½ „	Bosee	„	October	April	16
Peas	2½ „	8 „	5 „	1½ „	„	„	October	April	21
Gram	1½ „	5 „	7 „	2½ „	„	„	November	May	20
Moong	1½ „	5¼ „	6 „	2 „	„	„	August	December	21
Gashung	1 „	1¼ „	3 „	½ „	„	„	November	May	10
Adas	1½ „	5¼ „	3 „	1 „	„	„	October	April	21
Aryan	1½ „	1 „	2 „	2½ „	18	12 Maunds	January; February	April	13
Cotton	-	4 „	-	3 „	15	12 „	February; March	July; August	—
Indigo	-	15 „	-	10 „	Incessant	-	June; July	November; December	—
Tobacco	-	½ „	-	10 „	6	32 Maunds	February	July	—
Sugar	-	*Vide* Report, p. 131.							

(signed) *Hugh James,*
Deputy Collector.

Appendix (O.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the CULTIVATION of the Principal GRAINS in the Chandookah Pergunnah, taken from the Returns of the Spring, Middle, and Autumn Crops, 1255 and 1256.

GRAINS.	Spring Crop.		Autumn Crop.		Middle Crop.	
	1255.	1256.	1255.	1256.	1255.	1256.
	Begahs.	*Begahs.*	*Begahs.*	*Begahs.*	*Begahs.*	*Begahs.*
Pease	4,696	5,083	—	—	—	—
Barley	4,631	4,246	—	—	—	—
Wheat	4,200	4,250	—	—	—	—
Gram	3,000	2,460	—	—	—	—
Mustard	1,500	30	—	—	—	—
Goolmas Far	9	11	—	—	—	—
Jowaree	-	-	30,964	57,550	—	—
Rice	-	-	40,000	34,000	—	—
Bajhree	-	-	6,757	11,892	—	—
Moong	-	-	2,500	3,470	—	—
Koonjud	-	-	1,427	2,250	—	—
Mandawah	-	-	124	250	—	—
Cotton	-	-	-	-	8,475	7,239
Sugar	-	-	-	-	223	106
Indigo	-	-	-	-	19	10

(signed) *Hugh James,*
Deputy Collector.

N.B.—The object of this Table is to show what grains are most extensively cultivated, and not to compare the cultivation of the seasons 1255 and 1256.

(signed) *H. J.*

Appendix (P.)

TABLE showing the Estimated relative VALUE of the undermentioned CROPS to the Cultivator.

CROPS.	Rent of Land, Cost of Seed, Watering, and Labour per Begah.	Average Value of Produce per Begah.	Estimated Profit per Begah.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Sugar-Cane	60 – –	90 – –	30 – –
Tobacco	8 – –	25 – –	17 – –
Cotton (Bhosee)	4 – –	12 – –	8 – –
„ (Selabee)	5 – –	10 – –	5 – –
Rice	4 8 –	18 – –	13 8 –
Peas, &c.	3 8 –	10 – –	6 8 –
Wheat	4 – –	10 – –	6 – –
Jowaree	5 – –	10 – –	5 – –
Bajhree	4 – –	7 – –	3 – –

(signed) *Hugh James,*
Deputy Collector.

Appendix (Q.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CRIME ascertained to have been committed within the Chandookah Pergunnah during the Year 1845 and 1846, exhibiting the Number of Persons apprehended, the Number committed for Trial by Military Commission, and the Number convicted or released by the Magistrate.

YEARS.	MONTH.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES, AND OF PERSONS APPREHENDED FOR THEM.																						How disposed of.						REMARKS.
		Murder.		Manslaughter.		Wounding, with intent to Kill.		Robbery with Violence, or by a Person armed.		Assault.		Rape.		Cattle Stealing.		Theft.		Forgery, and Personating Government Servants.		Receiving stolen Goods, or harbouring Thieves.		Petty miscellaneous Cases.		Total Number of Cases.	Total Number of Persons.	By Military Commission.		By the Magistrate.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted, subject to Confirmation.	Convicted summarily.	Acquitted.	Released on Bail.	
1845:	January	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	8	–	–	–	3	–	–	5 escaped untried.
	February	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7	3	3	–	–	–	–	6	7	16	18	–	1	9	8	–	–	
	March	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	1	1	1	2	1	1	8	9	–	–	8	1	–	–	
	April	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	4	4	5	7	–	–	–	–	1	1	11	14	–	–	9	2	3	–	
	May	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	June	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	July	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1 escaped untried.
	August	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	1 do. do.
	September	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	October	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	5	6	5	9	–	–	–	–	1	2	12	18	–	–	1	3	12	2	
	November	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	1	2	10	11	–	–	3	6	1	–	1 sent to magistrate at Mehur.
	December	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	2	2	8	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	12	–	–	3	7	2	–	
	TOTAL 1845	7	9	–	–	1	1	4	6	3	4	1	1	26	28	28	38	1	1	1	2	13	15	85	105	1	1	39	33	21	2	7 escaped. 1 transferred.
1846:	January	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	8	5	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	15	1	–	10	4	–	–	
	February	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	8	12	–	–	–	–	1	1	11	15	–	1	3	6	5	–	
	March	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	11	8	–	2	–	1	–	
	April	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	1	3	–	–	
	May	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	9	–	3	3	–	3	–	
	June	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	9	–	–	1	6	2	–	
	July	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	12	–	–	9	1	2	–	
	August	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	2	1	–	–	
	September	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	2	6	7	1	1	1	1	–	–	14	15	1	–	8	4	1	1	
	October	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	4	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	
	November	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	
	December	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	4	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	9	1	–	3	2	3	–	
	TOTAL 1846	6	9	1	1	–	–	3	7	5	5	–	–	21	31	40	54	1	1	1	1	2	2	80	111	11	4	42	36	17	1	

(signed) *Hugh James,*
Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

Appendix (R.)

RETURNS of Civil Suits decided by the Deputy Collector of Larkanah during the Years 1845 and 1846, exhibiting the Mode and Nature of Decision, and the Amount of Property under Litigation.

Year.	MONTH.	Number of Suits.	Nature of Decision.			By what Court.		Amount of Property under Dispute.		
			For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	On Shares.	Deputy Collector.	Arbitration.	Cash, Company's Rupees.	Land, Beegahs.	Miscellaneous Property.
								Rs. a. p.		
1845	January	16	5	10	1	15	1	165 – –	4,954	—
	February	8	3	3	2	8	–	216 – –	129	1 house.
	March	3	2	1	–	3	–	220 – –	1,000	1 house.
	April	3	–	2	1	2	1	34 – –	10	—
	May	1	–	1	–	1	–	– – –	40	—
	June	10	5	3	2	10	–	71 – –	954	—
	July	3	2	–	1	3	–	250 – –	23	—
	August	3	2	1	–	2	1	1,250 – –	90	—
	September	1	1	–	–	1	–	1 – –	—	—
	October	1	–	1	–	1	–	– – –	10	—
	November	1	1	–	–	1	–	207 – –	—	—
	December	3	2	1	–	3	–	140 13 –	—	—
	TOTAL - - 1845	53	23	23	7	50	3	2,554 13 –	7,210	2 houses.
1846	January	3	1	2	–	3	–	50 – –	32	—
	February	1	1	–	–	1	–	– – –	–	1 house.
	March	2	–	2	–	2	–	– – –	500	1 house.
	April	2	1	1	–	2	–	– – –	268	—
	May	3	–	2	1	2	1	57 – –	300	14 houses.
	June	9	2	3	4	9	–	248 – –	3,031	—
	July	5	–	4	1	5	–	36 5 3	3,094	—
	August	3	1	2	–	3	–	64 8 –	–	—
	September	3	2	1	–	3	–	8 – –	150	—
	October	1	–	1	–	1	–	– – –	236	—
	November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	December	9	4	2	3	9	–	270 – –	122	10 houses.
	TOTAL - - 1846	41	12	20	9	40	1	733 13 3	7,733	26 houses.

(signed) *Hugh James,*
Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

Appendix (S.)

RETURN exhibiting the Number of Deaths from Cholera in the Pergunnah of Chandookah during the Year 1846.

DISTRICT.	Hindoos.		Mussulmans.		Total.		Grand Total.	GENERAL NATURE OF DISTRICT.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Myl Lahory	25	22	88	39	113	61	174	The town of Larkanah is included in this district, most of the villages are on the banks of the canals, and there is much low land and swamp.
Bucapoor	11	6	80	46	91	52	143	A great deal of low land with rice cultivation.
Nya Deerah	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	High land; no swamp.
Lal Darrya	4	6	20	13	24	19	43	Villages on the Narah, and low land between that and the Indus.
Anderoon Ghar	5	1	20	25	25	26	51	Low, between the Narah and Indus.
Anderoonee Beerah	–	–	10	5	10	5	15	Open country to north of the Ghar.
Khyrah Goochul	3	–	9	6	12	6	18	Open country to north; high land.
Ruttah Deerah	3	–	–	1	3	1	4	As above; these cases were people taken ill when absent from their houses.
Kumbur	27	10	94	45	121	55	176	Low land; much rice cultivation.
Chujrah	–	1	9	2	9	2	12	On the Ghar.
Myl Morady	32	18	118	80	150	98	248	Much low and swampy land.
Myl Weegun	15	3	95	19	110	22	132	Ditto – – ditto.
Warah	–	1	3	–	3	1	4	Mostly desert.
Maksoodah	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bordering on the desert; high and open land.
Shahpoor	3	–	17	7	20	7	27	High land, north of the Ghar.
Nalah Datah	3	1	11	4	14	5	19	Ditto – – – – ditto.
TOTAL - - -	131	69	574	292	705	361	1,066	

(signed) *Hugh James,*
Deputy Collector.

Appendix (T.)

TABLE exhibiting the Number of Villages and Shops, of Ploughs, and Artificers and Trades in the Chandookah Pergunnah for the Year 1846.

TUPPAH or DIVISION.	Number of Villages.	Shops.				Number of Ploughs.	Artificers and Trades.							
		Shroffs.	Bunniahs.	Liquor.	Other kinds.		Carpenters.	Blacksmiths.	Coblers.	Weavers.	Tanners.	Bricklayers.	Brickmakers.	Other kinds.
Bucapoor	34	14	290	2	2	571	15	13	35	113	1	7	15	224
Myl Lahory	18	–	60	–	3	296	6	1	6	27	–	–	–	13
Nya Derah	30	–	25	–	50	1,052	12	4	11	48	9	–	2	45
Khyra Guchal	36	–	113	1	6	448	11	4	13	76	–	–	–	42
Anderoon Ghar	11	–	35	–	22	399	4	2	3	13	–	–	–	10
Nalah Datah	11	–	36	–	46	100	6	2	2	39	–	–	–	30
Maksoodah	9	–	16	–	23	143	4	1	3	16	1	–	–	16
Myl Morady	35	–	251	1	4	831	27	6	27	134	–	–	–	131
Esan	16	–	34	1	4	269	7	1	4	29	–	–	–	22
Warah	15	–	38	1	2	216	6	2	9	26	–	–	–	24
Kumbur	11	3	163	1	9	442	7	4	8	66	–	–	–	45
Ruttah Derah	31	–	19	1	52	464	7	2	7	45	–	–	–	49
Shahpoor	34	–	26	1	14	143	3	1	5	22	–	–	–	14
Chujrah	14	–	77	–	3	356	7	4	8	20	–	–	–	24
Wugun	10	1	48	1	46	435	7	2	10	36	–	–	–	34
Lal Dariya	38	–	67	1	96	860	12	2	18	40	–	–	–	92
Futtihpoor	24	–	51	–	14	582	13	3	18	12	–	–	–	53
Anderoonee Beerah	14	–	29	–	7	126	6	1	3	19	–	–	–	13
TOTAL	392	18	1,378	11	403	7,733	160	55	190	781	11	7	17	881

(signed) *Hugh James*,
Deputy Collector.

(True copies.)
A. Malet,
Chief Secretary.

(True copies.)
(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary Scinde Government.

VI.

VI. Memorandums on Pearl Banks, &c.

(BBB.)—MEMORANDUMS on Pearl Banks and Fishery, Sea Fishery, and Salt Deposits.

Pearl Banks and Fishery.

IN the salt water inlets along the entire sea-coast of Scinde a thin-shelled variety of the oyster exists, producing a seed pearl; it is most frequently found on mud banks, left dry at low tide. The pearl is of very little value, compared with that produced by the Ceylon and Persian Gulf fisheries, the price of the latter ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 rupees, whilst the former seldom realises more than 15 rupees a tola. From the supposition that it possesses invigorating powers, it is used here chiefly as a medicine. The larger grains are occasionally made use of as personal ornaments; the smaller ones, to intermix with the valuable Bahrein pearls, in which manner they are kept in bags by the Bombay merchants, as a means of preserving their lustre.

About the latter end of the year 1336 the Ameers first became aware of the existence of this description of pearl oyster on their coast, by a money tender having been made for the exclusive privilege of fishing them. The banks called Kenjur, at the entrance to Garra Creek, were consequently let out for one year, for 650 Kushanee rupees. The farmer must have profited well, as in the year following they were let for 1,200 rupees annually, for a consecutive period of two years. Subsequently to operations being commenced, a higher offer was received by the Ameers, who, with that want of faith which characterised them when a prospect of gain presented itself, gave orders for the immediate ejectment of the original holder of the farm. Similar circumstances operating against the secon d occupant; he also was ejected, and this process continued until the sum tendered amounted to 19,000 rupees per annum. The party to whom the farm devolved

devolved at this large rent soon discovered that he had entirely over-estimated its value, and by ceaseless importunity got released from his contract. The Ameers then ordered the fishery to be conducted on their own account, until, finding it unprofitable, it was discontinued. The amount thus realised is not known, but it may appear in the Hyderabad dufturs.

At the close of 1839 the Kurrachee harbour, in the creeks adjoining which the pearl oyster is found, was again let for two years, for 1,100 rupees. Six months thereafter other speculators offered 21,000 rupees; it was finally let for 35,000 rupees, the contractors relieving the former occupants, and taking possession of the pearls that had been collected by them. These parties, however, failed, but were made to pay 20,000 rupees. The Ameers, as at Kenjur, took the management of the fishery, which in three months, it is said, realised between 7,000 and 8,000 rupees, a doubtful circumstance, as it was after a short trial altogether relinquished by them.

When the country became a British possession, the Kenjur fishery was let by the collector of land revenue for 2,500 Kashanee rupees for one year, commencing 1st August 1843, but the contract was not fulfilled. The following year the highest offer made was 2,400 rupees; but the fishermen objected to work, alleging that, as their gains were regulated by the amount of produce, which was insignificant, they could not earn enough for their support. The contractors appealed to the Governor, who deciding against them, their contract ceased. The harbour fishery was let out at the same time for 3,700 rupees per annum, but, owing to a misunderstanding of the terms of the contract, it was resumed and fished by the collector on account of Government. In one month the sum of 2,278 rupees was realised, exclusive of expenses. The fishermen, however, declined to continue the fishery, alleging that they could find no more oysters. It was thought at the time that they had been bribed by the former contractors to make this statement, but experience has since tended to show that it was not altogether incorrect.

In the month of May 1845 I was placed in charge of this source of revenue; and having personally examined the situation of the banks, I found the entire line of coast from Kutch to Kurrachee giving evidence of the existence of the oyster. It appearing to me that several spots might be fished with advantage, I engaged boats and 40 divers; but after a month's labour, at what appeared to be the most productive banks, the expenses incurred exceeded the value of the pearls produced.

The harbour of Kurrachee has been twice since that time let out for 800 and 1,300 rupees. The contractors, however, in each case, after several examinations, found it advisable to suspend operations, under the conviction that the oysters were too few and too scattered to pay the expense of collecting them.

In this conclusion I am disposed to concur, and to express my belief that the power vested, during the time of the Ameers, in the hands of the farmer of pressing the labour of Mohannees and others, and obliging them to work at a nominal rate of wages, constituted the chief value of the pearl fishery.

When forced labour was abolished by Sir Charles Napier, and men were allowed to take service wherever their interests prompted them, this source of revenue at once fell; and although several times attempted to be propped up, by farming it to parties fully qualified to take advantage of all circumstances likely to bring the farm to account, it has failed to repay even the necessary outlay.

This description of oyster is not peculiar to Scinde; it is found in Kutch, Kattiawar, and the western coast of India, where the shell is used by the Portuguese as a substitute for glass, to admit light.

Sea Fishery.

The sea fishermen of Scinde are a Mussulman tribe, called Mohannees; they are chiefly resident in Kurrachee, and are divided into four classes, viz., Kurracha, Lara, Bundree, and Wungara.

Like all such castes on the coasts of India, they are not exclusively engaged in fishing. The coasting vessels are manned by them, and the Wangara class employ themselves in cutting down and disposing of the salt water jungle, the bark of which is used in tanning, the wood in building, and the leaves as food for camels and bullocks.

During the time of the Ameers, and up to January 1846, the fishery was farmed out. The cesses, complicated and heavy, were rendered more so by its being left to the pleasure of the farmer to exact payment in money or in kind.

Annexed is a copy of the contracts that obtained.

Besides those on fish, there were other cesses comprised in the contract alike affecting the fishermen. These were head-money on Lascars leaving the port, taxes on charcoal, on bark, and on wood, &c. &c.

The contract sold annually for between 4,000 and 7,000 rupees. It has gradually been done away with, the extra cesses having been first discontinued, and, at the close of 1845, the entire system abolished. Since then fishing vessels have been classed, and licensed, on payment of a fee proportionate to their size.

Up to the period just mentioned, the fishermen were all more or less involved in pecuniary embarrassment, and entirely in the hands of Banian creditors, by whom not only their boats and nets, but even the necessaries of life, were supplied to them, in consideration of the product of their labours being relinquished to them, the share of the contractor being first deducted. The great demand for fish during the presence of our force here in 1846, and the liberal prices given, together with the employment by Government of the fishermen as boatmen, &c., enabled this useful class of people to extricate themselves from their difficulties.

The exports tend to show the fishing to be in an improving condition; a depreciation in the value of skark-fins and fish-maws within the last two years has had a discouraging effect, but, notwithstanding the fishermen are amongst the most thriving classes of the community.

Number of Boats employed, 164:

Kurrachee:

1st class	- - - - - -	15
2d „	- - - - - -	20
3d „	- - - - - -	40
4th „	- - - - - -	30
		——105

Coast:

1st class	- - - - - -	16
2d „	- - - - - - -	3
3d „	- - - - - - -	26
4th „	- - - - - - -	14
		——59

Export of Shark-fins, Fish-maws and Salt Fish:

1844	- - - - -	Rupees, 12,068
1845	- - - - -	„ 38,301
1846	- - - - -	„ 42,626

(signed) *J. Macleod,*
Collector of Customs.

MEMORANDUM of Duties on Fish as levied at Kurrachee.

1st. ON fish of all descriptions caught inside of Manora Point, duty at the rate of one-sixth of the whole caught is paid to the contractors.

2d. Fish caught outside Manora Point, with a hook, and under 60 in number, one-fourth of the total caught is paid to the contractor.

3d. If the number of fish caught exceed 60, one-eight of the total caught is paid to the contractor.

4th. On every boat load of fish, exceeding 60, caught out of Manora Point, five are selected under the head of "Amlana," and paid to the contractor.

5th. Fish caught in a net outside of Manora Point, and under 60 in number, duty at the rate of one-fourth is paid to the contractor.

6th. On fish-maws extracted from fish caught at Sonanee, Seerkabarry, and Zuyah, which are all of a large and uniform size, duty at the rate of one-sixth of the whole extracted is paid to the contractor.

7th. On shark-fins of the value of 100 rupees, an additional value of *Rs.* 31. 4. is placed at the time of levying duty, and a duty of 5 pice is then paid to the contractor

contractor, on the total sum of *Rs.* 131. 4., which amounts to about *Rs.* 10. 4. 3. per cent.

8th. Ramoos fish, caught outside Manora, if under 60 in number, pay at the rate of one-fourth of the number caught; if above 60, the whole of the fish caught are divided into 10 portions, and one and a quarter of which is paid as duty.

9th. On a boat load of fish, caught near Keemaree, duty at the rate of one-sixth of the number caught is charged.

10th. On fish of all descriptions exported from Kurrachee to Bombay, and Muscat, Gwadel, by sea, if of the value of 100 rupees, an additional 25 rupees is added, and on the sum total of 125 rupees duty, at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ pice per rupee is levied, equal to *Rs.* 12. 11. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

11th. On fish of all descriptions exported to Darojah, Shahbunder and Sonmeanee of the value of 100 rupees, an additional value of 25 rupees having been placed, duty at the rate of 7 pice per rupee is levied, equal to *Rs.* 13. 10. 9. per cent.

12th. On fish conveyed to any town or village inland, the additional 25 rupees having been paid, duty at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ pice per rupee is levied, equal to *Rs.* 14. 10. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

13th. On fish-maws, conveyed inland to any village or town, duty at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ pice per rupee's worth is levied. The contractor instead of taking his duty in kind, usually receives it in money from the fishermen, who dispose of their fish themselves. The rates at which payment for the different kinds of fish is to be made to the contractor is in some instances fixed by Government regulations thus:

On the fish caught in nets, the value of the Government share is received from the fishermen at the rate of 22 rupees per hundred.

Ditto - ditto - with hook and line - ditto ditto.

Ditto - ditto - at the rate of 16 rupees per hundred.

On all other kinds of fish the value is recovered at the market rate.

(signed) *H. W. Preedy,*
Captain, Collector and Magistrate,
Kurrachee.

1st. A TAX of 27 per cent. on tanners' bark, cut by themselves.
Ditto 50 per cent. ditto purchased in town.

2d. *Rs.* 1. 3. levied on every boat-load of jungle wood for burning.

3d. A tax of 6 per cent. on jungle wood for building.

4th. - Ditto - on one basket load from every boat containing charcoal.

5th. - Ditto - on every Kurrachee boat quitting the harbour on a trip to Bombay or Muscat.

Tindal - - - - - -	*Rs.*	1	8
Seerang - - - - - -		1	–
Cook - - - - - -		1	–
Each Kullanee - - - -		–	12

6th. A tax on boats sailing to Sonmeeanee, for each person on board, *Rs.* 1. 3.

7th. Ditto on every doonda which goes as far as Kaemaree for cargo, 2 annas.

8th. Ditto on export of fish by the land route, 20 per cent.

9th. Ditto on fish taken to the camp for sale, 9 per cent.

10th. Ditto on twigs used in the walls of houses, 5 per cent.

(signed) *J. Macleod,*
Collector of Customs.

(True copies.)
(signed) *J. Macleod,*
Collector of Customs.

(True copies.)
(signed) *E. J. Brown,*
Secretary to the Government of Scinde.

Memorandum on the Salt Deposit.

The existence of extensive salt beds in the neighbourhood of Ullah Bund was brought under the notice of the Scinde Government by Captain Baker, late superintendent of canals and forests in 1844, soon after which specimens of the deposit were sent here by the collector of Hyderabad, which were forwarded to Bombay, but owing to the opposition of the salt merchants there, whose interests might be affected were Scinde salt to get in the market, the subject was for a time dropped. A partial examination was made by the customs department, in November 1845, of the country from Allah Bund to the Sir mouth of the river, and an attempt was made to ascertain the commercial value of the deposit. It was found that no sea-going vessel can go higher up the Koree branch of the Indus than Cotasir, which is the port of Luckput; communication is carried on between these places by boats of light draft. The expenses attendant on procuring a cargo were found more considerable than was anticipated; camels, water and forage had to be sent from Luckput to some distance inland from Kotree, where the article was shipped in boats and sent to Cota Sir; there it was transhipped into a Malabar vessel. The Cutch authorities made a heavy claim for anchorage, which had to be met, and the proceeds realised at Mangalore were not sufficient to induce another speculation.

A letter was addressed by me* to the collector of Malabar, explanatory of all circumstances connected with the shipment, and requesting information as to the value of the article there, and whether it was likely to meet with a permanent demand. To this no answer was returned. The cargo was, however, admitted to entry, and I have never been able to obtain any satisfactory information as to the price paid for it; the party induced to speculate stating, in general terms, that it did not pay.

* In December 1845.

In August last a letter was received from the present collector of Malabar, Mr. Blane, stating that a failure had taken place in the annual supply at Malabar, owing to gales of wind, and that the deficit, amounting to 15,000 tons, had to be provided for, and inquiring if the article could be supplied from Scinde. As the merchants of Malabar had taken advantage of the circumstance to raise the rates, tenders were called for, and but one was received, which was 6 rupees the garee beyond the rate offered by the Malabar merchants.

Not having sufficient data as to the probable expense of shipping from thence, the requisite information was not supplied by this department.

Salt of an equally good quality is known to exist in the Goongra, the next branch of the Indus westward of the Koree, where a vessel can be laden at a comparatively small expense. A specimen of the article was forwarded to Bombay for an opinion, which is decidedly favourable, and at once sets at rest the query as to the salt being fit for human consumption.

"It is just the same as the salt obtained by evaporating sea water, the salt that is called bay salt. It is not so pure as rock salt, because it contains a little sulphate of soda, very little, and of no consequence, and also some muriate of magnesia, which latter renders it a little bitter; but it can readily be removed by washing the salt in fresh water. But, as it is, I have no doubt it would find a ready market, for it is very much cleaner than what is made in the Government salt-pans about Bombay."—(signed) *A. H. Leith.*

In the early part of 1847 Lieutenant Burke, of the Engineers, travelled overland from Scinde to Cutch; and becoming aware, for the first time, of the existence of this extensive deposit, addressed a letter to the head of his department, Major Peat, the superintending engineer. He estimated the quantity at (1,500) fifteen hundred millions of tons; and though, from his own showing, very imperfectly acquainted with the extent of the beds, yet I do not think his estimate over-rated, but he has certainly very considerably under-rated the expense of shipping the article at Kota Sir.

The salt used in Kurrachee is brought from the direction of Sonmeanee, where it is found in deposit in beds of small size. It is found in the Mulleer river, and is met with along the entire coast in greater or less quantity. In the interior of the country it is produced by parties who gain their living by its manufacture, which is as follows:—Patches of salt earth are found scattered

over

over the entire face of the country. This salt soil is saturated with water, and the drainage is exposed in shallow vessels to the rays of the sun.

The price of common salt in the Kurrachee bazaar is, for a camel load of from five to six maunds, 10 annas; by retail, 4 lbs. for a pice.

(signed) *J. Macleod*,
Collector of Customs.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Captain *W. E. Baker*, Bengal Engineers, Superintendent of Canals, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of *Scinde*, dated 18 July 1844.

4. I TAKE this opportunity of bringing to the notice of Government that there are pools and valleys connected with the lower part of the Pooram abounding in pure salt. Many of the pools near the Alla Bund contain superficial deposits of this substance; but Mr. Hodges, Assistant Surveyor, who surveyed from Raoma to Wunga Bazaar, met with large beds of salt of a considerable extent, and five or six feet deep. Should Government consider the subject worthy of attention as a source of revenue, it would appear, from Mr. Hodges' description, that the salt may be obtained in almost any quantity, and of the purest kind. I have brought away specimens of the salt, which, on my return to Kurrachee, I shall have much pleasure in submitting for his Excellency's inspection.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Macleod*,
Collector of Customs.

(True copies.)

(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to the Government of Scinde.

(True copies.)

(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

VII.

(C.)—MEMORANDA relating to Public Gardens.

VII. Public Gardens.

AT Kurrachee there are three gardens under Major Blenkins' superintendence:

	Acres.	Wells.	Bullocks.	Drivers.	
The largest contains -	43	15	36	18	1 Serjeant, 80 labourers, and 4 gardeners, in the three Gardens.
Next in size - -	18	4	20	10	
Smallest - - -	11	2	12	6	
Plough Bullocks -	- -	- -	8	—	
TOTAL - -	72	21*	76	34	

* *Remarks.*—Eight of these wells have double môths. I give preference to the plan of raising water by the môths over that of the Persian wheel. The expense of making up the apparatus complete for the former is half that required for the latter. The Persian wheel is always

always getting out of order, and continual expense and labour in repairing it. Two Persian wheels, with a couple of bullocks, bring up 44 gallons per minute; working eight hours daily gives 21,120 gallons per day. This is enough water for four acres of ground in the hot weather, and six in the cold, or when the crops are high enough to give shade to the ground. One môth, with two bullocks, brings up 58 gallons every minute; working eight hours daily gives 27,840 gallons; giving a difference of 6,720 gallons in favour of the môth. The impetus thereby given to the water is also in its favour, but one-eighth might be deducted from these calculations for irregular labour. This is enough to water 5¼ acres in the hot weather, and about 7 in the cold, or when the crops are high. The Persian wheel has its advantages in a small garden where space is an object; and the bullocks going round without requiring the whole attention of the attendant, he can attend to watering the beds.

	Rs.
Cost of 80 Labourers, at 6 rupees monthly each - - -	480
„ 4 Gardeners, at 12 „ „ - - -	48
„ 38 pair of Bullocks and Drivers, at 15 rupees per month	570
Serjeant Lack's pay - - - - - - - -	50
Contingent expenses - - - - - - - -	100
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	1,248

Average Sale of Produce Monthly, *Rs.* 1,689. 8. 5.

	Rs.
October 1845, purchased from Capt. Preedy, ground for garden	50
April - 1846 - ditto - Capt. Young's garden - -	1,692
May - 1847 - ditto - Capt. Preedy's ditto - -	650
October 1847 - ditto - Bhugwandass ditto - -	1,700
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	4,092

At Hyderabad there is one Government garden, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Gordon, Commissariat Officer at that station, and contains about 20 acres.

I am informed Lieutenant Gordon is now paying great attention to this garden, but hitherto it has been much neglected, and I have no certain accounts regarding it. The ground is most excellent, being a fine black alluvial soil, and with the fertilising water of the Indus, gives it great advantages over other soils. Anything, with care, would grow there, I should say.

At Sukkur there are two Government gardens, which are nominally under Lieutenant Lancaster, Commissariat Department; but since that officer's removal to Shikarpore, not much attention has been paid to either of them. I should say one contained four acres, the other six.

One of these gardens I purchased for 585 rupees, about a year and a half ago, out of the Kurrachee garden funds. It is in very good order, soil most excellent; but the Indus, the year before last, encroached so much on the right bank at that particular spot, that it stands a good chance of being taken away bodily. The other garden is only in its infancy, and I believe no attention is now paid to it. I have no certain accounts regarding them.

The average monthly issue of vegetables, &c., from the gardens at Kurrachee, and the amount realised therefrom, for the year ending 31st May 1847, has been—

	lbs.	
Vegetables - - - - - - - - -	52,134	*Rs.* 1,689. 8. 5. This is the average for the produce of 40 acres of ground.
Lucerne and green forage - - - - - -	34,953	
Kurhee - - - - - - - - - -	6,588	
Leeches, Earthen Pots of sizes, Plantain Leaves, and Rabbits for Hospitals, not charged to Government - - - - -		

STATEMENT

STATEMENT showing the Profits realised from the Government Gardens at Kurrachee from 1st June 1844 to 31st October 1847.

		Rs.	a.	p.
To Amount of Cash paid into the Commissariat Treasury, and credited in my Cash Account at different periods to Government - -		14,000	–	–
„ paid for a Garden purchased from Captain Young - - -		1,692	–	–
„ paid for a Piece of Ground to Captain Preedy - - -		50	–	–
„ paid back to Government, being the Garden allowance from June to November 1844 - - - - - - -		360	–	–
„ of Vegetables issued to the Troops from June to November 1844		1,732	7	–
„ of Lucerne issued to the Horses of the Foot Batteries of Artillery, from June to December 1844 - - - - -		201	6	9
„ paid for the Government Garden at Sukkur - - - -		585	5	3
„ paid for a Garden purchased from Captain Preedy - - -		650	–	–
„ paid for a Garden purchased from Bugwandass - - -		1,700	–	–
To Balance of Cash in hand on the 31st October 1847 - - - -		1,604	11	4
Company's Rupees, Twenty-two Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy-five, Annas Fourteen, and Pies Four - - -	Rs.	22,575	14	4

(signed) *W. Blenkins*, Major,
Assistant Commissary General and Superintendent of Government Garden.

Camp Kurrachee, Commissariat Office,
23 November 1847.

No. 674 of 1847.

To Major *Blenkins*, C. B., Assistant Commissary General, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your demi-official of the 30th ultimo, enclosing a copy of one from Captain Brown, requesting to know in what way the Government garden at this station is conducted, and by whom superintended, &c. &c., also any detailed information regarding it. In reply, I beg to forward a statement of the expenses and savings of the garden since I received charge, viz., from April 1847 to 31st August idem. The garden is superintended by me. The interior of the garden is principally filled with mango, pomegranate, and other fruit trees; and as I found that vegetables did not thrive well in many spots of the enclosed garden, on account of the soil being saltish, I was obliged to apply for a large tract of land out of it from the collector, from which, by planting sugar-cane and jowaree, I have this year derived a pretty good income, considering what it had been in former years, and under other superintendence.

The improvement of the garden, it may be observed, is now in its infancy, but the little that has been done to it since I took charge speaks of itself. From its produce I now supply the Indus flotilla with vegetables daily, also to officers, with lucerne, grass and vegetables; and I have not the least hesitation in declaring, that the next year's produce will show a great advantage to Government. The short time I have been here I have found the garden to be a profitable one, if well superintended and taken care of. The fruit season is now approaching, and there has now been sown a considerable quantity of potatoes, besides other English seeds, the produce of which, I have not the least doubt, will not only cover all expenses, but show a great saving to Government.

The garden and outside ground are watered by six wheels, which are worked on the banks of the river, through the means of canals and camels belonging to the garden. These animals get their food from the produce of the garden, and are hardly any expense in their feed.

A plan of the garden, showing its extent, &c., will be furnished hereafter, so soon as I can engage the services of a surveyor for a day or two.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Gordon*, Lieut.,
Superintendent of Government Garden.

Hyderabad, Commissariat Office,
25 November 1847.

Dr. CASH ACCOUNT CURRENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Government Garden at Hyderabad, from 1st March to the 31st August 1847. *Cr.*

Date.		Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. p. a.	Date.		Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1847:				1847:			
March 31 -	Amount of an Allowance sanctioned by Government - - - - - - -	60 – –		March 31 -	Paid the Mallies for March 1847:		
	Recovered on account of Lucerne and Vegetables supplied to the Flotilla and Officers, &c., as per Statement forwarded with April's Cash Accounts, No. 7 - - - -	93 10 5			1 Mallie - - - - - -	15 – –	
			153 10 5		1 ditto - - - - - -	12 – –	
					3 ditto, at 10 rupees each - -	30 – –	
					1 Boy - - - - - - -	1 – –	
					Sugar-cane Slips - - - -	10 – –	
					1 Bricklayer for two days repairing the vine pillars - - - - -	1 – –	
					13 pounds large Nails, ditto - -	3 4 –	
					1,200 small Nails or Tacks ditto - -	4 4 –	
					1 lb. Twine - - - - - -	– 4 –	
					1 bottle Oil for Water-wheels - -	– 2 9	
							76 14 9
April 30 - -	Amount of an Allowance sanctioned by Government - - - - - - -	60 – –		April 30 -	Paid the Mallies for April:		
	Recovered on account of Lucerne and Vegetables supplied to the Flotilla, &c., as per Statement forwarded with May's Cash Accounts, No. 48 - - - - - - -	75 2 11			1 Mallie - - - - - -	12 – –	
			135 2 11		1 ditto - - - - - -	10 – –	
					1 Boy - - - - - - -	1 – –	
					10 lbs. Nails or Tacks for the vine - -	2 8 –	
					Pots for Water-wheels - - - -	– 6 6	
							25 14 6
May 31 - -	Amount of an Allowance sanctioned by Government - - - - - - -	60 – –		May 31 -	Paid the Mallies for May:		
	Recovered on account of Lucerne and Vegetables supplied to the Flotilla, &c., as per Statement forwarded with June's Cash Accounts, No. 20 - - - - -	90 7 11			1 Mallie - - - - - -	12 – –	
			150 7 11		2 ditto, 10 rupees each - -	20 – –	
					1 Boy - - - - - - -	1 – –	
					Seeds - - - - - - -	1 8 –	
					3 Bottles Oil for Camels - - - -	– 8 –	
					Pots, earthen, for Water-wheels - -	5 – –	
							40 – –

June 30	-	Amount of an Allowance sanctioned by Government - - - - - - -	60	-	-		June 30	-	Paid the Mallies for June:			
		Recovered on account of Lucerne and Vegetables supplied to the Flotilla, &c., as per Statement forwarded with July's Cash Accounts, No. 36 - - - - - -	51	11	3				1 Mallie - - - - - - -	12	-	-
									2 ditto, 10 rupees each - - -	20	-	-
									1 Boy - - - - - - - -	1	-	-
									Purchased 1 maund Ginger, Green -	10	-	-
									308lbs. Jowaree for the fields - - -	8	1	-
						111	11	3			51	1	-
July 31	-	Amount of an Allowance sanctioned by Government - - - - - - -	60	-	-		July 31	-	Paid the Mallies for July:			
		Recovered on account of Lucerne and Vegetables supplied to the Flotilla, &c., as per Statement forwarded with August's Cash Accounts, No. 45 - - - - -	105	7	11				1 Mallie - - - - - - -	12	-	-
									2 ditto, 10 rupees each - - -	20	-	-
									1 Boy - - - - - - - -	1	-	-
									700 Pot, ear then, for Wheels - - -	5	-	-
						165	7	11			39	-	-
August 31	-	Amount of an Allowance sanctioned by Government - - - - - - -	60	-	-		August 31	-	Paid the Mallies for August:			
		Recovered on account of Lucerne and Vegetables supplied to the Flotilla, &c., as per Statement forwarded with September's Cash Accounts, No. 62 - - - - -	171	15	5				1 Mallie - - - - - - -	12	-	-
									2 ditto, 10 rupees each - - -	20	-	-
									1 Boy - - - - - - - -	2	-	-
									4½ Maunds Jowaree Seeds for the field -	4	8	-
									4 lbs. Nail, Europe - - - -	-	12	-
									500 Pots for Wells - - - - -	5	-	-
						231	15	5			44	4	-
											277	2	3
									Balance in favour of the Government Garnen - - - -		671	5	7
		Total - - - *Rs.*				948	7	10	Total - - - *Rs.*		948	7	10

Hyderabad Government Garden,
1 September 1847.

(Errors excepted.)

(signed) *William F. Gordon*, Lieutenant,
Sub-Assistant Commissary-General.

Dr. CASH ACCOUNT CURRENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Government Garden at *Kurrachee*, from 1st September 1843 to 30th June 1847. *Cr.*

Date.		Amount.	Date.		Amount.
		Rs. a. p.	1843:		*Rs. a. p.*
September 3 -	To Government Allowance received from Garden -	100 – –	September 30 -	By Amount of Mallees and Labourers' Wages, and sundry articles, as per detailed Statement forwarded to Commissary-general - - - - - -	39 6 –
– Seeds sold to Natives - - - - - - -		3 – –	– Balance on the 30th September 1843 - - -		105 9 –
– 31 -	– Vegetables - - - - - - - - -	41 15 –			
	TOTAL - -	144 15 –		TOTAL - -	144 15 –
October 1 -	To opposite Balance - - - - - - -	105 9 –	October 31 -	By Amount expended on account of Labourers' Wages, and sundry articles purchased during the month -	83 9 6
– 31 -	– Amount of Seeds and Vegetables sold - - -	15 5 6	– Balance on the 31st October 1843 - - - -		37 5 –
	TOTAL - -	120 14 6		TOTAL - -	120 14 6
November 1 -	To Balance on hand - - - - - - -	37 5 –	November 30 -	By Amount expended on account of Labourers' Wages, and sundry articles purchased during the month -	49 – 9
– Amount of Vegetables and Seeds, &c. sold - -		65 14 8	– Balance on the 30th November 1843 - - -		54 2 11
	TOTAL - -	103 3 8		TOTAL - -	103 3 8
December 1 -	To Balance on hand - - - - - - -	54 2 11	December 31 -	By Amount expended on account of Labourers' Wages, and sundry articles purchased during the month -	138 1 –
– 31 -	– Government Allowance - - - - - -	100 – –	– Balance on the 31st December 1843 - - -		43 6 10
– Amount of Vegetables, &c. Seeds sold - - -		27 4 11			
	TOTAL - -	181 7 10		TOTAL - -	181 7 10
1844:			1844:		
January 1 -	To Balance on hand - - - - - - -	43 6 10	January 31 -	By Amount expended on account of Labourers' Wages, and sundry articles purchased during the month -	37 3 6
– Amount of Vegetables sold - - - - -		5 15 6	– Balance on the 31st January 1844 - - - -		12 2 10
	TOTAL - -	49 6 4		TOTAL - -	49 6 4

February 1	To Balance on hand	12	2	10	February 28	By Amount expended on account of Labourers' Wages, and sundry articles purchased during the month	59	11	–
– 28	– Amount of Vegetables sold	61	2	10		– Balance on the 28th February 1844	13	10	8
	TOTAL	73	5	8		TOTAL	73	5	8
March 1	To Balance on hand	13	10	8	March 31	By Amount expended on account of Labourers' Wages, &c., and sundry articles purchased during the month	59	9	6
– 31	– Amount of Vegetables sold	62	6	7		– Balance on the 31st March 1844	16	7	9
	TOTAL	76	1	3		TOTAL	76	1	3
April 1	To Balance on hand	16	7	9	April 30	By Amount expended on account of Labourers' Wages, &c., and sundry articles purchased during the month	39	4	–
– 30	– Amount of Vegetables and Seeds sold	38	2	7		– Balance on the 30th April 1844	15	6	4
	TOTAL	54	10	4		TOTAL	54	10	4
May 1	To Balance on hand	15	6	4	May 31	By Amount expended on account of Labourers' Wages, &c., and sundry articles purchased during the month	24	–	–
– 30	– Amount of Vegetables and Grass sold	26	9	11		– Balance on the 31st May 1844	18	–	3
	TOTAL	42	–	3		TOTAL	42	–	3
June 1	To Balance on hand	18	–	3	June 30	By Amount expended on account of Labourers' Wages, &c., and sundry articles purchased during the month	55	1	6
	– Amount of sanctioned Allowance for Government Garden for June	60	–	–					
– 30	– Amount of Vegetables sold	4	–	–		– Balance on the 30th June 1844	26	14	9
	Issued gratis to the Troops during the month, 1,583 lbs. Vegetables.	—							
	TOTAL	82	–	3		TOTAL	82	–	3
July 1	To Balance on hand	26	14	9	July 31	By Amount expended on account of Labourers' Wages, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to Commissary-general	15	15	6
	– Amount of sanctioned Allowance for Government Garden for July	60	–	–					
– 31	– Amount of Vegetables sold	4	6	–		– Balance on the 31st July 1844	37	5	3
	Issued gratis to the Troops during the month, 892 lbs. 8 oz. Vegetables.	—							
	TOTAL	91	4	9		TOTAL	91	4	9

(continued)

Dr. CASH ACCOUNT CURRENT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Government Garden at *Kurrachee*—continued. *Cr.*

Date.		Amount.	Date.		Amount.
		Rs. a. p.	1844:		*Rs. a. p.*
August 1 -	To Balance on hand - - - - - - - - -	37 5 3	August 31 -	By Amount expended on account of Labourers' Wages, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to Commissary-general - - - - -	48 3 6
	– Amount of sanctioned Allowance for Government Garden for August - - - - - - -	60 – –		– Balance on the 31st August 1844 - - - -	53 10 6
	– Amount of Vegetables sold - - - - - -	4 8 9			
	Issued gratis to the Troops during the month, 809½ lbs. Vegetables.	—			
	TOTAL - -	101 14 –		TOTAL - -	101 14 –
September 1 -	To Balance on hand - - - - - - - - -	53 10 6	September 30 -	By Amount expended on account of Labourers' Wages, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to Commissary-general - - - - -	78 – 6
– 30 -	– Government Allowance on account of the Garden, for September 1844 - - - - - - - - -	60 – –		– Balance on the 30th September 1844 - - -	35 10 –
– 31 -	Issued gratis to the Troops during the month, 1,277 lbs. Vegetables.	—			
	TOTAL - -	113 10 6		TOTAL - -	113 10 6
October 1 -	To Balance on hand - - - - - - - - -	53 10 –	October 31	By Amount expended on account of Labourers' Wages, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to Commissary-general - - - - -	113 7 9
– 31 -	– Government Allowance on account of the Garden for October 1844 - - - - - - - - -	60 – –		– Balance on the 31st October 1844 - - - -	—
	– Balance due on account of Garden Expenses - -	17 – –			
	Issued gratis to the Troops during the month, 5,583 lbs. Vegetables.	—			
	TOTAL - -	113 7 9		TOTAL - -	113 7 9
November 30 -	To Government Allowance on account of Garden for November 1844 - - - - - - - - -	60 – –	November 1 -	By Balance due on account of Garden Expenses - -	17 13 9
	– Amount of Vegetables sold to Officers, &c. - -	53 3 3	– 30 -	– Amount expended on account of Labourers' Wages, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to Commissary-general - - - - -	145 3 6
	– Balance due on account of Garden Expenses - -	49 14 –			
	Issued gratis to the Troops during the month, 16,805 lbs. Vegetables.	—			
	TOTAL - -	163 1 3		TOTAL - -	163 1 3

Dec. 31	-	To Amount of Vegetables sold to Officers, &c.	- -	50	2	-	December 1	By Balance due on account of Garden Expenses	- -	49	14	-
		– Amount of Vegetables issued to the Troops in November and December 1844	- - - - - -	823	15	9	– 31	– Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to Commissary-general	- - - -	71	5	6
								– Balance on the 31st December 1844	- - -	752	14	3
		TOTAL	- -	874	1	9		TOTAL	- -	874	1	9
1845:							1845:					
January 1	-	To Balance on hand	- - - - - - - -	752	14	3	January 1	By Amount of Remittance to Bombay for the purchase of Trees and Windmill	- - - - - - -	400	-	-
– 31	-	– Amount of Vegetables sold to Officers, &c.	- -	35	3	-		– Amount of Seeds and Postage of a Letter from Surat		27	13	1
		– Amount of Vegetables sold to Troops	- - -	408	12	4	– 31	– Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to Commissary-general	- - - -	294	15	–
								– Balance on the 31st January 1845	- - - -	474	1	6
		TOTAL	- -	1,196	13	7		TOTAL	- -	1,196	13	7
February 1	-	To Balance on hand	- - - - - - - -	474	1	6	February 28	By Amount refunded to the Commissariat on account of the Government Garden Allowance from June to November 1844	- - - - - - - -	360	-	-
– 28	-	– Amount of Vegetables sold to Officers, &c.	- -	25	2	6		– Amount expended on account of Wages to Servants, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to the Commissary-general	- - -	281	15	7
		– Amount of Vegetables sold to Troops	- - -	591	5	1		– Balance on the 28th February 1845	- - -	448	9	6
		TOTAL	- -	1,090	9	1		TOTAL	- -	1,090	9	1
March 1	-	To Balance on hand	- - - - - - - -	448	9	6	March 31	By Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed statement to Commissary-general	- - -	582	15	2
– 31	-	– Amount of Vegetables issued to the Troops	- -	576	11	9		– Balance on hand on the 31st March 1845	- -	502	1	10
		– Amount of Vegetables sold to Officers, &c.	- -	59	11	9						
		TOTAL	- -	1,085	1	-		TOTAL	- -	1,085	1	-

(continued)

Dr. CASH ACCOUNT CURRENT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Government Garden at *Kurrachee*—continued. *Cr.*

Date.		Amount.	Date.		Amount.
1845:		*Rs. a. p.*	1845:		*Rs. a. p.*
April 1 - -	To Balance on hand - - - - - - - - -	502 1 10	April 30 - -	By Remittance to Bombay and Surat for Seeds - -	342 - -
- 30 - -	- Amount of Vegetables issued to the Troops - -	349 10 2		- Expense of Materials, &c., in erecting Two Wells for Government Garden - - - - - - -	137 10 6
	- Amount of Vegetables and Grass issued and sold to Officers, &c. - - - - - - - - -	165 - 3		- Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to Commissary-general - - - -	509 4 -
				- Balance on the 30th April 1845 - - - -	27 13 9
	TOTAL - -	1,016 12 3		TOTAL - -	1,016 12 3
May 1 - -	To Balance on hand - - - - - - - - -	27 13 9	May 31 - -	By Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to Commissary-general - - - -	205 - -
- 31 - -	- Amount of Vegetables issued to the Troops - -	255 4 4		- Balance on hand to the 31st May 1845 - - -	233 14 5
	- Amount of Vegetables and Grass sold to Officers, &c.	155 12 4			
	TOTAL - -	438 14 5		TOTAL - -	438 14 5
June 1 - -	To Balance on hand - - - - - - - - -	233 14 5	June 30 - -	By Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to Commissary-general - - - -	270 5 -
- 30 - -	- Amount of Vegetables supplied to the Troops - -	250 2 9		- Balance on the 30th June 1845 - - - -	364 10 5
	- Amount of Vegetables and Lucern Grass sold to Officers, &c. - - - - - - - - -	150 14 3			
	TOTAL - -	634 15 5		TOTAL - -	634 15 5
July 1 - -	To Balance on hand - - - - - - - - -	364 10 5	July 31 - -	By Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to Commissary-general - - - -	214 13 9
- 31 - -	- Amount of Vegetables supplied to the Troops - -	428 2 9		- Balance on the 31st July 1845 - - - -	886 10 11
	- Amount of Vegetables and Grass sold to Officers, &c.	308 11 6			
	TOTAL - -	1,101 8 8		TOTAL - -	1,101 8 8

August 1	To Balance on hand	886	10	11	August 31	By Remittance to Bombay on account of Windmill	857	7	6
– 31	– Amount of Vegetables supplied to the Troops	496	7	4		– Expenses on account of Windmill	295	–	–
	– Amount of Vegetables and Lucern Grass sold to Officers	438	6	11		– Amount expended on account of Wages of Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to Commissary-general	313	11	9
						– Balance on the 31st August 1845	355	5	11
	Total	1,821	9	2		Total	1,821	9	2
September 1	To Balance on hand	355	5	11	September 30	By Amount paid into the Commissariat on account of Government	1,000	–	–
– 30	– Amount of Vegetables supplied to the Troops	622	10	4		– Amount paid for Oats purchased at Sukkur	35	11	3
	– Amount of Vegetables and Grass sold to Officers, &c.	336	9	9		– Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to the Commissary-general	381	10	6
	– Balance due on account of Garden Expenses	102	11	9					
	Total	1,417	5	9		Total	1,417	5	9
October 31	To Amount of Vegetables supplied to the Troops	698	10	4	October 1	By Balance due on account of Garden Expenses	102	11	9
	– Amount of Vegetables and Grass sold to Officers, &c.	401	7	–	– 31	– Amount paid into the Commissariat on account of Government	300	–	–
						– Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to Commissary-general	533	9	9
						– Balance on the 1st October 1845	163	11	10
	Total	1,100	1	4		Total	1,100	1	4
November 1	To Balance on hand	163	11	10	November 30	By Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to the Commissary-general	447	–	–
– 30	– Amount of Vegetables issued to the Troops	892	–	–		– Balance on the 30th November 1845	771	1	2
	– Amount of Vegetables and Grass sold to Officers, &c.	162	5	4					
	Total	1,218	1	2		Total	1,218	1	2

(continued)

Dr. CASH ACCOUNT CURRENT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Government Garden at *Kurrachee*—continued. *Cr.*

Date.		Amount.	Date.		Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			*Rs. a. p.*
1845:			1845:		
December 1 -	To Balance on hand - - - - - - - - -	771 1 2	December 31 -	By Amount paid into the Commissariat on account of Government - - - - - - - - -	700 - -
- 31 -	- Amount of Vegetables and Grass sold to Officers -	116 2 3			
	- Amount of Vegetables sold to the Troops - -	811 9 7		- Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to the Commissary-general - -	381 - 6
	Issued gratis since June last:				
	Foot Battery Artillery, 14,373 lbs. Lucern Grass and 1,741 lbs. Guinea Grass; Native Prisoners in the Bazar Guard, 769 lbs. Vegetables.			- Balance on the 31st December 1845 - - -	607 12 6
	TOTAL - -	1,698 13 -		TOTAL - -	1,698 13 -
1846:			1846:		
January 1 -	To Balance on hand - - - - - - - - -	617 12 6	January 31 -	By Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to Commissary-general - -	684 3 8
	- Amount of Vegetables supplied to the Troops - -	584 7 4			
	- Amount of Vegetables and Grass sold to Officers, &c.	133 11 4		- Amount of an Order on Dr. Hughes, Bombay -	184 - -
	- Amount of Green Forage supplied to the Camel Baggage Corps - - - - - - - - -	170 13 4		- Balance on the 31st January 1846 - - - -	674 8 10
	TOTAL - -	1,506 12 6		TOTAL - -	1,506 12 6
February 1 -	To Balance on hand - - - - - - - - -	674 8 10	February 28 -	By Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to the Commissary-general - -	476 9 10
- 28 -	- Amount of Green Forage suplied to Government Bullocks - - - - - - - - - -	161 1 1			
	- Amount of Vegetables supplied to the Troops - -	463 3 2		- Balance on the 28th February 1846 - - -	1,029 - 7
	- Amount of Vegetables and Grass sold to Officers, &c.	73 1 4			
	- Amount of Green Forage supplied to the Camel Baggage Corps - - - - - - - - -	133 12 -			
	TOTAL - -	1,505 10 5		TOTAL - -	1,505 10 5

March 1 - 31	To Balance on hand		1,029	– 7	March 31	By Amount expended on account of Wages, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to Commissary-general	952	9 2
	– Amount of Green Forage issued to the Camel Baggage Corps		131	6 –		– Balance on the 31st March 1846	1,196	4 10
	– Amount of Green Forage issued to the Government Bullocks		69	6 8				
	– Amount of Vegetables issued to the Troops		737	1 –				
	– Amount of Vegetables and Lucern Grass sold to Officers, &c.		125	15 9				
	– Amount of Lucern Grass supplied to the Horses of the Foot Battery		56	– –				
	TOTAL		2,148	14 –		TOTAL	2,148	14 –
April 1 - 30	To Balance on hand		1,196	4 10	April 30	By Amount of Garden purchased from Captain Young	1,692	– –
	– Amount of Green Forage supplied to Government Bullocks		117	3 4		– Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to Commissary-general	256	4 9
	– Amount of Green Forage supplied to Camels of the Baggage Corps		104	14 –		– Balance on the 30th April 1846	411	– 4
	– Amount of Vegetables issued to the Troops		647	3 2				
	– Amount of Lucern issued to the Horses of the Foot Batteries		94	– –				
	– Amount of Vegetables and Lucern sold to Officers, &c.		188	3 9				
	– Amount overpaid to two Bamboo Coolies in March 1846		11	8 –				
	TOTAL		2,359	5 1		TOTAL	2,359	5 1
May 1 - 31	To Balance on hand		411	– 4	May 31	By Balance of Garden Account remitted to Bombay	25	– –
	– Amount received for Oats sold to Lieutenant Mayor B. Battalion		155	1 2		– A European Plough, received from Bombay	25	12 6
	– Amount of Green Forage issued to the Government Bullocks		26	4 –		– Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to Commissary-general	432	6 3
	– Amount of Green Forage issued to the Camel Baggage Corps		10	13 4		– Balance on the 31st May 1846	1,133	14 4
	– Amount of Vegetables and Grass sold to Officers and others		207	10 3				
	Amount of Vegetables and Grass, &c., issued to the Troops		806	4 –				
	TOTAL		1,617	1 1		TOTAL	1,617	1 1

(*continued*)

Dr. CASH ACCOUNT CURRENT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Government Garden at *Kurrachee* - continued. *Cr.*

Date.		Amount.			Date.		Amount.		
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*			*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1846:					1846;				
June 1 - -	To Balance on hand - - - - - - - - -	1,133	14	4	June 30 -	By Amount paid into the Commissariat Treasury on account of Government - - - - - -	2,000	-	-
- 30 - -	- Amount of Vegetables and Grass issued to the Troops	993	9	7		- Amount paid Lieutenant Mayor on account of Oats credited in last return, the same being returned back	155	1	2
	- Amount of ditto - - - ditto sold to Officers, &c. during the month - - - - - - - -	314	-	-		- Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to the Commissary-general - -	223	8	3
						- Balance on the 30th June 1846 - - - -	62	14	6
	TOTAL - -	2,441	7	11		TOTAL - -	2,441	7	11
July 1 - -	To Balance on hand - - - - - - - - -	62	14	6	July 31 -	By Amount of Garden purchased at Sukkur - -	115	5	3
- 31 - -	- Amount of Vegetables and Grass issued to the Troops	658	-	-		- Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to the Commissary-general - -	197	9	-
	- Amount of ditto - - - ditto sold to Officers, &c -	309	12	6		- Balance on the 31st July 1846 - - - -	717	12	9
	TOTAL - -	1,030	11	-		TOTAL - -	1,030	11	-
August 1 -	To Balance on hand - - - - - - - - -	717	12	9	August 31 -	By Amount paid into the Commissariat Treasury on account of Government - - - - - -	2,000	-	-
	- Amount of Vegetables and Grass issued to the Troops	1,180	4	11		- Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to the Commissary-general - -	174	15	3
	- Amount of Vegetables, Grass, and Seeds sold to Officers	292	11	3		- Balance on the 31st August 1846 - - - -	118	15	8
	- Amount of Leeches produced from breeding in the Garden - - - - - - - - -	103	2	-					
	TOTAL - -	2,293	14	11		TOTAL - -	2,293	14	11
September 1 -	To Balance on hand - - - - - - - - -	118	15	8	September 30	By Amount paid into the Commissariat Treasury on account of Government - - - - - -	2,000	-	-
- 30 -	- Amount of Vegetables and Grass issued to the Troops	1,911	6	8		- Amount for an American Plough - - - -	50	-	-
	- Amount of - ditto sold to Officers - - -	315	11	6		- Amount for Leeches for breeding - - - -	31	-	-
						- Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to the Commissary-general - -	241	-	-
						- Balance on the 30th September 1846 - - -	24	1	10
	TOTAL - -	2,346	1	10		TOTAL - -	2,346	1	10

October 1	To Balance on hand		24 1 10	October 31	By Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to the Commissary-general		216 12 9
– 31	– Amount of Vegetables and Grass issued to the Troops		1,982 8 –		– Amount paid into the Commissariat Treasury on Account of Government		2,000 – –
	– Amount of Vegetables sold to Officers		302 5 3		– Balance on the 31st October 1846		92 2 4
	TOTAL		2,308 15 1		TOTAL		2,308 15 1
November 1	To Balance on hand		92 2 4	November 30	By Amount paid into the Commissariat Treasury on account of Government		2,000 – –
– 30	– Amount of Vegetables and Grass, &c. issued to the Troops		2,080 8 1		– Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to the Commissary-general		485 6 6
	– Amount of Vegetables and Grass sold to Officers and others		234 11 –		– Balance on the 30th November 1846		—
	– Balance due		18 1 1				
	TOTAL		2,485 6 6		TOTAL		2,485 6 6
December 1	To Amount of Vegetables and Grass, &c. issued to the Troops		1,790 9 7	December 31	By Balance due in last Month		78 1 1
– 31	– Amount of Green Forage issued to Government Bullocks		80 6 3		– Amount paid into the Commissariat Treasury on account of Government		1,000 – –
	– Amount of Vegetables and Grass sold to Officers, &c.		178 1 3		– Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to the Commissary-general		488 9 2
					– By Balance on the 31st December 1846		482 6 10
	TOTAL		2,049 1 1		TOTAL		2,049 1 1
1847:				1847:			
January 1	To Balance on hand		482 6 10	January 31	By Amount over credited in last Month for 25,306 lbs. of Forage, at 180 lbs. per rupee		140 12 –
– 31	– Amount of Vegetable and Grass, &c. issued to the Troops		1,392 14 3		– Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to the Commissary-general		484 9 –
	– Amount of Vegetables and Grass sold to Officers, &c.		154 4 9		– Balance on the 30th January 1847		1,404 4 10
	TOTAL		2,029 9 10		TOTAL		2,029 9 10

Dr. CASH ACCOUNT CURRENT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Government Garden at Kurrachee—*continued.* Cr.

Date.		Amount.			Date.		Amount.		
1847:		*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	1847:		*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
February 1 -	To Balance on hand - - - - - - - - -	1,404	4	10	February 28 -	By Amount paid to Captain Maxwell on account of the Windmill - - - - - - - - -	100	–	–
– 28 -	– Amount of Vegetables issued to the Troops - -	994	12	–		– Amount paid to Tranjee Nusserwanjee, & Co., on account of Potatoes and Peas - - - - -	214	3	3
	– Amount of Vegetables, &c., sold to Officers - -	137	3	2		– Amount paid to Captain Stanley, General Treasurer on account of a Draft for Seeds, &c. - - -	350	–	–
	– Amount of Green Forage issued to the Government Cattle - - - - - - - - - -	363	2	8		- Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to the Commissary-general - - -	525	6	–
						– Balance on the 28th February 1847 - - -	1,699	13	5
	TOTAL - -	2,899	6	8		TOTAL - -	2,899	6	8
March 1 -	To Balance on hand - - - - - - - - -	1,699	13	5	March 31 -	By Amount paid into Commissariat Treasury, on account of Government - - - - - - -	1,000	–	–
– 31 -	– Amount received from the Commissariat on account of Vegetables issued to the Troops - - - -	1,051	10	9		– Amount paid to Captain Lang for Sugar-Canes for the Garden - - - - - - - - -	7	6	–
	– Amount of Green Forage issued to the Government Bullocks - - - - - - - - - -	199	6	7		– Amount paid to Jehangheer Pessethun, for seeds from Surat - - - - - - - - -	13	–	–
	– Amount received from the sale of Vegetables &c., to Officers and others - - - - - - - -	223	3	–		– Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to the Commissary-general - - -	678	10	6
	– Amount of Seeds sold at Bombay - - - -	222	6	–		– Balance on the 31st March 1847 - - - -	1,697	7	3
	TOTAL - -	3,396	7	9		TOTAL - -	3,396	7	9
April 1 - -	To Balance on hand - - - - - - - - -	1,697	7	3	April 30 -	By Amount paid to Captain Pope for Potatoes, p rchased by him at Poonah - - - - - - - -	6	–	–
– 30 - -	– Amount of Vegetables issued to the Troops - -	1,031	9	7		- Amount paid to Captain Wichel, for Boat-hire from Bombay to Kurrachee - - - - - -	11	12	8
	– Amount of Green Forage issued to the Government Bullocks - - - - - - - - - -	261	12	11		– Amount paid on account of Wages to Workmen, &c., and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to the Commissary-general - - - -	580	13	9
	– Amount of Vegetables and Grass sold to Officers -	153	7	–		– Balance on the 30th April 1847 - - - -	2,545	10	4
	TOTAL - -	3,144	4	9		TOTAL - -	3,144	4	9

May 1	To Balance on hand	2,545	10	4	May 31	By Amount of a Garden purchased from Captain Preedy, Collector	650	–	–
– 31	– Amount of Vegetables issued to the Troops	981	13	1		– Amount of a Bill paid for Wood	97	8	–
	– Amount of Vegetables and Grass sold to Officers, during the month	79	10	–		– Amount of a Bill paid to the Commissariat Department	141	12	–
	– Amount of Green Forage issued to the Government Bullocks	299	4	10		– Amount of a Bill paid for Wood	53	10	–
						– Amount of 13 pairs of Bullocks, purchased for the use of the Garden	175	6	8
						– Amount expended on account of Wages, &c., and sundry articles, purchased as per detailed report to the Commissary-general	632	1	9
						– Balance on 31st May 1847	2,155	15	10
	Total	3,906	6	3		Total	3,906	6	3
June 1	To Balance on hand	2,155	15	10	June 30	By Amount expended on account of Wages to Workmen, &c. and sundry articles purchased, as per detailed report to the Commissary-general	536	5	3
– 30	– Amount of Vegetables issued to the Troops	1,020	3	–		– Balance on the 30th June 1847	3,033	4	8
	– Amount of Green Forage issued to the Government Cattle	282	5	4					
	– Amount of Vegetables and Plaintains sold to the Officers, &c.	109	1	9					
	Total	3,568	9	11		Total	3,568	9	11

Camp, Kurrachee,
1 July 1847.

(signed) *W. Blenkins*, Major,
Superintendent of Government Garden.

N.B.—Paid into the Commissariat Treasury on Account of Government:

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
September 1845	1,000	–	–
October „	300	–	–
December „	700	–	–
June - 1846	2,000	–	–
August „	2,000	–	–
September „	2,000	–	–
October „	2,000	–	–
November „	2,000	–	–
December „	1,000	–	–
March - 1847	1,000	–	–
	14,000	–	–
Cash Balance on hand on 30 June 1847	3,032	4	8
Total	17,032	4	8

(signed) *W. Blenkins*, Bt. Major,
Superintendent Government Garden.

VII.
Public Gardens.

No. 152 of 1847.

To Captain *Brown*, Secretary to the Government of Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request you will kindly do me the favour of submitting the accompanying account of the Government Garden at this station, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, as I think he will deem it satisfactory. It commences from September 1843 and ends 30 June 1847. Long previous to my taking charge, an allowance of (100) one hundred rupees monthly had been granted by Government for its support; this sum I discontinued to draw from January 1845, and then repaid back all I had drawn on this account, and since then the profits arising to Government amount to *Rs.* 17,032. 4. 8. (seventeen thousand and thirty-two, annas four, and pies eight).

I would also respectfully beg to forward for his Excellency's information, the accompanying copies of correspondence relative to the supply of leeches, &c. for the use of the hospital at this station.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Blenkins*, Major,
Superintendent of Government Garden.

Camp, Kurrachee, 9 August 1847.

No. 1,830 of 1847.

To Major *D. Davidson*, Commissary-General of the Army, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report for your information, as I conceive you will be inclined to consider the probable result satisfactory, that I had in contemplation for some time past, both with a view of giving a greater change of diet to the sick and to provide against the inconvenience experienced in times of great sickness, when chickens for the sick have been procured with the greatest difficulty, the propagation, on an extensive scale, of young rabbits and pigeons for the use of the European hospitals; having communicated my design to the medical officers at this station, it has met with their unanimous approbation. Although at present only in its embryo comparatively to what I propose it shall be after the space of a few months, when it will be fully carried out, still leaves me no room to doubt of its ultimate success. The saving it will also prove to Government will be very apparent, commodious places suited to their nature have been constructed by the departmental followers when otherwise unemployed. The food of the former being supplied from the Government garden, and that of the latter from the refuse of the grain after cleaning, will entail no expense whatever on this account.

To give you an idea that the sick consider a change of food of this kind agreeable, 246 rabbits have been consumed by the 1st Bombay Fusiliers regiment in the space of one month and 19 days, as will be seen from the hospital indents for that period.

While on this subject I would beg to report for your information, with reference to the different correspondence with your predecessor on the subject of breeding leeches, that the scheme has met with every success; I find I am now able to supply the demands of the whole station, the only expense being on account of the appliers, which falls under (100) one hundred rupees monthly.

This sum, contrasted with the expenditure of former years, may be considered trifling.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Blenkins*, Major,
Superintendent of Government Garden.

Camp, Kurrachee, 23 July 1847.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Blenkins*, Major,
Superintendent of Government Garden.

No.

No. 1,851 of 1847.

To *G. Allender*, Esq., Staff Surgeon and Medical Storekeeper, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request the favour of your causing to be inserted in your monthly indents the number of leeches used in your hospital, as I have been trying some experiments relative to the breeding of these. I would feel much obliged if you will kindly infrom me whether you conceive those now supplied from the Government Garden in any way superior to those formerly supplied by contract; if so, in what respect or otherwise.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Blenkins*, Major,
Superintendent of Government Garden.

Camp, Kurrachee, Commissariat Office,
27 July 1847.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Blenkins*, Major,
Superintendent of Government Garden.

To Major *Blenkins*, C. B., Assistant Commissary-General, Kurrachee.

Sir,

In REPLY to your letter asking me whether I conceive the leeches now supplied from the Government Garden in any way superior to those formerly supplied by contract, I have the honour to inform you that I consider those now supplied from Government Garden infinitely superior to those formerly supplied by contract.

There is now an abundant supply of good healthy leeches, whereas formerly they were with difficulty procured, and when procured one half were unfit for use.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Allender*, Staff Surgeon.

Camp, Kurrachee, 6 August 1847.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Blenkins*, Major,
Superintendent of Government Garden.

To Major *Blenkins*, C. B., Superintendent of Bazars, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I DO myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 9th instant, and, in accordance with your wishes, will cause to be inserted in my monthly indents, the number of leeches used in the hospital of the 1st Bombay European Regiment Fusiliers.

2d. In regard to the latter part of your letter, it gives me great satisfaction to inform you that since the abolition of the contract system the supply of leeches has been most regular and abundant, and the leeches have always been extremely good, healthy and fresh, and I have been in every way well satisfied with them, and I may perhaps be allowed to add that I consider the present system of producing and supplying them most creditable to your department.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. S. Arnott*,
Surgeon 1st Bombay E. R.

Kurrachee, 10 August 1847.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Blenkins*, Major,
Assistant Commissary-General.

VII. Public Gardens.

To Major *Blenkins*, C. B., Assistant Commissary-General, Scinde.

Sir,

In answer to your letter, No. 155 of 1847, I do myself the pleasure of stating for your information, that the leeches which have been supplied from the Government Garden for the use of the hospital 2d Belooch Battalion, since the 15th June last, have been found to be far superior to those previously supplied by the leechmen attached to the hospital. The system of obtaining a supply from you I consider better than the usual way, and in my opinion you have succeeded admirably in breeding good leeches.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Thom*,
Assistant Surgeon, 2d Belooch Battalion.

Camp, Kurrachee, 10 August 1847.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Blenkins*, Major,
Assistant Commissary-General in Scinde.

No. 3,580 of 1847.

To the Collector and Magistrate, Shikarpore.

No. 3,581 of 1847.

To the Collector and Magistrate, Hyderabad.

Sir,

By direction, I have the honour to forward an extract from a report by Major Blenkins, relating to gardens, and to request that you will give any information in your power relating to it, and further report on any other Government Gardens there may be in your collectorate.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J Brown*,
Secretary to the Government of Scinde.

Kurrachee, 24 November 1847.

No. 1,919 of 1847, Revenue Department.

From the Collector and Magistrate, Shikarpore, to the Secretary to the Government of Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 3,580, and enclosure of the 24th ultimo, I have the honour to forward all the information I have been able to obtain on the subject of the gardens therein referred to, and others in my collectorate.

Commissariat, Sukker Gardens.

These gardens supply vegetables through the Commissariat to the Indus flotilla; there are many Europeans in the Ordnance department, who with private families and the regimental mess, will receive produce of the gardens, at a low rate of payment; the money thus raised defrays all contingent expenses.

The gardens, previous to Lieutenant Lancaster's removal to Shikarpoor were put up for sale, but there were no bidders; as Government is at no expense, is well worth while to keep them up.

Commissariat Shikarpore Gardens.

There is a garden in its infancy in the Shikarpore cantonments, but to recently commenced (October last) to form any idea of its value.

Other gardens, 1st Khalsa, Shikarpore.

The only other Government Gardens in this collectorate are the "Shahee Bagh" at Shikarpore, rented for 21 years, on an improving lease at 800 rupees per annum for the first five, and 1,000 rupees for the next 16 years.

Roree and Sukkur and Gotekee.

Three smaller ones, in Roree and Sukkur, let annually, and two at Ghotekee, one on a seven years' lease.

In

In other gardens the Government have only a certain share, which is sold to contractors yearly, usually at Shikarpore; a fixed sum per annum is leviable according to deeds granted by the Meers in lieu of any share of the produce. 2d Ryotee elsewhere.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. Goldney*, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

Camp, Jehun Ka Goto, 20 December 1847.

(True copies.)

(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to the Government of Scinde.

(True copies.)
(signed) *A. Malet*, Chief Secretary.

VIII.

VIII. Major Scott's Report.

(D.)—Report of Major *Scott*, the Superintendent of Canals and Forests.

(D.)

1. Account of the Canal Department, *ab initio* - - - - - - - 180
2. On the state of Irrigation - - - - - - - - - - 187
3. On Methods pursued by the late Rulers - - - - - - - 194
4. On the Methods under the British Government - - - - - - - 197
5. On the state of the Roads, &c. - - - - - - - - - 201
6. View of what is now Required - - - - - - - - - 203

Kurrachee, 17 November 1847.

With letter No. 73, dated 17 November 1847.

1.—Proceedings of Canal and Forest Department, "*ab initio*," page 180 to 186; and Notes on Difficulties which may be Remedied.

RA.

1.—Appointment of Captain Baker.
2 and 3.—Arrives at Sukkur.
4.—Surveys road to Shikarpore and neighbouring districts.
5.—Proceeds to make trial survey for Eastern Narra, and surveys boundaries of British possessions, &c.
6 and 7.—Surveys canals west of Indus.
8.—Proceeds to Kurrachee.
9.—Attempt to survey Kullere Canal.
10.—Boundary surveys principally with his Highness Ali Moorad.
11.—Sends reports on forest and proceeds to survey, to settle about water for Cutch.
12.—Returns to Kurrachee.
13.—Forwards Mr. Hoppner's boundary survey.
14.—Proposes arrangements for next year.
15.—Enumeration of reports sent by Captain Baker.
16.—Delivers over charge to Captain Scott.
17.—Short abstract of Captain Scott's report, October 1846.
18.—Sukker Bund constructed.
19.—Consequent delay in arranging surveys,
20.—Captain Scott returns to Kurrachee.
21.—Trigonometrical operations suspended.
22.—Arrangements to make present work useful in future trigonometrical survey.
23.—Attempt to survey eastern boundary frustrated, and employment of the department.
24.—Captain Scott returns to Kurrachee, and submits report.
25.—War in Punjab disorganised the survey department.

 26.—Assumes

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26.—Assumes charge of the canals, and consequent distribution of officers.
27.—Cause of delay in commencing clearance of canals.
28.—Measures taken to expedite the work.
29.—An officer removed, and consequent detail of work thrown on Major Scott.
30.—Returns to Kurrachee.
31.—Explains that compass surveys cannot be connected, unless greater attention is paid to proportional reduction of discrepancies.
32.—States that the map which will shortly be submitted, will show the amount of survey work done.
33.—Refers to tabular statement of strength of establishment.
34.—Time which must elapse between an officer's joining the survey, and doing any useful work.
35.—Qualifications indispensable to constitute a useful assistant.
36.—Officers not likely to acquire such qualifications soon, should not be retained on the strength of the department.
37.—Officers require to be regularly trained for public works.
38.—Especially in the Canal Department in Scinde, where engineering questions of a very intricate nature constantly occur.
39.—Difficulty arising from superintendent having himself to execute detailed works.
40.—It is advisable to leave the executive and assistant executive canal officer, independent of each other at present.
41.—Each should be placed in a situation similar to executive engineers.
42.—Benefit of such adherence to the original plan.
43.—Money payment to labourers desirable.
44.—Delay in settlement of accounts, owing to grain payments.
45.—Payment in grain to labourers is an absolute loss to them, and also lowers the price of grain which Government brings to market.
46.—Means taken to prevent this, but ineffectual.
47.—Prohibition to sending money by Hoondies, injurious.
48.—Risk owing to want of proper treasure guards.
49.—Impossibility of forwarding proper estimates for annual canal clearance.
50.—Why want of estimates would not in the case of annual clearance lead to reckless expenditure.
51.—It is not necessary to trouble Government with difficulties which are found from the change of officers, &c. as these cannot probably be remedied.

2.—Nature and Extent of Irrigation in Scinde, page 187 to 193.

1.—Irrigating rivers in other countries are usually dammed.
2.—Impossible on the Indus.
3.—Difficult and unadvisable on the smaller branches.
4.—Canals consequently depend on the level of the river entirely.
5.—In a few places the cultivation is constant throughout the year; in most, even drinking water is deficient.
6.—Slope of canal beds in Scinde very trifling.
7.—The crops depend entirely on the river reaching and keeping at a certain level.
8.—The above difficulty may be easily overcome.
9.—The portions near the river are irrigated by machines; inland the water floods them naturally.
10.—The Indus the main source of supply.
11.—Effect of failure in rains.
12.—The crops grown on rain-watered lands are heavy usually.
13.—On cultivation from wells.
14.—Use of wells in an agricultural point of view.
15.—Branches thrown off by the Indus on the west or right bank.
16.—On the Aral River, and cause of its current being inverted at particular seasons of the year.
17.—Propositions to meddle with the Muncher Lake.
18.—Unadvisable.
19.—Course of river to Tatta, and branches near that place.
20.—Branches on east or left bank.
21.—Same subject continued.
22.—Description of Tooleli.
23.—Penyaree.
24.—River below Tatta.
25.—Pooran.
26.—Complaint made by Cutch, that the water has been designedly cut off, unfounded; Cutch might be watered from Roree.
27.—Many works now called canals were formerly branches.
28.—The branches are all filling up, and it does not appear that the Indus has hitherto been accustomed to shift its course.
29.—Old writers are obscure, but even Eben speaks of Roree and Sehwan being on the river in the 14th century, and he seems to have been to Tatta; though he describes a place as Laharee, there is a Loharee on the banks of the Pooran.

30.—None

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30.—None of the beds, supposed to be the old courses of the river, show the distinctive mark.
31.—Process of silting up the branches still in progress.
32.—The mouths of the river being nearly equal in size, and affected by the tide, a small cause may induce the current to prefer one to the other.
33.—It is not likely that the Indus will leave its present bed and cut a new one in consequence of any improvement which we may make in the branches.
34.—The above considerations of importance, as improvement of the branches is essential to the irrigation, and the effects have been dreaded.
35.—Ordinary methods of watering the land.
36.—Names and descriptions of canals and their defects, and consequent failure of crops.
37.—If the canals were properly adapted to the river, we should always get a fair crop, though the amount would vary with the rise; the water gauge would, in fact, be an index to the amount of revenue.
38.—Further obstruction to the canals from drift sand.
39.—Canals are made use of from the very head.
40.—Some canals are redundant, but should be kept up till the others which ought to take their place are in action.
41.—The system of canals, at present, one of temporary expedients and petty immediate savings.
42.—Example of the mischief arising from such savings.
43.—Greater liberality in former times.
44.—Short abstract of foregoing paragraphs.
45.—General description of methods of raising water.
46.—Method of watering lands below the canal level.
47.—Brickwork of sluices not affected by rot.
48.—Embankments.
49.—Constant care necessary certainly, if failure under certain very probable circumstances.
50.—No general rising of the ground, with reference to the river, appears to have occurred since the sluices were built; probably the rise of the river is very much under influence of rain in the Punjab, &c.
51.—Short abstract of the crops in common use, and almost invariable use of fallows in wheel-watered ground.
52.—Average of cultivation unknown.
53.—Cause of great difficulty of estimating the state of cultivation, owing to the quantity of fallow land.
54.—Rubbee crop is the productive one north of Sehwan; khurreef to the south of that.
55.—One crop only taken annually, and no system of rotation of crops discovered.

3.—System of Canal Clearance under the late Government, page 194 to 197.

1.—Is divided into three heads.
2.—Captain Scott, from want of revenue records, cannot state minutely who paid in each case formerly.
3.—General methods of payment.
4.—No system discovered; the obscurity arises probably from want of detailed records.
5.—Conclusion drawn from the records recovered respecting the quantity of work done.
6.—Everything was done by the eye, and was consequently liable to be either defective for want of sufficient clearance, or extravagant from uncalled for excavation.
7.—No efforts made to combine the effects, so as to distribute water fairly and at the cheapest rate.
8.—The kardars guessed how much money would be required, and the Ameer sanctioned the expenditure according to his idea of the kardar's talents, or for some other cause, but always without reference to the requirements of the country.
9.—Methods of paying the workpeople, and origin of some of the deductions.
10.—Example of payment half in money and half in kind.
11.—Somewhat more advantageous to the people when the grain is dear than when it is cheap.
12.—The rules are applicable rather to the canals than to the pergunnahs.
13.—The jemedars employ accountants to see that they are fairly paid.
14.—There is only one subject which has caused any dispute.
15.—Peculiar custom in the southern districts, where Cutch labourers are common.
16.—Refers to pergunnah accounts; the rates for canals vary, even where the rules are the same.
17.—The people occasionally refuse to work at the established rates.
18.—Method adopted by the Ameers in such cases.
19.—Respecting the jemedars.
20.—Respecting labourers, north of Hyderabad and south.
21.—Employment of canal labourers when not employed in excavation.
22.—On advances made to jemedars.
23.—Will only work while they have money in hand, and method of making second and following advances.
24.—It is not easy to ascertain whether money is really worked out.
The small canals were cleared on the same system, but by the cultivators, and advances may be made to them with comparative safety.

 25.—The

PARA.

25.—The kardar usually superintended the work.
26.—It was measured by ameens, with whom another man on small pay was placed.
27.—Method of measuring.
28.—Method of falsifying the measurements.
29.—Such methods frequently difficult to detect; the accounts are carefully examined in the head office before settlement.
30.—The mechanical arrangements.
31.—Perquisites were taken besides the actual deductions.
32.—There is no reason to suppose that a properly laid out canal ought to require much more canal clearance one year than another; the heads are liable to accidents, but not the trucks; the want of complete series of papers renders those already got of comparably little use; the Kulhora records would be desirable, but are not forthcoming, the returns, however, show only the excavations done by the Meers; probably the jagheerdars did an equal quantity; the remains of old canals and sluices appear to show that former rules were more liberal than the late ones.

4.—System of Canal Clearance under the British Government, page 197 to 201.

1.—The system adopted by the collector, Hyderabad, followed with the single exception of retaining the old local guz.
The difference between this and the Ameers' system is, that all the canals of and above one guzarea are done by Government, everything else remaining as in the Ameers' time.
2.—Major Scott would have preferred to take up the work in a system which every one understood.
3.—Does not know the probable amount of water-rate from cultivators and jagheerdars officially; believes that it will cover the annual expense.
4.—The extent of clearance must be quite irrespective of expense.
5.—Respecting balances outstanding formerly.
6.—Case altered now with respect to them.
7.—Proposes that Government should risk the balances, and explains effects of this not being sanctioned.
8.—Example of the above.
9.—In a sickly season losses may be anticipated.
10.—Part of the risk arises from the canal department not being with the people.
11.—The ordinary canal clearance would be more cheaply executed by the kardars, but under proper superintendence.
12.—When high paid functionaries are employed in petty works, the per-centage is high, and consequent discredit is thrown on the department.
13.—It may not have been injurious to teach the canal department by actual experience.
14.—Efforts made to secure effectual clearance, and to give satisfaction to the people.
15.—These attempts frustrated.
16.—The old accounts too intricate and incomplete to be useful last year.
17.—Entertainment of extra establishment.
18.—The employment of these people less satisfactory than could have been wished.
19.—Two superior native assistants appointed to two officers, found out a total failure; conceived to be more from want of knowledge in the officers than anything else.
20.—Ameens were appointed in April.
21—The accounts for each canal made out under my own superintendence.
22.—No complaints of consequence.
23.—The very minute care taken this season will render any future duty of this sort extremely simple.
24.—Would very much have preferred receiving charge of the canals on some generally understood system.
25.—Is uncertain of the rates paid by jagheerdars; thinks it is unnecessary to stop their water in many cases.
26.—Considers that drawing the water from a canal is the reverse of injurious, but every case should be decided on its own merits.
27.—Mechanical methods have not been improved.
28.—Are easily susceptible of improvement which is necessary, as we are dependent on Cutch for labourers.
29.—States the reason for inserting the Ameen's rates of taxes in his canal papers; thinks it impossible that one system of tax and assistance in canal digging can be applicable to districts under such varying circumstances as those of Hyderabad and Kurrachee.

5.—On Internal Communications in Scinde, page 201 to 203.

1.—There are no roads.
2.—On Shikarpore and Sukkur road.
3.—Present means of transit on that line.
4.—Direct road Kurrachee to Kotree.
5.—Bridges formerly more attended to than now.

6.—Want

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6.—Want of roads prevent any carts being used; instance of loss to the cultivators in consequence.
7.—Ferries.
8.—Boats are extremely bad.
9.—Bridges.
10.—Great disadvantages arising from their defective construction.
11.—Ferries should be retained across branches of the river and large canals.
12.—Brick and wooden bridges of sound construction are essential across the smaller canals.
13.—Roads should be marked; they seldom require making in Scinde.
14.—Lines recommended to notice.
15.—The large fairs in Scinde brought to notice of Government, with a view to ready means of transporting goods to them being settled.

6.—VIEW of what seems to be required at present, page 203 to 214.

1.—The imperfect account of the country submitted under Major Scott's opinion requisite.
2.—Large new work not at present necessary.
3.—Improvement of existing canals indispensable.
4.—Will not altogether abrogate the necessity of periodical clearance.
5.—Why single large canals are cheaper in the end than many small ones.
6 and 7.—Too many canals at present.
8.—Regulation to clear kurrias of a fixed area injurious in wheel-watered land.
9.—Does not wish to withhold assistance from the people, but to lay out the same money to the utmost advantage.
10.—Proposes method of improving large feeders.
11.—Ditto of smaller canals derived from above.
12.—Points out certain advantages to be obtained from above proceedings, besides the mere irrigation of the country.
13.—Limits the improvements to absolute practical use.
14.—States method of diminishing future annual expense and yet insuring full clearance.
15.—Proposes to derive assistance from the bridges in keeping up the water.
16.—States the great difficulties to be anticipated.
17.—Remedy proposed for those arising from the water.
18.—Difficulties inland from drift sand, and palliative.
19.—States reason for omitting consideration of certain large works in the view of necessities of the country.
20.—Would preserve the water in the feeders of the inland districts intail* so long as the districts through which they pass can be otherwise watered. * *S. O.*
21.—Considers that the branches from the river are of vital importance, and that they cannot be kept clear without dredge boats.
Recommends steam dredges.
22.—Thinks that the branches might thus be kept constantly open.
23.—Separation of canal department which forms the revenue, and the collecting department, gives rise to difficulty.
24.—Because the improvements should be dictated by the state of the district, but unless the whole question is before a single person it is impossible to select the improvement likely to make the best return on the expense.
25.—Where water is sold to the people this is not important, as the people will take only as much water as they can use well; in Scinde the whole cultivation depends on the irrigation; the people are not charged for the quantity they take, and are certain to waste it and deprive the people below them of a fair share.
26.—The separation of the departments enables the native revenue officer to shift the blame of careless cultivation on the canal department.
27.—Exorbitant demands for improvements; and no time available to examine the particulars of each case.
28.—The canal department have no certain means of knowing what the supply is with reference to wants of the districts.
29.—This can only be ascertained from the detailed accounts of the crops.
30.—Inordinate expense in clearance in former years could be compared with revenue, now it cannot be done fairly to either party.
31.—The interior distribution of water must rest with the kardar; he ought to be accountable to some person who can form a judgment or give correct directions on the subject.
32.—Information and power requisite to enable the canal department to be fully useful.
33.—Difficulty of collecting such details from another department, and emergency of measures, if required.
34.—Collectors, perhaps invariably, make the canal department appear subordinate to themselves.
35.—General abstract of foregoing paras.
36.—Amount of detail labour thrown on highly paid officers in consequence of separation.
37.—Cannot be carried out without native subordinates.

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38.—Amount allowed in current season, and disadvantage of temporary establishment to execute works required to be done within a very limited time.
39.—Accidents during the season when canals are full.
40.—Accidents to embankments during the same season.
41.—Arrangements made with collectors to meet the difficulties during the season of inundation.
42.—Charges made in consequence.
43.—The separation of the department causes the expense of the extra establishment.
44.—If the officers are properly qualified, checking the quantity of excavation is not laborious.
45.—In consequence of the want of responsible native assistants, the officer's time is taken up with trifling details, and he is thus prevented paying attention to more important works.
46.—Under present circumstances, the extra establishment is unavoidable.
47.—A body of instructed superintendents is unavoidable.
48.—The want of these persons prevents works being correctly executed.
49.—On the same subject.
50.—Every work, except annual clearance, should be done on detailed estimates.
51.—Where practicable, lines should be retained.
52.—After the large ones are completed, we shall be able to undertake the smaller to greater advantage.
53.—Present canals should be kept until the improved ones are in action.
54.—Proposes to make the estimates during the ensuing season.
55.—Estimates cannot be made for the annual clearances.
56.—Precautions already taken to prevent unnecessary expense.
57.—The expense depends upon the quantity of deposit which is now lying above a certain line in each canal. The position of this line is not arbitrary.
58.—Further precautions to prevent unnecessary expense.
59.—Means are not available to avoid mistakes in work.
60.—The canal will be cleared in regular order.
61.—Each season's work, if conducted systematically, will make that of the succeeding season more simple.
62.—The small kurriahs to be left this year to the judgment of the kardar.
63.—Respecting the bunds.
64.—Some defects in them at present.
65.—Necessity of providing some remedy.
66.—Plan proposed.
67.—Reason why circumstances apparently the same as those proposed have not had much perceptible effect.
68.—Has no doubt of the good effect of plan proposed if carried out as contemplated.

1.—On the Proceedings of the Canal and Forest Department, *ab initio*.

1. Captain Baker, of the Bengal Engineers, was appointed to the survey and superintendence of watercourses, canals, and forests of Scinde on the 1st of July 1843, with the following assistants: Lieutenant T. C. Blagrave, Lieutenant Maclagan, and Lieutenant Whiting.

2. Up to the end of September 1843, Captain Baker was employed at Kurnaul in collecting the instruments and apparatus required for carrying on the survey in Scinde, and in securing the services of various European and native surveyors formerly employed in the revenue survey in Upper India.

3. He arrived at Ferozepore on the 8th October, and was detained there for a few days by the sickness of his assistants, but reached Sukkur on the 31st October 1843.

4. After a few preliminary details, laying down a meridian, &c., Captain Baker, as directed by his Excellency the Governor of Scinde, proceeded to survey and level two lines of road between Sukkur and Shikarpoor; while Mr. Hoppner and Corporal Craig were sent to survey the tract of country between the Scinde Canal and the Indus, which was completed about the 20th January 1844 by Mr. Hoppner. Corporal Craig was obliged to return to camp by sickness, and was subsequently returned to his corps.

5. After completing the survey of the Shikarpore road, Captain Baker, together with Lieutenants Blagrave, Maclagan, and Whiting, proceeded in an easterly direction from Roree, with a view to examine the Eastern Narra, and ascertain the practicability of restoring to it its former stream, by the excavation

tion of a new head. From these surveys it was Captain Baker's opinion, that the most favourable situation for a new head would be at Roree. He therefore detached Lieutenant Maclagan, Lieutenant Vanrennen, and Serjeants Martin and Craig, to make a detailed survey of the rocks at Roree; while he himself, with Lieutenant Blagrave and Serjeant Thompson, was to survey the hills and level for a new line of canal to its junction with the Narra, and thence down that channel to Omer Kote. In the meantime Mr. Hoppner was directed, after completing his work on the Scinde Canal, to accompany Captain Malet, and survey the boundary, being laid down by that officer, between the bordering States and the British possessions. Captain Baker traced the western limit of the rocky hills, about 50 miles south of Roree, where he found them to disappear under a range of sand hills, which he could only trace 20 miles further, from want of forage and water. He therefore returned, and surveyed along the eastern limit of the rocks as far as Alore, and then took an additional section across the drainage at the head of the Narra, and through an opening in the above hills, where the river once flowed, fortunately discovering a practicable passage for the new canal. He then levelled 79 miles down the Narra to Fujjuck, beyond which he could not proceed for want of forage, but turned back in a northerly direction across the sand hills, to connect his work with that of Lieutenant Blagrave's, who had been employed in leveling in the plain along the rocky range, and afterwards, but unsuccessfully, in reconnoiting the sand hills, in hopes of discovering a level passage through them. Lieutenant Blagrave was then entrusted with completion of this cross line up to the river bank, and then northwards to Roree.

6. Captain Baker returned direct to Roree, with a view to surveying some of the canals west of the Indus. On his return to Roree he found Lieutenant Maclagan's party still there, owing to the frequent return of fever from which that officer suffered.

7. Captain Baker now proceeded to survey the west bank of the Indus below Sukkur, the Ghar, or Larkana Canal, and the Western Narra; Lieutenant Maclagan, the Biggaree Canal; and Lieutenant Vanrennen, the west bank of the river above Sukkur. Lieutenant Blagrave rejoined Captain Baker near Larkana, and proceeded to level and survey some of the branches of the Ghar. Serjeant Martin was employed in surveying 32 miles of the west bank of the river to Teggur and Abad.

8. These surveys were completed, and the officers re-assembled at Sukkur on the 20th March, and Lieutenant Vanrennen was again detached to connect the Scinde and Ghar by a series of levels; and Lieutenant Maclagan was employed in surveying the rocks west of the river and the cantonment of Sukkur. On being rejoined by Lieutenant Vanrennen, they proceeded with Serjeant Martin to Tatta by water, *en route* to Kurrachee. Captain Baker left Sukkur with Lieutenant Blagrave for Hyderabad, inspecting the Shikargahs on both banks of the Indus, but was detained till the 20th April at that station by a serious accident.

9. On arriving at Tatta, Lieutenants Maclagan and Vanrennen commenced a series of levels on the Kulleree Canal, to ascertain the practicability of establishing a water communication from the river to the Ghara creek, but were obliged to desist from sickness and heat. The work was, however, completed by Captain Baker on his arrival at Tatta, and the result found favourable.

10. During this time the boundary survey east of the river was completed by Mr. Hoppner, who then surveyed down the east bank, connecting his work with Captain Baker's, and his own starting point at Roree. Serjeant Thompson surveyed the Shikarpore and Nowshera boundaries.

11. In addition to the foregoing labours, astronomical observations were taken whenever practicable, with a view of fixing the latitudes and longitudes of various places. On the 31st May Captain Baker forwarded a report on the forests to the Secretary to the Scinde Government; on the 24th June, Serjeant Thompson's rough protractions—boundary surveys. About the beginning of July Captain Baker was directed by his Excellency to proceed to the borders of Cutch, to report on the practicability of restoring to that province the supply of water which had been cut off, partly by artificial means, and partly by the

Allah bund thrown up by the earthquake in 1819. On the 4th July, at Turea, he was joined by Mr. Hodges, assistant surveyor, and three native surveyors, all of whom he took to assist in making the necessary surveys.

12. These surveys seem to have been completed by the 15th July 1844, on which date Captain Baker forwarded a report to Government on the state of the Gooull and Pooran rivers, and the various bunds thrown across them, which on the whole did not show the possibility of restoring the water to Cutch in a very favourable point of view.

13. Captain Baker's attention then appears to have been directed to a project for a navigable canal from Tatta to the Gharra creek. On the 30th July he forwarded to the Scinde Government a copy of Mr. Hoppner's boundary survey. Captain Baker returned to Kurrachee on the 29th July.

14. On the 8th August Captain Baker proposed that Messrs. Hoppner and Hodges should be employed during the ensuing cold weather in surveying the various jagheers in Scinde, to ascertain their respective areas, while himself and his assistants should carry on a chain of triangles to serve as a check on their work, an arrangement that was acceded to by his Excellency on the 12th August 1844.

15. Various reports were submitted by Captain Baker while at Kurrachee, a list of which is given below.

August 23, 1844.—A project for supplying the cantonment of Kurrachee with fresh water from the Mullaree River.

September 13.—Memorandum on the irrigation of Scinde.

September 20.—Report on the road between Sukkur and Shikarpore.

October 8.—Report on the upper portion of the Eastern Narra.

October 14.—Report on canals west of Indus; Lieutenant Blagrave directed to report on the failure in the supply of water in the new Ali Buhr Canal, completed by Mr. J. Macleod on the 30th September 1844.

16. On the 14th October Captain Baker made over charge of the department to Captain Scott, of the Bombay Engineers, and embarked for Calcutta, *viâ* Bombay, on the 16th with Lieutenant Vanrennen, on sick certificate.

17. During the cold weather of 1844–45 the following amount of field work was completed by the officers of the survey:

Lieutenant Burton levelled	152	miles	of	canals.
Lieutenant Blagrave	„ 50	„		„
Serjeant Martin - -	„ 164	„		„

The above shows merely the actual length of canals levelled, but does not include cross lines for check levels, which, particularly in Lieutenant Blagrave's case, were very extensive.

Mr. Hodges was employed in surveying the pergunnahs of Kundoo, Khibranee, Chowah Sekout, Pullajanee, Muttearee, Jehkee, Katree, Kuttian. Mr. Chill surveyed those of Nankee and Bhurda.

About 43 of the forests in Upper Scinde were surveyed by Serjeant Thompson, so as to enable their areas to be calculated with sufficient accuracy.

Mr. Hoppner surveyed a portion of Upper Scinde, lying east of the river between Roree and Gotekee.

Lieutenant Maclagan carried a line of route surveys from Cape Monze to beyond Larkhana.

18. In consequence of Colonel Waddington's departure, I was obliged to act as superintending engineer, and proceeded, *viâ* Hyderabad and Sehwan, by land to Sukkur, where I found an order to proceed immediately with the execution of a bund from Sukkur to Abad; and as there was no officer available, I was obliged to superintend this work, which is 50 miles long, myself, and was consequently detained in Sukkur till the beginning of September.

19. This was particularly unfortunate, as it put it out of my power to arrange the information collected during the working season, which could only be done by a person accustomed to the work.

20. I returned to Kurrachee about the end of September 1845, and made the best arrangements in my power to carry on the work.

21. During

21. During the hot weather of 1845 orders were received from the Court of Directors to proceed with a trigonometrical survey of Scinde; but the duties of the Canal Department being likely to require more time than could be spared from trigonometrical observations, it was finally decided by the Government of India that the great trigonometrical operations should be suspended for a time.

22. With a view, however, to make all the theodolite survey work which might hereafter be executed available for the purpose of filling in any triangulation, I commenced a secondary triangulation, which was ably executed by Lieutenant Edwards and Creigh, and Mr. Hoppner.

23. Some dispute existing respecting the boundary to the east, Mr. Hodges was sent to survey the disputed lines, with the intention, as it was understood, of rendering the duties of any committee or others, who might have to survey the boundary, more easy. The object seems to have been totally misunderstood by Captain Jackson, Resident at Balmeer, and Mr. Hodges was unable to do more than to complete a route survey from Hyderabad to near Balmeer.

Mr. Chill was employed in circuit surveying to the south of Hyderabad, to connect the surveys of the preceding season.

Lieutenant Blagrave and Serjeant Thompson were sent to connect Sehwan with Captain Baker's work, while Lieutenant Vanrennen was sent to survey the Kurrachee district and to level the country, with a view to ascertain the practicability of lowering the Kanjon Lake, and also to have some data prepared by the time the canals were handed over.

Two of the native surveyors were employed surveying the forests, and one was employed, under Lieutenant Vanrennen, surveying the road from Kotree to Kurrachee.

Lieutenant Mildmay surveyed on the east of the Indus from Laikpoor to Shah Bunder, and east to Moghubin.

Lieutenant Campbell was employed on repairs to the bund in Upper Scinde.

Captain Scott, in general superintendence and the repairs to the bund at Sukkur, being at the moment the most important work, remained there during March and part of April.

24. On returning to Kurrachee, I proceeded to reduce the surveys of the current and preceding year, in which, however, I did not wholly succeed.

In October 1846 I submitted reports on the proceedings from the time of my assuming charge.

25. It may here be remarked, that as all the officers attached to the survey belonged to corps either on the North Western frontier or to regiments marching from Scinde in that direction, the commencement of hostilities in the Punjab almost entirely disorganised the department, and, in spite of Sir Charles Napier's order on the subject, comparatively little was done. Surveying is a work which requires a man's whole attention: anything which disturbs him renders the work of little value.

26. The department being at length nearly complete, I was ordered to take charge of the entire detail of canals; and, after representing my own impressions on the subject, which were overruled, I did so on the 1st October 1846, and the following arrangements were made:

Upper Scinde: Lieutenants Dansey and Vanrennen.
Central Scinde: Captain Wetheral, Lieutenant Perie, Lieutenant Dawson, Lieutenant Lambert.

Lieutenant Vanrennen being detained in Kurrachee on court-martial duty, Lieutenant Creagh was sent to perform his duties until he could proceed to his station.

Mr. Hodges and Mr. Hoppner were directed to survey jagheers, and the native surveyors were sent to carry on rough surveys south-east of Hyderabad.

Lieutenant Campbell was placed in charge of the Kurrachee district.

27. Not having seen the south-east portion of Scinde, I proceeded there in December, and did not reach Hyderabad till the beginning of January. I then found that, by some mistake, my most important letters had been detained there, and that the officers had returned the orders which had been given them for money, instead of cashing them, and proceeding with the work.

28. The season was now far advanced, and it appeared almost impracticable for Captain Wetheral and Lieutenant Perie to superintend, at that late season, the districts which had been assigned to them.

Lieutenants Dickson and Creagh therefore relieved them of some portion.

Throughout the whole season the time of the officers was so entirely taken up by the duties of the canal superintendence, as they have to perform the same duties which were formerly, in the Hyderabad districts, portioned out to upwards of 90 kardars, that they had no opportunity of executing any survey work; but the sub-assistants made some very fair rough surveys of the districts.

Serjeant Martin was employed to superintend the clearance of a district, but I do not think the experiment was successful.

29. Captain Wetheral was not confirmed in the appointment, and I accordingly lost his services almost at the commencement of the work, and was therefore absolutely forced to go on with it myself.

In consequence of the officers being entirely unused to any sort of work, it was requisite to reply immediately to the incessant references which were made, for which purpose I was constantly obliged to search the collector's records; besides, as I was obliged to draw all the money required, and send it out by horsemen, I could not leave Hyderabad.

I was not able, therefore, to move about the districts until June, and the weather had become so hot that I could see comparatively little of the country.

30. I travelled, however, throughout considerable part of June, July, and August, and returned to Kurrachee early in September.

The usual difficulties arising from my absence were again felt, and it has been exceedingly difficult to reduce the plans to one map.

31. It will be remembered that a very great portion of the survey is compass work, and that such work not being in itself accurate, different persons' plans or surveys cannot be united without allowing for discrepancies; and to distribute this allowance fairly, so as to preserve the true proportions of each map, is a work requiring very great attention.

32. The maps, which will be shortly submitted, will show all that we have yet done, and the table and map of the jagheers shows what progress has been made in them.

33. The tabular statement shows the strength of the department, and the employment of each individual.

34. Officers, even if fully instructed in surveying, cannot be made very useful when they join during the working season after the general plan for the employment of the department has been laid down; any increase or decrease in strength gives rise to change, and consequent confusion and inconvenience.

This would, perhaps, be less felt if officers had been accustomed to surveying before, but when they join without knowing anything about the work, the attempt to teach them only takes another person from his employment, as when a person is surveying, he should have nothing else to think of, and any attempt to teach people at that time only gives rise to confusion and mistakes.

Again, when they join soon after the close of the working season, they are not much use, since there is generally time for the persons who have made the survey to reduce their own work, and here again the labour of teaching people takes others from their proper duties.

Officers who join in September and October have time to qualify themselves before the work is commenced.

35. I am speaking here of surveying and levelling only, that being the first thing which a canal officer ought to learn thoroughly.

To be qualified as a really useful assistant, he must possess the following qualifications:

1st. He must level and survey accurately and quickly.

2d. He should understand the principles of running water sufficiently to know what to expect from any proposed plan.

3d. He must be able to design and estimate bridges of brick and masonry of moderate size.

4th. He must be fully acquainted with the whole detail of the construction of

of such works, and the nature, quality, and mode of preparation of material, so that he may be able to instruct ordinary workmen.

This is quite indispensable in this part of India, where the workmen are so ignorant, and some of the materials so very treacherous.

5th. He must be a good and ready accountant.

6th. He must possess temper, firmness, personal activity, and health ; and he ought also to be a moderately good linguist ; there can be no certainty of knowing what the people want, or giving them satisfaction, if their language is not understood.

Unless an officer has all these qualifications he is of little use to me, and I would prefer employing a native superintendent.

Without the whole of the above qualities, he cannot exercise any efficient control, and he stands between me and the real person who executes the work.

The employment of incompetent assistants, as it throws the execution of the work into the hands of irresponsible people, is positively mischievous.

36. Officers cannot be expected to acquire the qualities which I consider necessary, without practice and instruction ; those only who are likely to qualify themselves should be retained, others should be removed at once.

37. In general, public works cannot be carried on in a satisfactory manner except by officers who have been regularly brought up to the business, and have had experience in the details of works.

38. In my opinion, there is no class of appointments, where such experience is so requisite, as in the Canal Department in Scinde ; there are many questions requiring the attention of a civil engineer continually brought to notice, and it is curious to observe that questions which have occupied the attention of the men best qualified to decide, for the last 150 years, have been frequently settled in Scinde, on the simple dictum of a kardar.

Such are questions relating to draining marsh lands, the methods of preventing overflow in embanked canals, the division of water, the construction of embankments, &c.

The fact is, that people require some slight knowledge of a subject before they are able to perceive the difficulties which attend it.

39. Great difficulty has hitherto been occasioned by the impossibility of my carrying on the duties of the department, without myself superintending the works in detail.

It was always intended that my duties should be assimilated to those of a superintending engineer, but owing to the sickness and removal of officers, and to the emergent nature of many of the works, I have hitherto had to superintend the details of many works myself.

As the department is now I trust at length settled, I believe I shall be able to direct my attention to my own proper duties.

40. Major Baker proposed that each divisional executive officer should have assistants, but none of the canal officers are competent, except Lieutenant Campbell, to form any judgment about works, and there would, therefore, be no object in placing them in connexion with each other.

41. The work has also been so new to them, that they could not hitherto have carried it out without incessant references to me, perhaps, therefore, the system which has been pursued of making me draw the whole money, both for pay and for expenditure, has not been a bad one ; but for the ensuing season, I certainly think that the officers ought to be placed in the position of executive engineers, leaving them to draw their own pay, and to answer for money for their own works, exactly as is done by the executive engineers, under the superintending engineer, leaving, however, the executive and assistant executive officers quite distinct.

Unless this is done, I am obliged to remain at one place during the whole of the working season, to be able to send money out as it is required, and thus my control becomes merely nominal ; as the bills on which their accounts are audited all come before me, and as the cash assignments, or as they are called in Bombay, cash-indents for money for public works, are all countersigned by me, I think every efficient check is provided.

42. This alteration, or rather this adherence to Major Baker's plan, will enable

me to move about the country, which I ought to do, both to look after the survey, and to see that the canals are properly cleared.

I must, of course, continue to draw for the Survey Department.

43. If it could be conveniently managed, my business would be considerably facilitated by paying the workpeople entirely in money, and as the deductions would be made the same as if half had been paid in grain, Government would not lose; at present there is too great delay in settling the accounts.

44. As we give the workmen an order for the grain, and they frequently do not draw the whole from the ambardar or grain-keeper, I am obliged to look over the ambardar's accounts, and send fresh statements of the grain received.

45. Owing to this circumstance, I have not been able yet to settle the exact value of grain received from the collector; the only difference would be, that Government are now able to part with some portion of the grain without selling it; at the same time I know that it must interfere to a certain extent with the sale of Government grain, for when a workman gets a larger quantity of grain than he requires for immediate consumption, he sells the remainder usually at a loss to himself.

46. It was very probable with a view to prevent this sale or to raise the price, that a sum of two rupees, and sometimes more per kurwar, was invariably charged upon grain paid to the workmen above the sale price.

47. The prohibition to sending money by hoondies has also given rise to some delay and inconvenience, and the want of district treasurers has been severely felt.

48. Officers are not responsible for money, unless when it is under a proper guard; and therefore they ought not to keep it; but it takes so long to get money from Hyderabad to the distant districts, that they were obliged to do so this year, although they had only a guard of horsemen.

49. With respect to the reform of the canals, as I propose to do that on an estimate sanctioned by Government, there can be no sort of difficulty, but with regard to annual clearance, the case is different here, I cannot tell what is to be done before December; that is, I know precisely to what depth, with reference to the river, the canals are to be excavated, but I have no sort of guide as to the depth below the surface of the deposit until the middle of December, and then only with reference to the large canals; the work cannot be delayed to enable me to estimate, and to refer the subject even to the local (far less to the Bombay Government); and to do so, I would have to remain in one place, and to superintend the preparation of estimates while I ought to be incessantly moving about to check the work itself.

In grasping the shadow of control, the substance would be effectually lost, and in fact this is the common error into which departments fall.

50. If it were left to my judgment, I would merely say to the officer, "Go down to a certain line, and during the progress of the work report what it will cost; the canal clearance is not a thing which can be rendered cheaper; the cheapest plan is unquestionably to cut as low as necessary, whatever the cost may be; a foot above that may save a thousand rupees in outlay, and cause the loss of the revenue.

It must be left to me that the canals are not cut deeper than is requisite, the canal clearance will in effect be two-thirds completed before it can be in my power to offer any estimate of the expense.

If it be left to me, I must not be hampered with detailed work, but left free to go wherever I consider my presence necessary.

51. I believe it is unnecessary to enter into any explanation of the difficulties I have had to contend against, arising from constant change in the department; the tabular statement shows this clearly. I have marked the officers who, owing to the periods at which they joined, and to sickness, &c. have been of no use during certain periods.

Such difficulties must always exist in any new department, and they are of course more severely felt in one where an officer is absolutely useless, indeed where he obstructs business, until he has had a certain degree of training.

(signed) *Walter Scott*, Major,
Superintendent Canals.

17 November 1847.

2.—On the Nature and Extent of Irrigation and Cultivation in Scinde.

1. In almost all other countries which depend upon canals, the course of the river from which the supply is drawn is either partially or wholly stopped by means of dams.

2. In Scinde, however, there is only one point between Sukkur and Roree where this would be at all practicable, on account of the soft nature of the soil; and if a dam was established at Roree there is a positive certainty the river would abandon its present course, and assume a new one.

I am not at present aware of any means of preventing this, although it would appear from common report that something of the sort is being tried in the Nile.

3. The small branches also are not dammed up; similar difficulties exist with them; and if they could be stopped, and the water consequently raised, they would fill up many years sooner than they otherwise would do, as the current being less, the deposit would be greater.

4. The canals, therefore, at present contain water only when the level of their sole* is lower than the surface of the river; and as the water is generally taken up at right angles to the stream, and not in the direction of its course, the canals receive little or no benefit from the motion of the water, and move under the same laws as water does when drawn by a channel from a reservoir; *i.e.*, they depend solely for their velocity on their own depth and surface slope.

* *S. O.*

5. There are certain places where, owing to the water laying in ponds or lakes, and to some other causes, such as proximity to the river, the people can cultivate throughout the year, but such cultivation is always by the wheel; and in general the districts removed from the immediate neighbourhood of the river are very scantily supplied with water even for the ordinary purposes of life, and what water there is, is usually (owing to the construction of the wells) peculiarly offensive.

This state of things lasts from October until June, or even till July.

6. The slope of the beds of the canals in Scinde is not above one-third or one-fourth of what is usually considered proper, hence the great tendency to fill up.

7. From the explanation it is clear that, unless the river rises to a certain height, there can be no supply of water in the canals at all, and unless it rises before a certain period, or if it falls before the crops have ceased to require water, a failure of the crop is the certain consequence.

8 Although it is not in our power to raise the surface of the river, we are perfectly able to lower the bottom of the canals, so as to receive the river water in the worst years, and then there would always be a certainty of supply, although the people would require to raise it a foot or two higher than during a good season.

9. As the banks of the Indus are higher than the country inland, the ground near the river is watered by wheels, but at the distance of 30 or 40 miles from the mouth the water of the canal is usually above the level of the ground; and this cultivation is, of course, by far the most valuable; it is capable of being much extended, and in some cases could be kept up throughout the year.

10. The cultivation in Scinde depends principallyon the "Indus" and its branches. Some small districts are, indeed, watered from wells, and some depend on the annual rains, but in a general account of Scinde such portions may safely be omitted.

11. A failure in the rains, however, gives rise to great inconvenience, as most of the water in the wells is derived from land springs; and in many places these, after a lengthened continuance of drought, become brackish, or even salt. The cattle also suffer severely, as the grass lands depend almost entirely upon rain. After a continuance of dry season the sand is very liable to rise, and do infinite mischief.

12. In a favourable season, the barani, or rain-watered lands, are very productive.

13. Respecting the well cultivation, it need only be remarked that much of it is from temporary wells, lined with rough branches, or sometimes ingeniously supported by a sort of coiled plait of "tamarisk," and such wells are principally used for gardens. The great objection to these wells is the extremely offensive taste and smell which they communicate to the water; and I cannot help thinking that the use of this water is one of the causes of the prevalence of fever in Scinde. From September until June almost all drinking water is obtained from them, except in the immediate vicinity of the river, or of dunds, the water from which is usually as offensive as that from wells.

14. The chief use of the wells in an agricultural point of view is to raise the young rice plants, and prepare them for transportation as soon as the fields are prepared to receive them.

15. The Indus, from its entry into British Scinde to a little below Tatta, throws off several branches, the whole of which are now dry during the autumn and spring, that is, from October until the end of May. The most important branches on the right bank are the Scinde (commonly called the "Scinde canal"), which runs past Shikarpore. The western "Narra," which, issuing from the river a little below Sukkur, falls into the "Muncher Lake," from whence it finds its way back to the river at Sehwan through the Aral River.

16. This Aral River changes the direction of its current at different periods of the year, alternately flowing towards and from the lake. As "Lake Muncher" is a very extensive sheet of water, and as the "Narra," though a large stream, is not able to supply water so as to raise the level of the lake with rapidity, the river reaches a high level at Sehwan before the lake can fill. Now, since water runs according to the surface slope, although the "Aral" has a trifling fall in its bed from the lake to the river, yet when the water in the river rises higher than the water in the lake, it must flow up the "Aral" again. The river falls with great rapidity, and leaves the surface of "Lake Muncher" higher than its own level. The lake then discharges itself through the "Aral," so that the river is alternately a partial feeder to, and a discharger from the lake.

17. Many propositions have been made to bund the lake and restrain the spread of the water, and also to procure a more rapid dessication of the lake.

18. Although these projects, though they appear exceedingly simple to persons who have never studied the subject, are likely to cause very great expense, and this in a country where there is abundance of land which can be cheaply watered, and is now waste, seems to me worse than useless.

19. The river keeps close to the hills until it comes near Tatta, a little above which the Kullurree Canal (which eventually falls into the Gharra creek at the village of that name) is given off a little below Tatta; another branch, called the "Brighar," is also given off, which also falls into the Gharra creek near Wagoda, about 12 miles from Kurrachee; these are the principal branches on the right bank of the river, the last, however, is a tidal creek from about the middle of its course; during the floods of the river it is navigable for steamers, but in the cold season the upper portion is dry.

20. On the left bank there is a branch above Halla, which is said to have been formerly the head of the "Phitta River," but now it falls into a lake, from which it is drawn off in canals.

21. There are numerous remains of branches, but none now of any importance until about eight miles above Hyderabad, where the present Tooleli is thrown off; there is also another head to the same river a little higher up, but it seldom brings down any water, except in extreme floods.

22. The Tooleli is a large and rather rapid stream, and formerly passed between the hills about 20 miles below Hyderabad, and returned to the river not far from Jerruck; but it was artificially turned into the "Goonee," and its old course is now a canal.

The "Goonee" pursues its course towards Wunga Bazar, and is eventually drawn off almost entirely in irrigating channels.

23. About 20 miles below Hyderabad the Pinyaree is given off; it falls into a lake

a lake or marsh of considerable extent in the pergunnah of Manyer, and assuming the name of Goorgee, runs on with a very sluggish but deep stream to Moghullin, where it is divided from the sea water (which at high tide comes up a creek) by a very large and fine bund, forming a fresh water lake; the Hadji, an artificial canal, is derived from this lake, and conveys the water until it meets the Suttah Canal, and it eventually falls into the tidal waters through marsh lands; there is no other branch of importance on the left bank below the Pinyaree.

24. Below Tatta the river divides itself into several channels, but these are constantly changing, the current taking one or the other without any very clear reason for the change being apparent.

25. The "Pooran," which was formerly given off high up the river (probably as high as Bhawulpoor) is now dry; it could not be restored without considerable expense; but if restored, or rather if a large canal was brought down the valley from Roree, there is a certainty of very large returns; natives say that six lacs per annum would be got. It is quite possible, for it passes through a country almost entirely unproductive from want of water, but possessing most excellent soil.

26. Many complaints have been made by the people of Cutch relative to the bunds thrown across the various branches; Captain Baker reported on the subject, and considers that Cutch might be improved by water from the "Narra." There is every facility for making such a canal, as the mouth could be permanently constructed in the rocks at Roree.

27. There are many works which are now called canals, but which probably are merely improved branches; there are also many canals on the left bank of the river of very large size, these will appear in the account of each pergunnah; it would be tedious to repeat the names here.

28. It does not appear that the Ameers took any trouble respecting these branches; in fact I scarcely think that much can be done to them by manual labour; they could be dredged, but I see no other way of keeping them open; although they vary, and are more or less favourable in different years, they are certainly on the whole all filling up, the lower end of the "Goonee" in particular is becoming more shallow and obstructed each year. It appears to me that the "Indus" in former times threw out many more branches than it does at present, and that there has not been any very material change in the course of the main stream. I judge this from the absence of the distinctive marks of a great alluvial river in the old beds which I have seen.

29. The accounts given by the old writers on Scinde, are so very obscure that I do not see any ground for placing much faith in them, even if they spoke less obscurely than they do. Eben Batuta speaks of having come down from Mooltan to Sehwan in the 14th century, and also speaks of going to Lahara; perhaps Lowara, which district is near the old bed of the Pooran, south of Wunga Bazar; but from his description of an old ruined city, with stones like men, &c., and like seeds, I am apt to think that he is confusing this with Tatta, where there are stones peculiarly like seeds, and where the limestone assumes extraordinary forms, which a little imagination might convert into men and animals.

He then returns to Roree, which he distinctly mentions as being divided by an arm of the Indus, just as Roree and Bukkur are at this moment.

30. It is an admitted fact that wherever a river, carrying mud, runs through a country, it elevates its own bed and its banks, and in process of time comes to run on the summit or ridge of a double slope; this is clearly the case in the present main stream, and is not observable, so far as I can see, in the old beds, which some persons have pointed to as the original course of the river.

31. The process of silting up the branches is at the present moment in action in the western Narra, the Tooleli and Pinyari, &c.; these are all very small in comparison with the main stream, and all require assistance to enable them to keep open, even in the hot weather.

32. The channels forming the mouths of the river are much more nearly of an equal size, and are also strongly influenced by the tide; these seem to be

the causes of the capricious change of channel which so frequently takes place in them.

33. I am not at all prepared to say that it is impossible for the main stream to leave the present bed, and to adopt that of the Tooleli, or Pinyari, for instance, but it would be contrary to experience if it should do so.

The changes which have taken place in great rivers, in the "Po," for example, occurred where two branches of a river of nearly equal size, but none of the branches of the "Indus" bear any proportion to the river itself, except those forming its mouths, and these do change.

Again, we may be quite certain that the Tooleli and western Narra and the other branches were once constant, some indeed have been so within the memory of man; the causes which led to their filling up yet remain, and, therefore, it seems safe to conclude that our difficulty would be in keeping them open, and not in preventing their taking too much water from the river. It is true that persons who ought to know, declare that the Pinyare was in former days merely a canal, which gradually enlarged itself; there is no documentary evidence on the subject, but if the case be really so, it is quite unaccountable why it is now filling up.

34. I am very anxious to make my opinions clearly understood on this point, because I am certain that little can be done in improving the irrigation of Scinde, until these branches are made to flow constantly. At the same time the soil is so loose and treacherous, that I could place no reliance in gates or locks, the expense of which would indeed preclude their use; any dread then respecting the river changing its course, might very probably prevent what I consider a decided, and in fact, a most essential improvement.

35. The country is watered in different ways:

1st. The river overflows a considerable portion.

2d. There are a number of hollows filled partly from overflow of the river, and partly from waste water from the canals; these are usually called dunds or kolabs; some retain water throughout the year, the greater number are mere marshes, and all could be easily filled by warping.

Although the first is independent of the canals, it is under control from embankments.

The second is closely connected with the canals, both from receiving the waste water and because such dunds form the head or reservoir from which several canals are drawn. These dunds are sometimes artificially formed, becoming, in fact, properly speaking, tanks.

3d. Irrigation from canals, that is, the supply of water direct from canals without any assistance of machinery; this, as well as overflow from the river, is called laillabee, and in Upper Scinde, mokh.

4th. Irrigation, by means of wheels, called "cherki," &c.; this commences from the very mouth of the canal; the irrigation takes place only towards the tail.

36. Canals are known by various names, such as "wah," "nalla," "kurriah," "gooj," kool," "koor," and "kassi."

The first usually means a large canal, excavated by actual digging, the second a natural watercourse, which has been adopted by artificial means, the third generally means a small canal taken from a large one, but these significations are by no means strictly adhered to. I believe the four last names always mean small canals derived from others.

The same general description applies to all; they are invariably cut with vertical sides, and the spoil banks, or excavated earth, is always heaped up close to the edge of the excavation; it is unnecessary to point out particularly the defects of such a system. I firmly believe that one-half of the present expense of annual clearance is caused by the falling in of the banks; that in fact we are annually raising an enormous mass of earth to the height of some 20 feet, at an average of which, at least, one-half falls back into the canal before the end of the season, and is thus moved year after year.

The second defect of the canals is, that they are very much too shallow, so that unless the river rises to a greater height than the average of late years, the canals can receive very little water; it is perfectly true that during the extreme floods, there is usually plenty of water, but the river is very uncertain, and if it rises late in the season, as often happens, there is not time for the crop to come to maturity, before it has again fallen; it is just the same if the river

falls

falls early, a steady supply is of more consequence than anything else, and this cannot be got if the canals are not deep enough to receive the water at a proper time in the very worst season.

Canals are frequently interrupted during the floods of the river by one of two courses, which although diametrically opposed to each other in their mode of action, are equally mischievous. Sometimes the strength of the stream sets directly into the mouth of a canal, as this portion of the river is invariably loaded with sand, and as the water, which rushes in with great velocity, must, owing to the decrease in depth and loss of slope, very soon lose its velocity, the sand becomes deposited to the distance of, perhaps, one or two miles from the mouth. Sometimes, again, the stream leaves the mouth of the canal altogether, depositing a sand-bank where there was formerly deep water; and these changes usually occur suddenly, and although they certainly may be to a certain extent foretold by watching the set of the river, they cannot be provided against.

37. It appears to me, that if the canals were properly cut, so as to receive and retain water in bad seasons, that a gauge on the river might serve as a fair guide as to the amount of crops; at present this is by no means the case, and it would appear from the revenue returns to which I have had access, that the revenue is of the most fluctuating nature.

I feel confident that if the canals were properly cleared, lowered, and carried out on a connected system, so that the water should be fairly shared, the state of the river which now produces an absolute scarcity, would merely diminish the exports. The revenue would increase in proportion to the rise of the river, but would never fall below a certain limit, unless the river should rise less than it has hitherto been known to do.

38. Again, another cause of difficulty is found in the shifting sands, which are blown in, and sometimes obliterate the canal; there is at the present moment a tract of moving sand at the Surafray Canal, fully eight miles in length, and much more in the direction of its own course, which is unfortunately nearly at right angles to the course of the canal; a change in the canal has been much urged upon me, but as the change would cost from 30,000 to 40,000 rupees, and when completed would place the canal under rather more difficult circumstances than at present, I have no intention of recommending it.

39. Canals are taken either from the main river or the branches; they are not carried without being made use of (as is the case with European canals) to the land best suited for irrigation, but almost from the moment they are taken off, they are used to supply smaller canals, and the water is also drawn off by means of wheels.

40. Many large canals at present run side by side for miles, some ought to be suppressed, but it is not safe to do so until the one intended to be retained is properly enlarged.

41. It may fairly be said, that the whole system of canals in Scinde is one of make-shifts and expedients, to save some present expense, without the slightest consideration of the extreme inconvenience and positive loss incurred in consequence of the immediate saving.

42. The vertical sides of the canals is one example, the bridges, which have been hitherto constructed is another; these are made by the neighbouring villagers; are usually so constructed as to form a very great impediment to the water, and being floored with rough branches covered with grass and mud, are absolutely dangerous; at the very best, scarcely one can be found which is not full of holes large enough to receive a camel's foot, and towards the end of the season, the bridge has become perfectly rotten; in fact, no person ever thinks of making use of a canal bridge, if he can possibly cross in any other way.

43. These evils seem to have been long felt, and there are many abutments already built to receive a wooden flooring, but of late years, this has not been considered necessary. The object appears under the late rule to have been to reduce the expenditure to the lowest sum possible, without reflecting that a trifling saving in the construction of the work entailed an annual heavy expense, and in the case of bridges, almost entirely missed the intended benefit.

44. The present state of the irrigation in Scinde is unsatisfactory, but this arises more from the imperfect state of the canals than from any deficiency in

number; many of the canals indeed could be easily dispensed with, if others were slightly enlarged, and on the whole, little absolutely new work is required, except in the districts about Meerpoor and Meerwa Rossa, and in the Oodeejanee and Summawuttee pergunnahs; the remarks on each separate pergunnah show their present state.

45. Persian wheels of various constructions are used; the "hoorla," a wheel worked by one bullock, generally varies somewhat in its construction; from the "churke," a wheel worked by two bullocks or a single camel; the construction of these wheels is very rude, but seems tolerably effective. It is rather in the execution than in the design, that these machines require improvement; considerable differences are found in different parts of the country in the shape of the different parts. The machine consists of a pair of driving wheels, and a wheel carrying the water-pots; sometimes one of the driving wheels is dispensed with, and the pot-wheel is worked directly by the cattle-wheel; this is the usual construction of the "hoorla;" the driving wheels cost, on an average, 14 rupees a pair, and are said to last about 14 or 15 years; the wheels on which the water-pots are hung is of a very rough construction, and can usually be repaired or constructed by the cultivators without much assistance from the carpenter; the earthen pots used to raise the water are sustained by rope, usually made of grass; on the whole the annual expense of these wheels is not above a rupee, but the labour of the cultivators is not taken into account in this estimation.

The whole contrivance, though rude, is efficient, and with the very trifling improvement of a longer arm to the driving pole, which would enable the cattle to walk in a large circle, and consequently to draw more fairly, I believe nothing better could be proposed when small quantities of water are wanted; however in some cases 8 or 10 wheels are put close together; in such a case improvement could be advantageously introduced, but merely as a single wheel to water a small quantity of ground, it is not likely that a change would diminish the expense; the wheel is seldom employed to lift water above eight feet; when that depth is exceeded it is usual to construct two stages and to use two sets of wheels.

A wheel moved by a man walking upon it, called a "pairattee," is occasionally though somewhat rarely used in agriculture, and a contrivance called a "lota," which I have not seen, but I believe it to be merely a bucket drawn by a man; it may be however a bucket and a balance pole; natives of India who cultivate about Kurrachee, use the leather bag common in India. I am not certain that it is better than a common Persian wheel; it is certainly not so good as a well-made one.

46. In some canals, more particularly in the southern part of the Hyderabad collectorate, where the land is very low, the water is let in through brick sluices; these are not furnished with gates, but cross beams are built into the side walls, and support branches of trees and rubbish, which is thrown in when it becomes requisite to stop the water; of course this rubbish accumulates in the canal and does much mischief, but there will be no trouble, and very little expense in furnishing these sluices with slip boards; this can be done as the improvement of the canal progresses; the upper part of the sluices should be arched over, so as to allow communication along the bank; they have been so formerly in many cases, but have now generally fallen into decay.

In all the canal accounts which I have yet recovered, I have only found one sluice mentioned as being built; the accounts however are exceedingly defective. Many of these brick sluices are apparently of long standing, but I have not been able to ascertain the dates of their erection, even from tradition; this is much to be regretted, for in some places the ground appears to have risen with reference to them, and in others there is no apparent change.

47. It is satisfactory to be able to state from the state of these sluices, that the peculiar rot which appears to affect the best brickwork in Scinde, does not touch such as is freely exposed to the action of fresh water.

Next in importance to the canals, are the embankments.

48. The remains of old works of this sort, show that great attention was paid to them in former times. Unless where the land is adapted to wheat cultivation, unrestricted inundation from the rivers appears to be dreaded; in fact, from Hyderabad to the sea, on both sides of the river, the embankments are an object

object of great solicitude to the cultivators; as at present constructed, they are most unsatisfactory, like everything else, the system has been one of saving immediate expenditure, and these embankments, which are constructed by alternate layers of earth and brushwood, and built as steep as possible, are in fact extremely insecure.

The face exposed to the river is annually faced with brushwood, but even this seems to afford little protection.

49. During high floods they require to be sedulously watched day and night, and are always under repair of some sort; they occasion much more trouble than the canals, and I feel certain that nothing could save them if a high wind and great fresh of the river occurred at the same time. As it is, they fail more or less every season; the water of the canals is passed through the embankments by means of brick sluices similar to those before described.

From the state of the sluices in general, I am not prepared to admit the truth of the complaints which are now so constantly made; it does not appear to me that the relative levels of land and water have altered since most of the sluices were first built; the truth seems to be that the people set up some remarkably good year as a standard of comparison.

50. In the total absence of old records, it is impossible to say, but there does not appear to me, from local appearances, to be any truth in the opinion that the water rises less than formerly; there is no doubt that the river is very irregular both in the quantity and period of its rise; and this by the way joined to the extraordinary rises which I have known in the month of February, induces me to think that the rise of the river is more dependent on rain in Upper Scinde, than upon the melting of the snows.

51. As the subjoined table shows the principal crops and their seasons, a very general description of the cultivation will suffice.

The land overflowed by the river, when of a proper description, is sown with wheat, barley, and grain; that which is sandy bears a small vetch (muttur), and mustard; land watered from wheels is usually used for badgery and jowaree, cotton, indigo, and tobacco; rice is grown on land irrigated from canals, and badgery and jowaree is also planted on such portions of this land as are not favourably situated for rice; the land under jowaree and badgery is not usually manured; when it is, it is cropped yearly; but usually the land is allowed to remain fallow for two or three years; tobacco is invariably manured. The cotton of Scinde is usually biennial crops, the second year being the most productive.

Owing to deficiency of water from September to June sugar-cane is not much cultivated, but when there is water it is taken advantage of; the cane is smaller and harder than that of India, and the ordinary mill is similar to the common oil mill.

Land watered by overflow is cropped annually.

52. I cannot form even a rough guess at the quantity of land under cultivation in Scinde; it cannot be got with any accuracy from the number of wheels, because the average of these varies very much according to the nature of the soil and the height to which it is requisite to raise the water.

I have not attempted to distinguish the cultivated land in my surveys.

53. It will strike every person, on first travelling over the country, that the cultivation is falling off; but the fact is, that the immense quantity of fallow land gives rise to this impression; for every acre that is at present under cultivation there are two apparently abandoned; this will always render it difficult to ascertain with accuracy the quantity of land under cultivation at any given period.

54. It may be generally stated that north of Sehwan the rubbee is the most important; south of that the kureef crop bears a marked predominance.

55. I am not aware of a single instance of more than one crop being taken off the land within the year, nor have I ever heard of any rotation of crops being practised.

(signed) *W. Scott*, Major,
Superintendent Canals.

17 November 1847.

3.—System of Canal Clearance under the late Government of Scinde.

1. This appears to be naturally divided into three distinct parts, each in itself forming a complete subject :—

1. Respecting the party who paid for the work.
2. Respecting the amount of the work.
3. Respecting the mechanical detail and method of settling with the workmen.

2. Respecting the party who paid for the work.—This is a subject on which I have been most anxious to obtain correct information, but it is closely connected with the revenue, and as I have no means of referring to the revenue records, I can merely state the case generally.

3. There are four different methods.

In all cases I believe Government paid for the clearance of large canals.

In many cases they paid for all the clearance.

In others, they paid in the first instance, and received back a portion from the cultivators; this is called sherakhultee.

In others, they made an allowance of a certain number of cases in the Kharwar, and the people kept up the minor canals themselves, called mookhadimnee.

In others, again, the people cleared their own canals without receiving any allowance. In all cases the whole district was liable to be called out, when they usually receive from Government a certain quantity of food; this was on emergent occasions.

I have endeavoured to show the particulars in the accounts of each pergunnah.

4. I have not yet been able detect anything like system. Pergunnahs apparently similarly situated are differently treated, nor does there appear, so far as I can see, to be any connexion between the quantity of crops taken and the amount of assistance afforded. I have little doubt, however, that this apparent want of connexion arises from my not having opportunity to study the accounts.

5. On the second head I have not been more successful than on the first.

The records which I have received are very incomplete, and the few which give any moderate number of consecutive years would lead to the conclusion, that the system was to clear a canal, and then to leave it till it had become so much filled up as to be nearly useless.

There is no trace of regular annual clearance in each canal, and there is a distinct desire shown to excavate new heads instead of clearing out old ones.

One very good reason exists for this at present in the main canals, viz., that the banks have attained such a height as to render any clearance exceedingly difficult.

They seem to have gone on, therefore, cutting new heads to the large canals, and they seem to have made few new ones, at least there are very few such in the records which I have.

6. It will be observed that the total amount of excavation in each pergunnah is very considerable, although very irregular.

They had no means of determining, with precision, the quantity of excavation required, as they either did not know, or, at least, never used any instruments whatever.

It is difficult to perceive why some means were not adopted to keep the canals at a proper regular slope, and to retain a regular uniform width; at present the canals contract and expand without any reason whatever; and there is scarcely a canal in Scinde the banks of which are straight for a single mile.

The native management of the canals was, in fact, entirely guess work, and this continued to be the case even last season.

Such a system is necessarily a most expensive one, as there is a certain line to which a canal should be sunk to produce a full effect, nothing below that is of any use, and anything left above it at once affects the revenue.

7. There was no attempt to combine the canals into one system; perhaps, indeed, it could not be done under the extraordinary mode of government of the Ameers, and the extensive jagheers must also have interfered with any such attempt.

Even

Even, however, where it could have been easily done, it was left unattempted.

8. I understand that the method was for the kardars to send in estimates merely for the total sum they required, and the whole or a portion of the estimate was sanctioned more according to the Ameers' ideas of the kardars' character, than from any real knowledge of what was necessary.

9. In Hyderabad and Kurrachee there are no less than 56 different sets of rules, according to which the work is paid for.

I rather think that at some former period the rates were much more simple, the people were paid probably half in money, and half in grain, and I have little doubt that the two rupees which is usually added to the sale price of grain, was intended to prevent the labourer disposing of his grain, and thus lowering the market price.

It was in fact, properly, the difference between the wholesale and retail price.

In process of time it was probably discovered that the kardars took a certain sum from the people, and this being discovered, Government took this dustooree to themselves; there does not appear to be anything very unfair in this; there is no good reason why the people should be paid more highly than is absolutely requisite.

The names of some of the deductions, as one anna per rupee on account of prompt payment, convince me that this was the case.

I have given in detail one rule for deductions; for the other districts I have merely shown the nominal amount, and what the actual amount paid is.

10. Half payments in kind, though not quite general, was the usual system; and in the districts where this half payment in kind existed, the deductions is still kept up, even when the whole sum is paid in money, and is charged only in one-half when the whole is paid in kind; thus, supposing the sale price of grain to be 20 rupees per khorwur, and I have to pay a zemindar 200 rupees, say,

Money - - - - - -	100 rupees.
Grain - - - - - -	100 „

Now 100 rupees of grain is 5 kharwar, and the deduction being 2 rupees per kharwar, amounts to 10 rupees; the zemedar, if I pay him in money, receives thus only 90 rupees for the portion which ought to be paid in grain, but if, on the other hand, I pay him all in grain, I give him five kharwars for the first 100 rupees, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ kharwars for the second 100 rupees.

11. When the grain is dear, the people therefore are somewhat better paid than when it is cheap; if the sale price of grain was 50 rupees per kharwar, I would deduct only 4 rupees, and so on.

12. Usually one rule applies to every part of a pergunnah, sometimes, however, it varies in the different dehs or mukoms, and occasionally indeed for each canal, in the pergunnah, whatever the rule may be; however, the people are thoroughly well acquainted with what they ought to receive, and always satisfied when it is shown to them that they are receiving the usual rate for that canal. The boundaries of some pergunnahs have changed, the canal custom, however, remains the same, although the canal may be placed by the change in a district following a very different rule.

13. At first sight it does not appear clear that the jemedars can understand their accounts, but I frequently found them club together to employ an intelligent moonshee, with whom they directed me to settle their accounts.

14. The only point of dispute is the clearing away the small steps by which the earth is conveyed up the sides of the banks; this seems to have been always a matter of dispute, and it is necessary to take an average of years, but in other cases the rules have been very closely adhered to.

15. A custom exists in the lower part of the southern districts, which clearly shows that the people there come to work freely; they are paid both by the quantity and distance; thus, conveying earth to 90 paces, is called single work, when carried to 180 paces is called double, and so on, being paid for extra for every 90 paces to which it is conveyed.

16. I have endeavoured in the accounts of the pergunnahs, to make the subject as distinct as possible; nothing but practice, however, can make a person understand the minute details.

Even in pergunnahs where a rule of deduction is followed, the rates of labour

are different; thus, in large canals, it may be 18 guz the rupee, in small ones 25. In most pergunnahs there is a difference in price between work which has to be carried out by the basket, and that thrown out by a hoe at once; this is called dhullee and oochul work; six guz per rupee is the ordinary difference in price.

17. In some few cases the workpeople positively refuse to work at the ordinary rates; this occurs when the canal is very sandy, or when the banks are very high; in cases of sand, it has been usual to measure the work late in the season, and to pay for what is then cleared; this way is exceedingly unfair. In canals with high banks, also, the labour is four or five times what it was when the price was fixed.

18. I think the best way in these cases is to follow the Ameer's customs. He usually paid the usual price, and gave the people a present besides, or else they did the work by days' labour.

The present could not be claimed as a right, which any advance of price invariably is.

19. The jemedars whom I have mentioned are influential people, some of them bringing 100 men to work. Those who come fromCutch are usually the most wealthy and influential; but the Scindees are said (by the Scindees themselves) to be the most trustworthy.

20. In the upper portion of the Hyderabad Collectorate, that is, from the Doabh inclusive to the north, there are comparatively few jemedars, and they are all poor people (Scindees), bringing from 12 to 40 men to work, but towards the south they bring, as I mentioned, above sometimes 1,000 men, and are almost all Cutchees.

21. Most, if not all, the labourers are employed in reaping and thrashing the grain; it is, therefore, only after the storing of the autumnal crop that they can be collected for canal digging.

In November or December the jemedars are collected: each receives an advance according to the number of people they can bring to work. The amount of advance varies from two to four rupees per man.

22. The people continue to work until they consider that the quantity done is equal to the advance made. They then at once strike work, and can scarcely be persuaded to go on for a single day. A second advance of about the same amount is now made, and this is usually in grain. The whole payment is usually made in three or four instalments, and all in advance.

23. As there is no time to measure the work during the progress, it requires considerable experience to know whether the people have really worked out their advance or not, it being, of course, extremely desirable to keep the work up to the advances as nearly as possible.

24. Such was and is the system for the large canals. The small ones are usually done by the cultivators, and not by the regular gangs of workpeople, and, as they have cattle, &c., advances to them may be made with more safety, but they are fully as unwilling as the others to work in advance of the payment.

25. The kardar (or, when a large new work was executed, a separate agent) was employed to superintend the excavation; but a distinct set of persons, called ameens, were sent out to measure the work.

26. These ameens were paid according to a recognised scale, but the amount of pay is so small that it is not easy to imagine that the late Government were ignorant of its forming the smallest part of their emoluments.

27. One mohurie was usually placed with each ameen. Sometimes the ameen appointed his own; usually he was appointed direct, probably, as a check upon the ameen. These persons were furnished with a standard measure or guz (which varies almost in all districts), and went all over the works, the mohurie measuring the lengths, breadths, and the ameen measuring the depths.

To enable this measurement to be carried out with anything like accuracy, headings or bench marks, called thakees, were left in the canal, that is, a small part of the original bed was left in its former state. Pillars were also frequently left between the thakees.

28. Supposing the ameen to be really honest, he might be imposed upon in three different ways:—First, the thakees, instead of being placed at regular intervals, might be left where the canal required much excavation. Secondly, the thakee might be built up. Thirdly, the ground between two thakees might be left high.

22. Thus, even with a perfectly honest man, unless he was unusually observant, the

the measurement, being made by the eye, was not quite certain; but I believe there was more loss from collusion between the jemedars, ameens, and kardars, than from any error of judgment. The measurement was entered in a small book (khussa), and after that the calculations were made with the most scrupulous accuracy. These calculations being sent to the dufter at Hyderabad, where they were carefully re-calculated, and the value of the work credited to the khardar or superintendent.

It does not appear that the jemedar was usually called upon to pay up the balance if any was due by him; he was generally allowed to work it out next year, or to pay it at the harvest.

30. The mechanical arrangements are exceedingly simple in the south-eastern part of the Hyderabad district. A slight attempt is made to use bullocks, attached to a sort of scrope, but in all other parts the earth is either thrown out by a hoe or carried out in baskets. I have seldom, if ever, seen women employed.

31. In addition to the recognised deductions made from the labourers, the ameens had certain perquisites; for example, they often lived at the expense of the labourers, but these are matters which are not authorised; and as they certainly were not intended, it would be useless to inquire into them further than to guard against their repetition.

32. The amount of the clearance given by the late rulers would probably have been quite sufficient, because it must be remembered that in addition to what they did themselves, at least an equal quantity must have been done by jagheerdars, but, owing to want of system and utter ignorance of what was absolutely requisite, much of the labour must have been thrown away. There can be no reason why canals should require, if once put into proper order, a less expenditure one year than they do in another. The heads taken from the river, are, of course, very liable to accidents; but under a regular system I feel certain that there would not be 5,000 rupees difference in the whole canal trunks, supposing the cultivation to be stationary.

It would be satisfactory to obtain a complete series of papers, but hitherto I have not succeeded in doing so. I fear that the kalthora records are not recoverable.

From the remains of sluices and of very large canals, much more trouble and expense appear to have been incurred in former times. Among all the accounts which I have procured, I find only one for a brick sluice.

(signed) *W. Scott*, Major,
Superintendent of Canals.

4.—System pursued under the British Government.

1.—The system adopted by the collector of Hyderabad has been followed generally this season, 1846–47.

The rule is, that all canals of, and above one guz area, are to be cleared at Government expense.

The customs of the Meers, as regards the payment for the work have been closely followed; the only change which I have made in the collectors' system has been to return to the original local measure of the guz.

Captain Rathborne fixed on a standard guz of 3″ 9″, with which he measured all the canals, but in order to obtain the prices to be paid, it was requisite to reduce this to the local measure, and this seems to have caused a good deal of vexation to the people. For instance, where the local guz was four feet in length, the labourers would not understand that 100 of the guz, on which the price was paid, was equivalent to 130 guz nearly in which the work was measured; this reduction added excessively to the trouble of the account, and as I could see no end gained by it, I promised to resume the old measure.

The system pursued by the collectors until the year 1845–46 remained as in the time of the Ameers. In that season however it was changed, in so far that the kuniahs were altogether taken out of the hands of the people, and cleared at Government expense; that is, those of, and above one guz in section, such at least was the order in Hyderabad, but from misunderstanding on the part of collectors' auditors, it appears that those which had one guz of absolute

excavation only were admitted; this was at the time somewhat complained of, but when brought to the collector's knowledge, was, I believe, corrected; the system for which this general one was substituted, can only be gathered from looking at the accounts of the purgunnahs, and generally from the foregoing chapter.

2. I should most certainly have preferred receiving the canals in the old established system, which every person understood, but this was perhaps impossible when the revenue system was altered; I do not pretend to give an account of this new revenue system. All that is essential to my purpose is that three casas per kurwar, that is 1-20th, or five per cent. of the total crop is supposed to be appropriated to the canal clearance. In addition to this, there is a certain sum charged as "huccaub" or water-rate, from the jagheerdars.

3. I am led to believe that the aggregate sum will cover the amount of annual canal clearance usually, but I must leave it to the collectors' reports to point out what the amount is likely to be. It certainly will not cover the amount of reforming the canals, nor would it at all answer to make the amount of canal clearance tally exactly with the amount of revenue.

4. This should be carried to account to meet the expense of canal clearance, which must always be carried down to a certain line without any reference to cost if the revenue is to be made certain.

Nothing would be more injudicious than to contract the expenditure, and thus prevent the clearance, because a bad season had occurred; it would in fact, be losing the greater portion of a year's revenue on account of a failure in the foregoing season.

5. As managed by the collector of Hyderabad especially, there was, I believe, no difficulty about outstanding balances; the advances were made on the personal responsibility of the kardar, and the work measured was placed to his credit; the kardar was therefore personally responsible, and there could be no outstanding balance between Government and the canal diggers.

6. Now however the case is altered; the fact is, that the canal officers have not power or authority to enforce the payment of the outstanding balances, and perhaps such power could not usually be safely intrusted in the hands of the assistant canal officers. As too strict exaction of outstanding balances would very probably tend to prevent the workpeople from coming next season, and besides the strict exaction of these outstanding debts, by persons not responsible for the revenue, would tend to impede the cultivation.

But it can scarcely be expected that an officer should submit himself to the inconvenience of having such claims by Government against him; take the example of an officer being obliged to leave the country on sick certificate, he cannot expect that his successor should do more than recover what sums may be recoverable.

In case of death, or of the debtors running away, the officer has no remedy; he must himself bear the loss. This is a peculiarly hard case. It was so even with the kardars, though from their intimate knowledge of the people they were more safely able to make advances than others.

Can it be supposed for a moment that they made these advances without establishing a reserve fund to secure themselves? I cannot believe that they did so. If responsibility is thrown on a man, he must, in justice to his family, provide some means of meeting it.

7. My proposition therefore is, that Government stand the loss of all advances made with proper prudence and precaution. I believe it will be said that no advances are necessary; but the fact is, that from ancient habit and custom the people expect to receive advances, and will not strike a stroke until they have them. Two courses remain open to Government; they may establish a system of forced labour, in itself a hateful thing, and requiring an establishment and very strict rules to keep it in any sort of operation, or they may resort to day labour; these two courses, and these only, are open to them. The first, in addition to the great expense for superintendence, is a cause of discontent and real hardship to the people; the second would cost three times as much as at present, and further, require considerable establishment to carry it out.

8. Situated as I was myself last year, I could not pay any very minute attention to each work in the districts under my immediate control; the result is, that I have

have standing against me *Rs.* 3,477. 1 *a.* 4 *p.* of outstanding balance, of which probably four-fifths at least will be paid up, or worked out next year. Now the total quantity of excavation is 16,35,412 cubic yards and the total expenditure *Rs.* 43,783. 13 *a.* 8 *p.*, including outstanding balances. The cost of the work, supposing all the balances lost, is *Rs* 2. 10 *a.* 9 *p.* per 100 cubic yards; while at the very lowest rate in Bengal (a country in which day labour is 50 per cent. cheaper than in this) it is 3 rupees per 1,000 cubic feet, or *Rs.* 8. 1 *a.* 7 *p.* per 100 cubic yards; so that under unfavourable circumstances Government have had work done for *Rs.* 43,783. 13 *a.* 8 *p.* including balances, which by the cheapest day labour would have cost *Rs.* 1,32,451. 5 *a.* 4 *p.*, in both cases exclusive of superinten dence. I therefore conceive that there is good ground to solicit Government to take the responsibility of the balances on themselves, since I have shown that they alone profit by it; the officer making the advances must, however, show that they were usual and prudent, and it is the business of the superintendent to see that they are so. I repeat that the people will not work at the rates they now do without receiving advances.

Note.—The Bombay railway excavation is estimated at *Rs.* 20. 4 *a.* per 100 cubic yards. The Surat cut cost *Rs.* 21. 2 *a.* per 100 cubic yards, removed to a distance of 60 yards.

9. In the cases of a very sickly season I have no doubt the loss from outstanding balances would be considerable.

10. It is perfectly impossible to get security from the common labourers, but when advances are made to regular cultivators possessed of cattle, &c., of course the risk is very little; in fact, if we had the same opportunities of knowing the people that the collectors have, and could trust to the kardars, who must know them intimately, there would be no risk except from deaths.

11. In October 1846-47, the department was nearly fully officered, although by gentlemen entirely unaccustomed to public works of any kind, and I took charge of the canal clearance.

I stated at the time my opinion that the ordinary work would be better performed by the kardars, and my belief that if they were under proper superintendence, competent to show them what they should do, that there would be a considerable saving in the cost of native superintendence, while the officers not being obliged to devote their time to vexatious though petty accounts, would be able to attend to the main objects.

12. The fact is, that an officer, whatever may be his amount of pay or his talents, cannot do much more in the way of making out accounts, or superintending works costing each a mere trifle, than a good accountant at one-sixth the part of his salary; but if he is responsible for the details of expenditure, he cannot attend to the more important business of surveying and levelling the main canals. I certainly do not think that the kardars alone would know what to do, nor do I see any reason to suppose that the collectors could teach them.

13. Although I had obtained a good deal of information on the subject, yet it was of a very general nature; in fact, I believe that little was known of the details; these had all been conducted by the kardars: it was, therefore, perhaps fortunate that we were obliged to learn themethod of working the system practically.

14. As soon as the charge of the canals was positively made over to us, I called on the collectors to obtain estimates of what they wanted done, and also to direct the kardars to afford us assistance, by pointing out where the various jemedars were to be found. There was at first a good deal of reluctance apparently in the people to come forward, encouraged, I suspect, by the kardars themselves; since if common belief be well founded, they lost a lucrative branch of their business, by losing charge of the canal clearance. As I had every reason to think that the kardars were altogether averse to the change of management, I requested the collectors to obtain from them a report every 10 days as to the method in which the work was proceeding. I hoped in this way to prevent them bringing complaints against this department after the close of the work.

I was also anxious to know that everything was going on properly, for, with the exception of Lieutenant Campbell, of the Bengal Engineers, and myself, not a single officer had ever had anything to do with public works, and Lieutenant Dansey was the only officer really well acquainted with business of any kind; and in consequence of the removal of Captain Wetherall, and of being obliged to draw all the money myself, I was obliged to remain in my own district.

15. My precautions, in obtaining these reports, were however rendered perfectly futile, by the steadiness with which almost all the kardars complained: so that under no circumstances could I appeal to their reports, in proof of the works having been properly carried on.

16. I did not obtain the old accounts till too late to make any use of them last season, and my time was so entirely taken up, and they required so much time and labour to reduce them to anything like order, that they would have been useless; as it is, they are so incomplete, and the work has been done in such utter contempt of anything like system, that they will not even now be very useful.

17. In order to enable the officers to carry on the works at all, it was requisite that they should be supplied with some native superintendents, and men were accordingly hired for the purpose, in the proportion of one to a moderate sized pergunnah, at about 30 rupees per mensem; the duty of these men was to send a weekly report of the quantity of work executed, and to report when the advances were nearly worked out; for, as I before mentioned, the people will not work without the payment being made in advance, and stop the moment they think that the work done is nearly equal to the advance

18. The employment of these people, though perhaps as successful as ought to have been looked for, gave rise to much annoyance, and in spite of all precautions we were continually misled by their reports, while the work was very unnecessarily protracted, and workpeople were allowed to absent themselves without any report being made. This was the principal cause of the amount of the outstanding balances. When these persons really exerted themselves the balances were very small.

19. In addition to these persons, I found it absolutely necessary to give to Lieutenants Dawson and Lambert, whose work was the most backward, the assistance of a native well acquainted with the work. This was very unsuccessful.

I have invariably found that it is exceedingly easy to get on with native assistants; indeed, I prefer them to Europeans in general, where the works are small, as it keeps the cost of superintendence so much nearer a fair per-centage, so long as they are directly responsible to a person fully equal to his work; but the instant they find an officer interposed between them and the head authority, they become worse than useless.

20. In April ameens were appointed, and one copy of their measurements sent to me, and the other to the executive officer.

21. It was found that the rates of the canals varied so much, and that there were so many canals done this year, which could not be found in the accounts of the last two or three years, that the only thing that could be done was to make all their accounts out in my own office, as I had ready access to the old papers in the collector's records, and transmit them to the officers. This proved exceedingly laborious, because it was quite indispensable that the accounts should be without error, as it was most desirable to make any settlement with the labourers final. I had, consequently, to examine every account myself.

22. I am happy to say that there were not above half a dozen cases where the people objected to the rates which were assigned to their works. Of course, when it was found that they were right, the account was altered, but usually we discovered that it was merely an attempt to impose upon us. The people were paid up in August, except in the Kurrachee collectorate, which has been throughout later than the others, perhaps from the great number of small works.

23. The very minute care which was taken this year will make the payment for future clearances perfectly simple. I imagine that I have collected now the rates of almost all the canals in Scinde, and have had them put in a form in which they can be referred to. I have not, however, had them put into English: the

the expense of all English writing is so much greater than that of native writing, that I wish to confine my work to that as much as possible.

24. On the whole, I would very much have preferred assuming charge of the canals in the system pursued by the Ameers, in preference to adopting new systems, the effects of which could not be very clearly foreseen.

25. I have only a very general idea that the jagheerdars pay a certain sum per wheel for the water they obtain from us, and I know from common report, that it is not uncommon to stop the supply of water to them when water is low in the canals, as it was last year, but I am not consulted in such points.

26. I am doubtful how far I should recommend a stoppage of the water, if my opinion was asked whatever lowers the surface of the canal towards its tail (the height of supply remaining the same) causes a greater superficial slope, and therefore a greater velocity. It seems to be thought by the collectors and kardars, that water taken from a canal has the same effect in diminishing the quantity of water as if taken from a pond. On the contrary, I think that when there is a little water in the canal, whereas throughout all Scinde that slope of the bed is very gentle, it is an object of very great importance to increase the surface slope as much as possible, so as to increase the current and prevent deposit taking place, because, as the deposits increase, the possibility of a large body of water passing becomes diminished.

This is however true only to a certain point, there is a limit to the quantity of water which can enter the canal; all that I mean is, that in many cases the water drawn off would be supplied as rapidly as it is drawn off; I by no means intend to say that the supply of a canal is inexhaustible.

27. The mechanical method of clearing the canals is just as it was in the Ameers' times, and the system of payment could not be improved, though the work done might be altered with great benefit. With regard to the fund from which the clearance is paid, or to the employment of water after I have cleared the canals, I know literally nothing officially.

28. Much might be done to diminish the expense by the introduction of simple machinery. I dare say this may be doubted, but if it be, I need only refer to the street-cleaning machine now used in England. What is however, particularly wanted, is to have means of expediting the clearance; the time at our disposal is not now sufficient to do everything well, and we are entirely dependent for about half of our labourers on people who come from Cutch; it is only in a bad year in Cutch that any great improvement can be rapidly carried out in Scinde.

29. I have in vain attempted to trace some connexion between the amount of produce taken, and the amount of assistance afforded; it is evident that there must be some connexion, at least it is reasonable to believe that a system founded upon long practice must be adopted to the necessities of the case, although no system was intentionally introduced.

I have therefore endeavoured to reduce the main sources of taxation to a per-centage, and tabulated them for each pergunnah. I believe they will be found pretty accurate; if I had had an apportunity of consulting the original papers in detail, I feel convinced I could have ascertained some general rules which might possibly have been of use in regulating the assistance to be given in canal clearance; for as the different districts vary in their productiveness, I cannot think that one rule can be applicable to all; in this, I believe, I differ from the revenue officers.

(signed) *Walter Scott*, Major,
Superintendent of Canals.

5.—On Internal Communication in Scinde.

1. There are no roads whatever in Scinde, except those made by the British Government in Cantonments.

2. A road from Sukkur to Shikarpore was sanctioned by the Supreme Government, but it never was carried through; the object of this road was to enable troops to pass during the inundation, when the land between Sukkur and

Shikarpore is flooded; the estimate was based on the belief that the swamps and lakes about Luckie were formed by overflowings from the canals; from further information, however, it appeared that an error had been made in the level, and that the river overflowed its banks for a long distance; until this is prevented, which is at present impracticable, on account of his Highness Ali Morad's objections, a made road cannot be constructed.

A medical committee has reported that the Luckie swamps do not affect the health of Sukkur, so that on the whole it does not appear likely that any further expense will be incurred.

3. There is convenient means of water-carriage from Shikarpore to Sukkur during the season; where the road is inundated, a boat has only to be towed up the Scinde Canal to Abad, here it falls into the river, and is carried by the current to Sukkur, and a boat from Sukkur drops down the river to the Ali Buka, pursues the course of that canal for a few miles, and has then only to be towed a short distance up the Scinde Canal to reach Shikarpore.

4. Wells were also excavated in the direct road to Kotree from Kurrachee; if the wells are found to remain good it will be very easy to make this road, it only requires indeed to be marked out, and to be made for two or three miles where it crosses different ranges of hills.

5. In ancient times it appears, that many of the brick sluices were arched over; these arches were very narrow, so that they would now be unfit for carts even if they were in repair, but they are almost all in ruins.

6. There is not a single cart in Lower Scinde, but about Larkhana and Shikarpore, there are a few of a very rude construction; the consequence is, that the people lose a market for all their coarser and more bulky produce, such as kirby. I saw in last December, large fields of kirby, about 20 miles east of Tatta, from which the people had merely cut the heads, and then turned the cattle in to feed upon the leaves; and this at a time when fodder of the coarsest kind was excessively dear at Kurrachee; the river bank is not 20 miles from the place I allude to, and there is water carriage at that season of the year to Gizree, within a few miles of Cantonments. As the canals and smaller rivers would be perfectly impassable to horsemen, and as it would be even difficult for footmen to pass them during the inundation, it has been found necessary to organize some means of transit.

7. All the small rivers, such as the Foolalie and Pingary, and many of the small canals, in the upper part of their course, have boats.

8. Whether these ferries are regularly let or not, I have been unable to learn; they have not been placed under me; they are usually extremely bad boats.

9. The style of bridge across all the canals is the same. A number of piles are driven pretty close together into the bed; these are crossed by pieces laid transversely; the whole is then covered over with small branches, and on the top of this a quantity of earth is spread. These bridges are generally very far from safe, for they are almost invariably full of holes, and before the end of the season the whole structure has become so rotten, that there is very great risk in attempting to cross them.

10. As bridges, therefore, they are not valuable; but they are positively mischievous, from the obstruction which they cause to the flow of the water in the canal, and from the mass of rubbish which has to be removed when the canal is cleared. But there is another point of view in which they do much harm: the uprights are so close together, that no boat can pass through. These uprights are never more than four or five feet asunder; and as they are formed of rough, crooked timber, and placed without any sort of regularity, the passage is effectually closed.

They are, however, constructed by the villagers without any expense, except the wood to Government, and this is their only recommendation.

11. I think the small rivers, and perhaps the large canals, may still be advantageously crossed by ferries, if proper boats are constructed, and I am inclined to advocate ferries for the large canals on the main roads. I have considered whether floating suspension or flying bridges could be conveniently made use of; but, on the whole, I fear that flying bridges would not be quite certain, as the current

current of those streams is precarious; while suspension and floating bridges, if made continuous, would obstruct the course of boats, and any attempt at moving parts would be expensive in the first instance, and very liable to injury afterwards, considering the rough usage to which they would be subject.

12. With regard to the bridges across the minor canals, there can be no question but that this department should take charge of them. At the same time, although they may be to a certain extent useful on the present construction, when the people of the village are obliged to look after them (and even now they are very imperfectly repaired), yet, if they were handed over to me, in their present state, as I have no means of enforcing their attention, they would become perfectly impassable.

Across all canals finally improved brick bridges should be built, and these would also be exceedingly useful, as they could be used as sluices also. Canals not properly and finally improved ought to be provided with proper wooden bridges, these should be made of good teak timber, nothing else will stand the exposure; and a bridge, if it be made at all, ought to afford safe means of passage.

13. Lines of roads should, I think, be marked out; at present people experience great difficulty in finding the way, and with camels, travelling should always be got through at night; good marks are therefore very essential; the most important roads are;

14. 1st. Kurrachee to Tatta: at present the road, which is always difficult from the heavy sand between Kurrachee and Jemedar-ka-Tanda, is frequently almost impassable from the inundated country between Gharra and Tatta.

2d. Tatta to Hyderabad.

3d. Hyderabad to Roree. I presume his Highness Ali Morad would pay the expense of this road through his own territory; these roads should be made on estimate; in addition to this, there should be a road from every head town of a pergunnah, to the head towns of the surrounding ones; all these roads could be easily made; in fact they merely require to be marked out, by a good ditch and mound, and the canals bridged.

The only regulation would be, to prevent the cultivation being extended across them.

The expense would be very trifling for the roads themselves, the bridges would of course cost a good deal.

For the present Government need only make bridges on these roads, leaving the cross roads as they are at present, until the canals are finally settled.

Across sandy tracts, where the ditches could not be used, brick pillars or wooden poles would suffice to show the roads.

I am not aware of any method of constructing a road across shifting sands, unless at an expense which would preclude the attempt.

15. There are some large fairs in Scinde, and, looking to the peculiar habits of trade of semi-barbarous nations which usually resolve themselves into fairs, I think it might be worth attention whether some large canals or roads might not be improved leading to them.

The fair of Boorbee, for example, occurs in October or November; people from Jessulmere and all that district resort to it.

At present it is principally a public fair, but if goods could be cheaply taken there, which they might be, by a canal until August, it would only require a warehouse, which might be built for 1,000 rupees, and a guard of police to induce people to venture.

(signed) *Walter Scott*, Major,
Superintendent of Canals.

17 November 1847.

6.—View of what seems to be required at present.

1. The very imperfect account, which I have been able to give of the country makes it the more necessary to explain my own opinions distinctly; had it been in my power to submit a full and connected view of the present state of the case, I should have considered it presumption to bring my opinions to the notice of Government.

2. Scinde is a country capable of very great improvement, and possessing greater facilities for irrigation, than any part of the Bombay Presidency with which I am acquainted; at the same time, the population is not such as to render any immediate general improvement desirable. I mean to say, that if the whole of the arable land of Scinde could be watered next year, there would be no immediate commensurate increase in the revenue.

3. The most immediate object is, I conceive, to render the present canals as productive as possible, and to do this at the smallest possible expense.

I have already stated, that the state of the canals, first from the circumstances of two or more being used to afford a supply of water which could be amply furnished by one proper one; and second, from the way in which they are cut, so that the same earth has to be raised year after year, is one great source of the annual expense; but at the same it must not be supposed, that a reform of the canals will do away with the necessity of annual clearance.

4. In a river carrying so large a quantity of mud as the Indus, and so apt to bring large quantities of sand into the canals, annual, if not more frequent clearance, is quite indispensable.

5. The fall or slope of all the canals is far from sufficient to afford sufficient velocity to enable them to keep themselves cleared, but as the velocity of water on which depends its power of carrying along extraneous matter, is a function of the depth and slope conjointly, it follows that very large and deep canals will deposit less matter than a number of small ones; the aggregate discharge of which is equal to that of the large canal, and the slope of the surface the same.

6. This is a clear and convincing reason why a large canal must be cheaper than a number of small ones (the quantity of water being the same), and to this may be added the great reduction in the expense of superintendence, it being of course much easier to superintend one large connected work than it is to superintend several small ones at considerable distances from each other.

7. The number of large canals or main watercourses, is generally too great, and that of the keerriahs, or small watercourses, is even more in excess.

8. The late regulation of clearing every kurriah of one guz section is likely in my opinion, to have a very bad effect. The tendency of such a regulation is to induce the people to increase the size of the kurriahs beyond what is absolutely requisite; the entire expense is thus thrown upon Government; it also tends to increase the number of kurriahs, and to scatter the cultivation over the country, which evidently renders it more easy for the people to conceal the amount of produce, and consequently throws more labour on the revenue officers.

But in every case, labour is synonymous with expense, since, supposing the revenue establishment to be just capable of conducting their duties under unfavourable circumstances, they may be reduced in number, if those circumstances are rendered more favourable, without injuring their efficiency.

The wheel cultivation from the canals, is usually one requiring fallows of two and three years' duration; it is a very common thing to find a kurriah cultivated near its extreme end only, the rest being fallow land, and in this way, by keeping some cultivation always upon a kurriah, it becomes absolutely requisite to keep the kurriah open, whereas if it was ordered that such kurriahs as had a certain number of wheels at work, should be paid for, however small the kurriah itself might be, we should induce the people to keep the cultivation together, and then it would be unnecessary to clean such kurriahs as were all in fallow land.

It has been suggested to me that men might put up the wheels for the sake of getting the kurriahs paid for, I think this unlikely; there is considerable trouble in putting up a wheel, and it would seldom pay a man to erect a wheel for the purpose of imposing upon us; but if this was thought likely, it would be exceedingly easy to make the rule such, that worked wheels only should count.

With respect to the saibalee or irrigated land, the question is not of so much consequence; the kurriahs are constantly in use, as the land has an annual crop and can be kept nearer to their original size.

9. I fear

9. I fear the people are not usually able, without assistance, to clear such kurriahs as require extra workmen. My object is not to reduce the amount of assistance given to the cultivator, but to prevent any expenditure on useless works. The system in India (lannottee) was not good, because Government could not be certain that all the sum allowed was not laid out, the system of partnership is, perhaps, a better one; the money is advanced to the cultivator, and he is enabled to clear his canals without being forced to borrow from the Banian; but it throws labour on the revenue officer, and practically could only be carried out by the collectors' department. The references about so many small works between two separate departments, would be interminable, and take up one or two officers' time entirely.

10. The method of improving the efficiency and reducing the expense of the main canals, seems to me to be as follows:—

First, to determine by careful comparison, which large canal is most favourable, then to deepen this canal, so that it may receive one foot water at latest by the 1st June, the worst known year being taken as the standard of comparison. Thirdly, to widen it so as to enable it to carry a quantity of water sufficient for the wants of the districts it has to supply, then to slope the banks, which, in no case should be steeper than $1\frac{1}{2}$ horizontal to 1 vertical, and finally to remove the present spoil banks to a considerable distance, say at least 30 feet from the edge of the canal; the earth should be laid with a regular slope, and where practicable, sown with some grass or creeping plant, which may tend to consolidate it.

The height of these mounds should in no case exceed six feet, and the slopes ought to be fully one in one and a half.

A space of 30 feet should be left outside the foot of the bank, and no sort of interference or obstruction ought to be permitted between these points; the beam or ledge between the edge of the canal and the spoil bank, and also the exterior space, should be neatly levelled and sown with grass, and for a reason which will be mentioned presently, with trees also. I would wish to have a hedge along the exterior boundary, but I do not know any plant which could be got to answer the purpose at present; perhaps the common milk bush could be introduced; prickly pear, if it could be got, would be much better.

Without such regulations as these, I cannot answer for the canals being kept clear; at present, in addition to the earth which falls in, bushes and trees which are now allowed to overhang the banks, are continually getting into the canals, where they form a nucleus for large sand banks.

From the want of side paths, and from the construction of the bridges, the canals are at present useless for navigation.

If it be objected that the banks, as now proposed, will take up much good ground, while I fully admit the fact, I may be allowed to ask, what other course is open? suppose the earth only removed a few feet from the edge of the canal, and heaped up as high as possible, say 20 feet, then a good deal of ground is saved, certainly; but every basketful of earth which is brought from the bottom, has every season to be raised this 20 feet; the employment of any machine, of a wheelbarrow even, becomes impossible, and from 50 to 75 per cent. is added to the annual expense of clearance by the necessity of raising the excavated earth to the top of the mound; the ground, however, taken up by the proposed section, will not be very great, and in most cases, at least, an equal quantity will be saved in the old canals thrown out of use.

In many places the earth of the present mounds can be used to elevate hollows, and to level the ground, and thus the earth disposed of, at least for the present.

The object of leaving 30 feet on the outside of each bank, is to afford space to dispose of the annual clearance.

11. Supposing the main canal, of which one or two would be ample in each district, to be thus laid out, I would next proceed to reform the kurriahs; these should be taken off at nearly regular intervals throughout the whole course of the canal.

I would introduce the water into them through a covered drain, furnished with slip boards, extending through the whole canal ground, so that there should be no breaks or interruptions in the course of the banks, or if that appears too expensive, perhaps a brick sluice, arched over, might answer.

I would make the rest of the kurriah with a proper slope, and arrange it in a manner similar to the large canals, but as wheels would be required upon them, it would be necessary to allow of their erection. I would not permit the erection of wheels on the banks of the main canal; if water was indispensable, it could be got from covered drains; but as the kurriahs would only be a mile apart, at most, it would be very easy to get the supply from them.

From the kurriahs of the first size others should be taken, and from this, again, kurriahs of a third size. By judicious arrangement these kurriahs might be made to form the boundaries of farms or fields of a certain size; and then, should a more simple system of taxation ever be introduced, such as a rent per acre, the main question, that, viz., of area of cultivation, would be ready.

12. Such a system, too, would afford means of knowing with great accuracy the amount of land under cultivation at any period, with little chance of mistake, and this would be obtained without any vexatious interference with the people, or measurements of their lands; a thing which is always open to gross abuse, and which, when done with accuracy, is exceedingly expensive.

13. I do not propose to lay out the country in a series of fields of equal or proportional size; this would interfere with the present land marks, and would besides throw extra expense on Government in the first execution; all that I propose to do, is to adopt, as far as possible, the present lines, to improve them, and to form them into one connected system.

14. In all the regulated canals and kurriahs, I would build regular sections, at short intervals, so as to regulate the future annual canal clearance, without the expense and delay of a fresh survey; in the canals likely to be done away with, I would content myself with strong stakes, driven into the ground, which would serve for the same purpose for several years.

15. As great loss sometimes happens from the river falling very rapidly before the crops have come to maturity, it is a great object to keep the water in the canals till after that period; it would be well worth while to build sluices for the express purpose, but if brick bridges are built on the canals, they can be very easily adapted to the purpose; the extra expense above the cost of the bridge would only be the price of a few slip boards; a gate would not be required.

16. The chief difficulties to be anticipated with the canals when they are reformed, will be the chance of the water from the river being cut off, by a sand bank or by the current of the river, loaded with sand settling into them. Secondly, from the moving sand tracts.

Some of the Italian authors advert to this class of difficulties, and recommend that the canal should be laid out, as far as may be practicable, in the direction of the prevailing wind; it happens however that we have it not in our power to attend to these directions, since the slope of the country points out with the utmost precision the path to be pursued, and it is unfortunately almost invariably at right angles to the prevailing winds.

17. With respect to the first class of difficulties it can be, I think, met to a considerable extent, by laying out three mouths at least to each canal. I think I have ascertained that the river bank shifts in some degree under a law, that is, supposing the waving black line to be the course this year, the red line will be that of the next season, the blue that of the third; it will require longer experience than we have yet had, to ascertain this point with due accuracy; hitherto I have not had leisure to make a minute measurement, but the points appear to me to retain the same relative position to each other.

If there be any truth in this idea, it will not be difficult to lay out three heads to each canal, so that neither of the first set of accidents can occur at the same moment.

When the river sets against any particular mouth it may either be blocked up artificially, or if the junction of the three heads is made at a point below that to which the sand is usually carried, that mouth will stop itself without damaging the canal; the mischief does not consist so much in the expense of removing the deposit as in the loss of revenue, if the water of the canal is interrupted during the season.

I have no doubt as to the success of this, for there are several canals with two or three mouths, some one of which is almost always open.

18. With

18. With respect to the second class, that of moving sands, I conceive the evil may also be to a certain extent palliated, if not cured.

It is clear to any person who has travelled much in Scinde, that the forests are of the utmost value in checking sand drifts; it is only on the plain where there are no trees that these become so serious an evil.

Great part of the districts to the east of Hyderabad, towards the Suraffeaz Canal, consists of a thin bed of clay overlaying loose sand; when the upper clay is removed, which frequently happens from various causes, the sand below is very rapidly blown out; the clay breaks away as the supporting body of sand is removed from below, and the mischief spreads. I believe that the enormous hollows, or rather holes, looking like old wells, which are so often met with in Scinde, are caused by the sand getting away; for the sort of sand of which am now speaking is so fine as to have no consistency whatever when dry.

The same sort of sand is common throughout Scinde; in the mouth of the Scinde Canal where it was saturated with water from the river, it assumed a most extraordinary appearance, seeming like an elastic covering stretched over water; a man standing upon it did not sink, but when he threw his weight upon one foot, the ground sunk under it and rose under the other.

It is proved from experience that heavy rains consolidate the country, and probably spread the clayey covering over the loose material below.

One great object ought therefore to be to give all this ground a thorough wetting from the canals, at least once or twice a year, not with any view to cultivation, but simply to keep down the sand.

The second would be to plant belts of trees across the country, in lines perpendicular to the course of the wind, that is, along the courses of the canals; the quickest growing trees of the country are best adapted to the purpose. I believe that if these measures are steadily followed out on a connected plan, Scinde will gradually lose the sterile sandy appearance which much of it at present presents.

The banks of the canals would afford favourable situations for such belts, as they are nearly in the proper lines, and the trees could be grown with little trouble.

I have no doubt whatever that if Scinde was cleared of forests as some think desirable, it would all be more sandy and sterile than much of it is at the present moment.

19. It will be remarked that I have not alluded to the eastern Narra and Kulleera Canals, as a means of improving the country.

This is because every year that the canals remain in their present imperfect state, Government is paying certainly one lac of rupees more than would be requisite if they were reformed.

Although it would be more gratifying to me to design and carry through a ground work (such as the Narra Canal), than it can be to engage in tedious and comparatively, considered by themselves, trifling works, still the latter appears to be so much more to the advantage of Government, that I feel myself obliged to pursue the course less pleasing to myself.

20. I would desire to supply the districts which can receive water from the river, by short canals direct from that source, for when, as at present, the channels which ought to feed the inland districts are drawn in the upper part of their course, sufficient water does not remain to supply immense districts which have no other resource.

In certain cases, and to a certain extent, the supply will increase as the water is drawn off from a canal, but there is a limit to this, and in a very long canal it is quite possible to draw out the water faster than it possibly can come in. I avoid, therefore, as far as possible taking any supply from the Fooleli; for instance, while it could be possibly obtained direct from the river, because the Fooleli does not carry sufficient water to supply the ground at its tail; and I would also regulate the quantity of water taken from the Fooleli by means of slip boards to restrain the water from entering the canals, so as to prevent its being allowed to run to waste in any part of its course.

Such are the general arrangements by which I propose to increase the efficiency of the canals, and to diminish the annual expense.

21. Many of the canals will shortly become quite useless from the filling up at the branches which ought to supply them. I consider that this cannot be

prevented without using dredging machines. These might be worked either by cattle or steam-engines. The latter would be by far the easiest, and in the long run the cheapest. No time should be lost in obtaining them, as the machinery could only be made in England.

I cannot give a guess at the expense. There should be at least one for each of the branches from the river (and two could be advantageously used); say six altogether. Boats would be easily built for them here: the price could be ascertained by return of post, if I was authorised to ask for it: the only description required is a steam-dredging machine to work in ten foot water on sand and mud, six-horse power, high pressure engines, to burn wood.

22. Without these it will be impracticable to keep the branches open; with them they might very probably be kept open all the year, and sugar-cane could then be introduced with advantage, and probably two crops per annum instead of one be obtained from the land along the banks.

23. The next subject which presents itself is one on which it is exceedingly difficult to enter without interfering with the collector's duty; at the same time it is absolutely necessary to point out that the separation of the collector's and canal departments is one which throws much, almost irresponsible, power into the hands of the kardars, and which places two departments in direct opposition to each other.

24. This would be of little consequence if our interests were the same, but that of the collector is to increase the revenue; mine is to diminish the expense of clearance. Unless the two are carried on fairly together, Government must lose if I am too liberal in my allowances. I may be spending money for an object absolutely not worth the cost, while if I am too saving, an object which might have been obtained at a small cost is lost.

25. In Bengal, as it appears from Major Cantley's reports, the entire management of the canals is in the hands of the engineer, who receives from the people payment for the water which is delivered to them. This is a clear definite system. People who buy water will never throw it away; but here it matters not to them or the revenue officers how much is wasted, so long as the individual gets his lands or the village lands watered. Each man wishes to take as much water as he can get.

The kardar, also, not perhaps unwilling to make his own districts better than the neighbouring ones, seems, I think, to throw in some cases unnecessary obstructions in the way of the others.

The same occurs with the jageerdars: they are sometimes too liberally, sometimes too hardly treated.

26. When a kardar represents the necessity of more water (and it is always to his advantage to have labourers in his districts), if I say it is not the case, although I may be perfectly certain of being right, I have a pretty fair assurance that I shall be proved wrong. The answers of the kardars to any inquiry about the state of the district is, "I applied to have the canals improved, and it was not done to the extent I proposed."

27. That this is not a mere idea of my own, the events of the last year sufficiently prove. The tabular statements, showing the absolute expenditure for the three years preceding my taking charge, compared with the estimates of last year, are quite sufficient to show that the sum usually expended by the kardars themselves was not considered sufficient when expended by another person.

It was absolutely requisite to know what the kardars who knew the country wanted, and therefore I called for the estimates from the collectors. If there was sufficient time to examine each case, and to compare the expenditure and the probable receipts, a division of the charge would only give rise to considerable correspondence, but there is no time to enter on such correspondence, more particularly as at that very time it is requisite for me, and all the Canal Department, to be moving about; and references would not possibly be made and replied to in time to carry out the work.

It is perfectly clear that estimates made by one set of persons who have an interest in keeping them high, can never be carried out by others who have an interest in keeping the expenditure low, without incessant complaints.

The

The period allowed for the canal clearance is so short, and the work so heavy, that a minute inquiry into every disputed case cannot possibly be made except in the office where all the requisite papers are forthcoming.

28. I really have seldom grounds at present on which to resist the applications of the kardars, backed by the collectors.

29. Without intimate acquaintance with the revenue I cannot possibly judge whether the allegations are correct or not.

30. Formerly if a kardar sent in a large estimate, and incurred a large expense, it was easy to compare the increase of revenue or cultivation with it, but not so now; he says, "True, the engineer has done a great deal, but not as I would have done it; he has left out so-and-so on which the whole efficacy depended."

This very answer was made this year, when on reference to the estimate it appeared that one kuria, without a name, was the end for which a considerable canal was dug; in fact, I have no power over the water whatever. A scheme, however well designed, may turn out useless from the method it is made use of.

31. The interior distribution of the water must necessarily rest with the native revenue officer. The collector, even if he was competent to form an opinion on the subject (and I believe the doctrines of running water are not familiar to every person), cannot usually know much of the matter personally.

32. As at present situated I am, in fact, subordinate to the kardars; with them, and with them alone, the proper employment of the water rests; the collector is not necessarily capable of forming any opinion on the effects of what they propose. To exercise proper control over the water, I should know, not only the value of the pergunnah, but the value of every field, or else I cannot tell where water is wanted.

I should be thoroughly acquainted with the holding of each jageerdar, and the amount which he pays to Government.

The entire distribution of the water should be in my hands, that in case of scarcity it may be applied to the best advantage.

In fact, the interior management of the canals is so intimately connected with the land revenue, that a separation of the two duties appears absolutely impossible; that is, a separation to the advantage of Government.

33. The details which are required for the distribution of the water are so voluminous, and the necessary arrangements are matters of such immediate importance, that they cannot be communicated to another department; in addition to this the extra expense incurred by a separate establishment is a matter of serious consideration.

34. Another circumstance has lately occurred which places me still more in the power of the kardars; the collectors have adopted the system of receiving petitions relative to my conduct of the works, and forwarding them to me for explanation.

35. In Bengal, in Italy, in every other country, I believe, the water is sold to the people; and of course the more water the canal conveys, the greater will be the returns: not so in Scinde, however. The authority which clears, and ought to plan the working of the canals, has no sort of control over their employment. I do not think that such a system is likely to ensure good management either on the part of the revenue or canal authorities.

36. To understand the duties of this department on the present system, it may be sufficient to refer to the abstract of expenditure for the past year; each officer ought to have attended particularly to each of the canals under his charge, since he had no person to whom he could safely entrust it.

37. The impossibility of his doing this may be understood by his merely recollecting that the works are scattered over an immense space of country; it was absolutely necessary, therefore, to have some persons to report on the progress of the works, and to communicate orders to the people.

38. One man in each pergunnah was found not enough; he could not see all the work in any moderate space of time; even, however, allowing that the extra establishment used last year had been efficient, they were a very heavy expense; and, as they were only entertained for a temporary purpose, they tried, and in many cases succeeded, in protracting the work beyond a proper period, their object being to get as much from Government as possible.

39. After the water begins to run in the canals they are liable in their present state to many accidents; trees get in, sand banks form, bunds burst.

40. With the embankments the accidents may be most serious, involving entire loss of revenue, and even of life; guards or watchmen have to be kept up night and day; the whole population of the district is sometimes called on to exert themselves to prevent a threatened breach, or to close one already made.

41. I was so much struck with the impossibility of doing this, without keeping up an immense extra establishment, that I arranged with the collector of Hyderabad, from whom I have invariably received every assistance, to continue the old system during the inundation, and to direct the kardars and others to act as formerly, sending to him for transmission to me the bills for expenditure.

42. These bills are necessarily upon honour; it is impossible to check them in any way. In his districts the charges have been moderate, but they have not been uniformly so in other cases; I cannot, of course, say that the kardars have charged more than they expended; but, although the year was a peculiarly safe one as regards the bunds, some of the charges are rather higher than the average. It is quite evident, therefore, that this system is not a certain one, and that it will be eventually necessary to substitute persons of this department over whom I can exert a direct control.

43. If the department in charge of the canals and of the revenue was united as formerly, the whole of the extra establishment for the superintendence could be dispensed with, and the work would go on as formerly; there might be some cheating, I have no doubt; but as the European superintendents would be greater, and as the kardars are not less trustworthy I should presume than men picked up for a temporary purpose, I should not anticipate a greater amount of peculation than now could be carried on.

44. Of course it would be requisite that the European superintendents should qualify themselves to check the measurements of the work, and merely as a check; the labour is less than it appears; a few canals taken at random, and re-measured, would be quite sufficient as a check.

45. I anticipated difficulties from the very first, and I continue to think that comparatively little progress can be made in the reform, while the whole detail of the clearance rests upon us without assistance from the revenue branch, particularly without assistance from the native revenue officers. Their influence is necessarily very great, and it is impossible to expect that they will trouble themselves to exert this influence for any person but the officer under whose control they are; and however easy it may appear on paper to enforce this, it is well known that one servant cannot serve two masters, and it is pretty well ascertained that nine men in ten would not do so if it was in their power.

46. I fear therefore that the system of temporary assistants, with all its imperfections, must continue to be followed. I see no hope in the present system of revenue of being able to adopt the Bengal system, and to sell the water. Then, indeed, people could not throw impediments in my way, and there would be every prospect of their using the water to the best advantage. I must say, however, that this system could not under any circumstances be introduced, except in a reformed canal, as the water must be given through masonry heads.

Perhaps it might have been owing to our being entirely new to the work, and to our having everything to learn, but I know that with every exertion we scarcely got through the current work; principally, indeed, from its being impossible to rely on any person in our employ, and perhaps from our not receiving more assistance from most of the kardars than it was impossible for them

them to withhold. Perhaps the best method would be to leave the annual clearance in the hands of the collectors, and to apply the engineer department to the reform of the main canals; still in this there would be the annual loss arising from mistakes in the clearance.

47. Whether, however, the system be left as at present, or be modified in any way, there is one thing perfectly indispensable—the establishment, namely, of a proper class of native superintendents. At the present moment if I require a slope cut, I must go and see it done. The Scinde labourer, and even artificer, is utterly ignorant of the use of every instrument for the purpose of levelling, even of a common mason's level.

48. This necessarily takes away much from the efficiency of the department, as while the officer's time is taken up with the petty details, he must neglect something else; and Government are, in fact, paying 300 rupees a month for work worth 8 or 10.

49. If I had at my disposal a body of instructed men, such as Sappers, I could send out one or two men to lay out all the detail, and to see that the work was properly done.

No attempt at reform can be made, or, at least, satisfactorily carried through, until such a body of men is at my disposal; neither can the annual clearance be performed with certainty and despatch.

If a company of Sappers cannot be spared, I would most strongly advocate a body of men being raised for the purpose, and that without delay.

I have sketched the strength which would be advisable in the Appendix, as these men would not get pensions; and as we want men in the prime of life, I would recommend their being enlisted, or if that has too military a title, entertained under agreement to serve for seven years. They should be decently and uniformly dressed, and natives of the country should be taken, on account of the climate.

With the assistance of instructors from the corps of Sappers and Miners, which would, I suppose, be readily allowed, such a body might be made fully efficient in six months; the expense can be partly met by reducing some of the other part of the establishment, and by the saving in the extra establishment. They should carry a small brass number like that of the Lascars (to whom indeed they should be assimilated), merely for convenience of identifying the men.

If bridges are to be built, some properly instructed people would be required for them also.

50. I do not consider that so extensive a project as the reformation of the canals in Scinde ought to be undertaken without the fullest inquiry.

I should, I own, shrink from the responsibility of directing such an extensive undertaking in a country where health is so precarious, and when another person might have to carry out schemes commenced by me. I am perfectly certain that no real loss of time is occasioned by the delay requisite to acquire full information, and to institute particular inquiries; every plan ought to be so digested and explained in the first instance, as to render future alterations unnecessary. The minute details of an extensive scheme are perhaps sometimes susceptible of alteration; but, on the whole, a plan should be so arranged and fully considered at first, as to render changes unnecessary.

As regards the irrigation of Scinde, there is one maxim to be adhered to, viz., to reduce the number of the large canals as much as possible, and to render them as perfect as the nature of the country will admit of.

51. The propriety of retaining certain of the present large canals is unquestionable, as, even where they are not laid out to the very best advantage, there is so much already done, and the expense of making them really good bears so small a proportion to that of excavating a new canal for the purpose which they now fulfil, that I conceive it would be improper to advise any alteration in their general line.

Such canals, therefore, as we know to be generally well laid out are to be first undertaken.

52. When they come into action we shall be better able to judge what more is wanted, and we shall have time to ascertain the real nature of the doubtful ones.

53. Generally speaking, it will be very unsafe to cease clearing an old canal until the new one is ready, and is found to answer the purpose.

In short, the greater the caution in making improvements, the more likely are Government to profit by them.

54. I propose, therefore, this year, 1847–48, to have estimates made in detail for such works as I have no doubt about; these may probably be sanctioned by Government in time for the next season, 1848–49. It is quite true that this will postpone the improvements. At the same time, if I should be removed, the officer succeeding me would, in all probability, be otherwise at a loss to know what was intended; and not only would Government perhaps suffer, but I might possibly incur blame for what, had I been allowed to carry out my own design, might have appeared to Government under a different aspect.

55. With regard to the annual clearance of the canals, the question is different. The estimates cannot be framed by Europeans, on account of the climate, before the work is commenced, which it must be in December. Estimates made by natives are sure to mislead.

It is absolutely essential, therefore, that I should have a certain degree of latitude, as the work is paid by the piece. Such a licence leaves Government exposed to loss either from want of water or from unnecessary digging. The former is the one most to be dreaded, but it would be utterly impracticable to collect and arrange the mass of information requisite to enable Government or the Military Board to say whether I was right or wrong in the amount of my clearance. This could not be done with ten times the establishment I have at present, even allowing that they could commence the estimates in October, which we know they cannot do.

56. The system which I propose for next season appears to me to provide sufficient security; that is, supposing that I am competent to direct the works.

When the canals were cleared this year, I had stakes driven in the most important ones, flush with the bottom of the canal; we can, therefore, recover the level of last year, although a deposit has since taken place.

I know also the rise of the Indus daily, and the dates on which it entered many of the canals: I am, therefore, able at once, to say that a canal was deep enough, or not sufficiently deep last year, and I can tell how much to sink it below last year's level, to allow the water to enter on any given day; and although, owing to many of the canals having been dammed to prevent the water entering on account of the measurement not having been completed, the entry of water into the canal did not correspond with the level, yet knowing last year's level, and the level of the river, at the time the work may be undertaken, I can always fix the depth to be dug with considerable accuracy.

It was partly the want of this information which made the work so troublesome last year.

I am also able generally to fix the proper slopes of the beds of the canals, the widths must be determined by what has thitherto been given; it being only requisite to preserve it uniform, and not permit any increase in the breadth; a gradual decrease is of course allowable as the water is drawn off.

57. As the price per hundred guz per each canal is unalterable, it appears that on judicious instructions respecting the depth and slope, depends entirely the expense of the clearance.

I cannot be in any way accountable for the amount of the expense; that depends entirely on the accumulation of sediment.

By taking the bottom line at too low a level, and by giving too great a slope, I might cause an extravagant expenditure; and by taking it too high, and making the slope too slight, I might cause the loss of revenue. But supposing that I fix on the correct line of the bottom, I have no responsibility for the quantity of earth which it may be requisite to remove to reach that line; nor is it possible for me to exercise the least control over it; I am speaking of canals in their present state. I propose to diminish the deposit by the sloping of the sides of the canals.

58. With the double view of ascertaining correctly what depth has to be excavated to reach the proper line, and also with the intention of doing away with the measurements of the work by ameens, I propose to put the whole strength of the establishment upon the canals about the 1st December; they shall

shall put down fixed marks at regular intervals to regulate the precise breadth and depth of the cutting; their measurements will also regulate the amount to be paid.

59. It is true that as I have no persons at present competent to ascertain the correctness of the excavation between these marks, I may be, to a certain extent, imposed upon; but still one great object will be attained: and it will be more easy to detect imposition than when the canal is measured entirely by the ameens and by the eye.

Should the people object to the amount of excavation allowed, it should be remeasured, and the expense of doing so (if the old measurement be correct) charged to them.

60. Great inconvenience has been found from the people being scattered over a great number of canals: in place of this, the canals should be commenced in regular succession, and each entirely completed, before another is commenced upon.

I propose also that each jemedar should be furnished with a small account book, in which all the advances made to him, and the value of the work done, should be entered regularly; this will be particularly valuable if an officer falls sick during the working season. The greatest inconvenience was found from the want of something of this kind.

61. In future years the work will be easier, since the levels accurately determined this year, will be marked by stakes driven in, which will be replaced by masonry or brick when the canals are reformed.

62. The very small canals, though paid for by Government, have usually been excavated by the cultivators themselves; it would not be practicable at present to lay down the levels of these; they may be safely left for the present to be carried on in the old system; information respecting the small canals must be derived from the kardars, and I must do what they ask, for I have no means of knowing whether they ask fairly or not.

63. With respect to the bunds, the expense likely to be incurred, and the extensive nature of the work, makes me desirous of reforming them on the same system as the canals; that is, in a permanent way.

64. I would propose to estimate them, and to obtain sanction in the first place.

I have already stated that the bunds are of the most temporary and wretched description, by no means calculated to restrain such floods as they must sometimes be exposed to.

In addition to this, there is another difficulty which renders the stability of any ordinary embankment very problematical.

The river is continually shifting its course, sometimes cutting away half-a-mile of bank; against such change there is no practicable remedy.

There are no means available to direct the course of such a river as the Indus, or at least there no means which could be carried out, without involving an unlimited expense.

65. Still, as the cultivation of much of the country depends on the embankments, some means must be used to prevent the overflow.

66. The following occurs to me as a practicable plan, not involving any very heavy expense, and affording a fair chance of success.

I propose to erect two embankments, one as near the banks of the river as can be done with safety, unless where we desire to leave wheat land exposed to the inundations; another parallel of this, or nearly so, and at a distance, say one and a half miles.

These two bunds should be connected by means of cross bunds at intervals, and means ought to be afforded to let the muddy water into the ground between the two bunds; and also to run off the water after it has deposited its sediment, which it would do pretty rapidly.

By this means, and careful sowing of some of the creeping grasses in the fresh deposit, the whole bank for a distance of from one and a half to two miles in width, might be gradually raised to the extreme flood-line.

It would never be safe to cultivate this however, as the soil when loosened would be readily removed by the wind; the grass on the tract would however pay, or it might be planted with trees; at worst, Government would forbid

the cultivation of a tract of land from which they now derive little or no revenue, and would be saved the expense of the present bunds; there is no necessity to raise the whole ground up to the river bank; land used for wheat could be left outside the bund.

67. It may be thought that as the flooded land rises at present but very slowly the present improvement would be very tedious, but the reason of the wheat land rising so slowly as it appears to do, is, that the water is seldom still upon it, and when this is the case, there is no means of removing the cleared water, and letting on fresh water charged with sediment.

68. The water of the Indus during floods is so highly charged with extraneous matter, that I have no doubt of the success of such an experiment; if the water was kept at rest till it had deposited, and then drawn off, and fresh water let on; at any rate it would be worth trying before attempting to make a permanent embankment; comparatively slight embankments, not much better than one now made, might answer the purpose.

(signed) *W. Scott*, Major,
17 November 1847. Superintendent of Canals.

(True copy.)
(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

1.—MEMORANDUM on the Works and System of Irrigation in the Shikarpore Collectorate.

I HAVE hitherto made no remarks on the Shikarpoor collectorate, as the system is entirely distinct from that followed in Hyderabad and Kurrachee. It is highly probable that this difference was originally occasioned by the greater part of the Shikarpore district being dependent upon a Government far distant from the spot, while the Hyderabad and Kurrachee districts were so close to the seat of Government, that the complaints of the people had a better opportunity of reaching the ear of the rulers.

I think it will be usually found that the more distant provinces, under a despotic government, are more harshly treated than those close at hand.

It is not possible for me to view the subject in a fair light, as I only know the hardships felt by the people, without being aware of the advantages they may otherwise derive. I therefore profess to give an entirely one-sided view of the question of canal clearance in Upper Scinde.

1. As the cost I have already stated, that the cost of canal clearance in Lower Central Scinde is about one-tenth of similar work in India. Last year, if our measurements can be trusted, and I have no very correct method of checking them, the rate of canal clearance in Upper Scinde was only one-fourth of what it was in Middle and Lower Scinde, while the rate of labourers, when they are hired, is fully equal to that in India, varying from two to three annas per man, per diem; on the other hand, I am well assured by Lieutenant Dansey that the substitutes for statute labourers get sometimes as much as eight rupees per mensem from the cultivators.

In fact, the canal clearance is not paid by the Government directly in the quantity of grain issued for the people's food, but by certain allowances and deduction in the rent of the land. It would, therefore, require a more intimate knowledge of the country, and value of the soil, than is at present possessed, to say what Government does pay.

The system, if understood by Government, may perhaps be a good one, but it must be fully understood that the quantity of grain issued to the labourers, is only for subsistence, and that it is not the real price paid; unless this is fully understood, comparisons may be drawn between two things of the same name, but which are perfectly distinct.

For example, when I charge, say 40 rupees per 1,000 cubic yards for work, and if exacted by hand labour I probably could not do it cheaper, I am charging very much below rates in India; but in the next line of my estimate or bill, there may be a charge for similar work at 10 rupees.

But

But it is perfectly true that that the 10 rupees is not the whole cost, there ar probably immunities allowed sufficient to bring the whole amount paid and kept back from Government, up to or beyond the sum which the work would have cost.

I must confess myself much opposed to any system where only part of the money is paid, and part can only be guessed at; if work must be done, it should, in my opinion, be paid for directly, and then every one knows what any work costs, and whether it is worth the expenditure; but a system of burdening one department by allowing immunities, while it makes the people look on the work as a grievance, is in all probability more expensive to Government than a fair open payment.

I have heard much of the state of labour of Upper Scinde, I can only say what I have seen, the people are brought to the work under guards, they are underfed, and take any opportunity to desert, when they are traced out, and brought back like convicts, saving the chains, while in Lower and Middle Scinde the people come to work at their own accord, are glad to get it, and attempts they make to impose upon us are just those which every person who is selling endeavours to put upon the buyers.

They are willing to sell their labour at a certain price; they are desirous to get as much more as they can; I believe the feeling is not confined to Scindees and Cutchees.

Respecting the interior arrangement of statute labour I know nothing; I believe that every wheel furnishes a certain number of men, but I have neither been able to learn the rate of, or the number for each canal, or whether the system is applicable to the large feeders only.

The practice is to bring a certain number of men to each canal, and they clear it, receiving 1¼ pattoye of grain per diem; when the work is completed they return to their own villages.

His Highness Ali Morad furnishes a certain quota of workpeople for each canal, and last year he failed much until his Excellency Sir Charles Napier directed the collector to entertain men on his account. If this system is continued he will furnish men, otherwise he certainly will not do so. Much of his land lies at the head of the canals; any clearance we make benefits him; and his part of the canal must be cleared to enable water to flow on to Government lands.

Lieutenant Dansey, who is in charge of the works in Upper Scinde, is a particularly active officer. While the works are under his care I feel no anxiety on the subject, but I know that under less active officers it is very common for the supply of grain to run short, and the people are sometimes left for days literally without food. I know that this has occurred under the British Government, and that it constantly happens with his Highness's workpeople, with whom we cannot interfere.

It would be very satisfactory if the collector was directed to issue grain to his Highness's people, and to charge for it, or if Lieutenant Dansey was directed to ascertain that grain was really on the spot.

Apart from all considerations of humanity, I would desire this; and if the Commissioner should ever be mobbed by a party of these starving wretches, clamorous for food, which cannot be provided under a delay of some two or three days, he will more fully understand my feelings on the subject. I am speaking of what I have experienced myself.

There is a part of the statute labour system which must cause it to press unfairly on the people. The main clearance of the canals is generally at the mouth. People come to do the work from the whole length of the canal; therefore some have a distance of 80 to 100 miles to travel before they commence work.

What the system was in former times I do not know; the present one is to interpret the revenue regulations in the very strictest manner. The list of canals, and of the kurdars' estimates for last year, show how small is the assistance afforded by Government to what it is in Central and Lower Scinde.

I have myself no faith in the system. I know that the people will not prepare their small canals for a very bad season; they will always trust to the chance of the river rising; and, indeed, to the large cultivator I imagine that a rather scanty year pays better than a full one; at least if one may judge from the sale prices of Government grain.

It is stated in the revenue regulations that, in consideration of the reduction

of rates, the people shall clear their own canals; to render this operative it will be necessary to define what the clearance is, by fixing proper marks. The system of clearance of canals in Upper Scinde is as vicious as that in Lower, though in a contrary way, by permitting or enjoining the people to clear their own canals, leaving it to their option to open as many as they chose. The waste of water is enormous. The quantity of water running in the Scinde canal, if properly managed, is sufficient to water ten times the quantity of land now under cultivation, yet the people at the end are always distressed for want of water.

So long as this system continued, the more the canal is cleared the more water will the people waste.

What is absolutely requisite is to restrict the irrigating canals, that is, those taken from the main canal, to a certain number, and to force their clearance to a certain depth.

We are so much accustomed to large quantities of water in Scinde, that we are apt to forget that large as the supply is, it is not inexhaustible. The system of canal in Upper Scinde, if applied to the new Ganges canal, would drain it dry in 40 miles. If the system as at present in use is continued, the canals derived from the large ones should have proper brick mouths; and there should be some care taken that the canals are really cleared.

My opinion is, that while we interfere too much in Middle and Lower Scinde with the people, we take too little charge in Upper Scinde. I would propose to clear all large canals or main feeders; all secondary, or those derived from them, so as to bring the water within about a mile of every man's field, and leave him to get the water as he can, limiting the quantity to be taken by masonry mouths to his small canals.

In all countries where water is sold (as in Italy) the people take the cost of the secondary canals. In Bengal they do the same, but here they are too poor. The absolute necessity of canal water to raise the most ordinary grain seems a fair reason to treat them more liberally.

Should my view of the statute labour have any effect in remodelling the system, I must also add, that any change should be gradual. If we throw up the statute labour at once we could not replace it. It would require some years to introduce paid labour, as in Central Scinde.

The introduction of paid labour would probably have the effect of bringing in considerable numbers of people from Khelat who, after a few years, would remain. Many of the Cutchees reside almost constantly in Scinde, where they can find employment (even when they do not cultivate) all the year round.

I transmit a table of canals, respecting which I have received information. I am not acquainted with those of the Mehur district.

The system of statute labour as applied to the great feeders, such as the Biggary, Scinde, Ghara and Nara, is undoubtedly a cheap one, so far as the apparent cost is concerned. The evil of the system is, that it does not press fairly on all the people, some having to come to the head of the canal from a much greater distance than others, and that it does not show the real cost of the work, but it is, I conceive, impossible to alter the system, as it is closely connected with the revenue of the country.

With respect to the canals derived from the main ones, such, for example, as the Noorwah, it seems that it would be unfair to put statute labourers on a work which does not affect their own lands; but free day labour is so very expensive, and so little proportioned to the cost of canal clearance in other parts of Scinde, that Government could not reasonably sanction the expense.

As the people come from Cutch to labour in Scinde, it is certain that the money they receive for their labour must be sufficient. I would, therefore, though I confess reluctantly, recommend that the people should be forced to work, and paid at the average rates of the rest of the country.

The canal clearance is a work which must be done, and however barbarous such a measure may be, it is the only means of guarding against a combination to raise the prices.

Under the rule of his Highness, Meer Ali Moorad, I imagine there is no hesitation at pressing labourers; in fact, I have been led to believe that one reason of the deficiency of his quota last year was his having taken the people to dig his new canal; according to the plan I propose, the people will receive a remunerating price for their labour.

We

We have succeeded this year in getting about 100 Brahovees to work in the Kurrachee district; similar people will probably come to the Shikarpoor districts, and forcing the country people to work for a remunerating sum would not prevent this.

If this plan is approved, I would recommend the gradual extension of it to the large canals, doing away with the statute labour, and after a few years I think the people would come as willingly in Upper as in Lower Scinde to work; but they certainly would not do so for some time. I think if the system was commenced at once with the reclaimed tribes, they would come into it more readily than the old inhabitants; there is something so exceedingly plain and just in measuring the quantity of work done by a man and paying him a fixed sum, that it could scarcely fail to be acceptable.

I would propose to advance a week's grain at first and to deduct the value at a certain rate from the first payment, and to measure and pay up the people weekly; thus we would never have any heavy advance in the people's hand, but under all circumstances it would be requisite for the officer to see that the supply of grain did not run short. A fixed price for grain would be most convenient, but if the system was commenced in a cheap year, it might cause difficulties; at any rate the grain ought to be given at an average rate during expensive years, and not at the sale price.

I dislike the system of grain payments, and when the canals are as they will probably be in Upper Scinde in barren places, I would prefer payments in money and send banyans to supply the grain. My object in proposing the first payment in grain, is to prevent the people running away with the advance, which they probably would do if they received money. I would not disturb the present system with the large canals immediately, but commence it at once with those proposed by Major Goldney. The fairest way to understand what should be the charge as respects the canals to Government, is to see what it is in other countries.

In Italy the canals included in the estimates are the real main canals, that is, those which bring the water from the river and carry it into the country. The water from these is taken off by branch canals, and by measurement; the parties concerned buying each ounce of water as rigidly as they would buy a pint of wine; the sole care of the canal company is to supply sufficient water to fulfil their contracts, and to take care that more is not taken than is paid for.

In Bengal the system is somewhat the same; the trunk canal is formed, but Government seem to take no further expense.

Major Cantley took much trouble and got the people to form companies, who constructed large branch canals;* he seems to have superintended and managed these for the people's benefit, but Government had no share in it. Government built a head to each canal, that was to prevent their being robbed of water, and it seems to me that the people pay for water according to the size of the head.

* Rajbuhas.

In the Hyderabad and lower part of the Kurrachee collectorate we found systems; in Shikarpoor collectorate, and above Sehwan in that of Kurrachee, there was no system, the work was paid for merely at the will of the person who sanctioned it; the various plans followed may be usefully recapitulated.

1st. Government defraying the whole expenses of clearance of the smaller canals, in partnership with the cultivators.

2d. Government granting a portion of the produce usually, I believe five per cent. for the clearance of the minor canals, and taking no further trouble about them.

3d. Government giving either grain or money at mere guess, without any check upon the people; that is, no real check by measurement.

4th. Government doing everything.

All these plans are common, and perhaps all may be useful.

The words of the revenue regulations are, all except main feeders to be cleared by the people. In Kurrachee and Hyderabad main feeders have been interpreted to mean those of and above one guz area. In Sukkur it means the large canals only, of perhaps 15 to 20 guz area.

In Scinde, however, the food of the people is entirely dependent on the canals; and the canals are requisite not merely to improve the country but to render it capable of yielding any crop whatever.

The poorest cultivator must receive water whether he can pay for it or not; this seems to render a more liberal system requisite; I conceive, therefore, that the Government should in addition to the main trunk canal, undertake the charge of the rajbuhas (as they are called in Upper India). These are estimated on the Ganges canal at two for every three miles of canal, and probably this estimate (made from considerable experience) is the lowest. They are not spaced at regular distances, but regulated according to the wants of the country.

I conceive that if these canals are properly taken care of, and masonry heads put to all the small branches taken from the rajbuhas, to prevent the unlimited draft of water, that all will be done which the case admits of.

Anything beyond this should be settled by the collector's establishment, because the value of the work depends solely on the quantity of cultivation; but I would wish to have entire charge of the canals and rajbuhas without any interference.

Proper establishments for the preservation of the canals should be put upon them as completed. In India one chowkedar every three miles is considered necessary for the large canals, and when they run between embankments it would not be sufficient.

The whole question turns on expense; I am at present preparing a survey of two canals which appear urgently required; the safest plan would be (if these are sanctioned) to do them after the best models, thus we shall clearly ascertain whether the advantages which will be obtained from them are sufficiently great to counterbalance the extra primary outlay and cost of local establishment.

With respect to the bunds, if the method I have proposed be approved, I believe there will be little chance of extra contingent expenditure, and it could be checked through the crops, if canal superintendents who would also be able to superintend the canals when full, and the annual canal clearance and execution of new works, so that there would be no period of the ear during which they would not be employed.

While the canals and bunds are in the present very imperfect, state serious accidents may be anticipated; the kardar or nearest person in authority ought to be allowed to set matters to rights; and when the canals are put in the best order such accidents may probably occur. The canal officer ought, therefore, to be able to order the kardar to assemble the people to repair such accidents, reporting to the collector, but without waiting for authority from him. This levy of people, which is common in every country much dependent on canals, is well known in Scinde. It would be well, however, that it should be understood that the canal officers' orders, on these occasions, are to be obeyed without references.

As the canal officers are not magistrates, some means must be devised for the summary punishment of persons meddling with the canals; without this, the officers' whole time will be taken up in collecting evidences and prosecuting people for injuring the canals, and he will have to leave his work and proceed perhaps 50 or 60 miles to appear before a magistrate.

The canal officers in India have magisterial powers to guard the canals, I presume, because it was then found to be requisite.

(signed) *Walter Scott*, Major,
Superintendent Canals and Forests and Survey,
Scinde.

6 January 1848.

(True copy.)

(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to the Government of Scinde.

2.—MEMORANDUM on the Forests of Scinde, with Abstract showing their extent.

Tables. THE accompanying tables show the value of the forests to Government, and secondly, the names of the forests, their total area, area now under cultivation, area waste, and area under wood, worth keeping up.

Under the late Government the forests appear to have been merely hunting grounds, and no attention was paid to the quality or description of timber, usually

usually they occupy good land, capable of cultivation; in fact bad land, or land not capable of being watered, would not support the trees.

They were divided into belas, or forests walled in; and moharis, or lands merely fenced in; and one forest usually contains both descriptions of ground.

The moharis are generally of stunted underwood or tamarisk; the belas are usually timber; in central and Lower Scinde they were very strictly preserved, but in Upper Scinde, where indeed there is very little good timber, they were open to grazing in many cases.

The forests in Lower Scinde appear to have been planted, those in Upper Scinde are natural; few of the forests in Upper Scinde are walled; in Lower Scinde they are surrounded by walls. Owing to the total want of attention to the timber, it is all very inferior to what it might be; most of the forests are impenetrable thickets, full of tangled underwood, fallen trees and creepers, and they are still further choaked by the strong reedy grass, of which chicks or curtains are commonly made in Scinde.

They were in fact exceedingly well adapted to the purpose for which they were used, namely, as a cover for wild animals, but they were very badly fitted for the growth of timber.

3. The products of the forests are timber, fire-wood, charcoal, gum, lac, bark, baubul seeds, grass, and reeds for mats.

The common woods are the baubul, bahu, and kundee. Those more rarely met with are the jali (sissoo of Upper India) tree, tamarisk jumbool sirus. Timber.

The baubool grows to a larger size than is common in India, and I see no reason why it should be an inferior wood, as although some of the forests are occasionally flooded, the soil is not marshy.

The timber (in consequence, I think, of having been used in an unseasoned state) has been thought peculiarly subject to rot and to attacks of insects. Its great weight and crooked grain unfits it for beams, and, when exposed to alternate moisture and drought, as in bridges, it decays rapidly; on the other hand the sound heart wood, which is used for water wheels, shows no symptoms of decay for many years, and where a hard or crooked wood is required, as in wheels and sugar-mills, ploughs, &c., I believe baubool is the very best thing of the kind.

Captain Powell uses it for paddle floats, and I believe for boat knees, with great advantage.

The refuse wood is the best possible fire-wood for the steamers, and the charcoal is admirable for all purposes where great heat is required.

In fact, the timber, leaves, seeds, gum, bark, and lac of the babool, are all in constant use, and there are probably few trees of such extensive utility.

The bahar (which is, according to Mr. Stocks, a species of poplar) is next in quality to the baubool; it is lighter and more fibrous, but as it decays at the heart before it attains any very large size, it is not a very valuable wood for building purposes. The lacquered ware made at Hyderabad is usually constructed of this wood, and it seems to adopt itself better to changes of atmosphere than any Indian wood, seldom splitting, with ordinary care.

The kurdi is somewhat ike the baubool in appearance, but is of little value; it seems to be the natural wood of Scinde, as it is found wild in most places. It attains to a considerable size in good ground, the wood is of a very inferior description.

The jali (or sissoo) can scarcely be called a forest tree, and I think the reason for keeping it out of the forest is clear enough; in the first place it is not of rapid growth, and secondly, it grows to a fine clear stem with few branches, and sheds its leaves entirely; the very circumstances, however, which prevented its being used in the forests are those which hold out the best prospects of success to us. Dr. Royle says it is the best tree in Upper India; it grows very well about Sukkur, but probably would fail if planted much lower than Hyderabad.

The tree tamarisk is also a fine strong wood, and appears to stand moisture well. I have seen pieces which have been embedded in damp earth for several years without any bad effects; it is not at present plentiful.

The jumbool is also an excellent wood, as it is not very common, it is used principally for gun-stocks and such like articles; it would make excellent building timber and planks.

It grows to a considerably larger size in Scinde than in the Bombay Presidency.

The sirus, though not very plentiful, grows well in Scinde, and the natives have not the objections to its use in houses which they have in some parts of India.

The mountain, or bitter nym, grows well, though not very plentiful.

Except the kurdi, all the trees above-mentioned are extremely useful in some way, and all worthy of cultivation, but the baubool and jali are eminently so.

Gum is obtained from the baubool, but the price is so small that it is scarcely worth collecting; the extraction of the gum certainly does not improve the tree.

Lac is procurable, but in limited quantities. I am not certain whether it could be extended; it is I think the insect and not the lac which furnishes the die. I have only seen it on the babool; it may attach itself to other trees, but I have not met with it.

Bark may be obtained in large quantities; we have sent it to Bombay by desire of Mr. Treacher, when he took the tanneries, but have not heard how it answered. If I can succeed in making an extract, I believe it ought to sell well. I was discouraged at first from attempting it by the failure of the extract made in Australia, but as that arose from iron pans being used, and as I have procured earthen ones, I am sanguine as to success. Bark is a good deal used in distilling. Every new thing of this sort requires so much personal attention, and I have so little time at my disposal, that months sometimes elapse before I can attend to them; for instance, it was only in August last that I could teach my people how to burn charcoal, for simple as the operation is, the Scindees are perfectly ignorant of it.

Baubool seeds are used for feeding cattle of all sorts, and also in the distilleries.

The grass in the forests (that I mean absolutely among the trees) is of little value; it is in the borders of the forest and among the underwood outside of the forests that the good grass is found; the people are allowed to graze in this on payment of certain fees; the object of taking the cattle into the forests is to allow them to browse on the trees themselves, and must of course be prevented in new plantations.

The reeds and thick grass are used for making screens and mats.

The soil of the forests having been for many years untouched, produces of course excellent crops, and the people were naturally extremely anxious to be allowed to cultivate it. During the first season, therefore, that we had possession of Scinde, and while the hunting-grounds of the Ameers were held up popularly as a curse to the country, the people found no difficulty in obtaining access to them. I believe that in Upper Scinde no attempt was made to preserve the trees, and most of the good timber has been destroyed.

In centre and Lower Scinde the attempt was made, but the people (wisely if they wished to derive all possible advantage) contrived to locate themselves in the centre of the forests, and to scatter the cultivation through them in small patches, so that the woods could not, and cannot, be preserved without a very large establishment.

At present the complaints are incessant, the people claim a right to graze their cattle in their own fallow fields; it is the claim to graze in the fallow lands which is the cause of dispute, and not the payment of the rate for grazing in the forests.

Captain Rathborne settled with me, that as the people derived absolute and great advantages from being allowed to cultivate the forests at all, that they ought not to be allowed to graze free; he now changes his opinion, however, and says that the charge for grazing interferes with cultivation.

At present my time is much taken up with these forest disputes, and the people are so detached, that I cannot be certain that I ever get the truth of any complaints; besides this, I am receiving money for what ought absolutely to be a matter of revenue, viz., the grass which grows on land that I have no means of planting. The two departments, the collector's and my own, are thus mixed up in a way that it is impossible to draw the line. What I would wish to do would be to give up all land, not tried land, and to have that fenced in properly, to give up also all small patches of forests. As these require separate and extensive

extensive establishments, and thus to confine the attention of this department to the care and production of really good timber.

I am clearly of opinion that the woods in Scinde are extremely useful in preventing the drift of sand, and that they ought to be extended; but if, as I proposed in a former portion of this report, all the large canals are planted with trees, I think that 20,000 acres in Hyderabad, as much in Upper Scinde, and 10,000 in Kurrachee (a few forests, say four or five at most in each collectorate, to be kept by me, and the rest given up to the collector), this quantity of wood, if really taken good care of, would answer every useful purpose for which timber is likely to be wanted; and this wood only should, I think, be superintended by the department. It is, however, absolutely necessary to provide for fuelling the steamers, and wood must, therefore, be left near the fuelling stations; this prevents our giving up many of the forests which I would otherwise desire to do. It is, I think, absolutely certain that unless these woods are preserved, there will be, sooner or later, a very great want of fuel. It appears to me, however, that there ought to be a clear distinction drawn between the wood preserved for the steamers and the woods kept for timber. The fuel woods ought, perhaps, to be treated like copse woods in England.

From these woods it would be absolutely essential to exclude cattle.

The thinnings of the other wood used for growth of timber would, of course, come into use, but would never supply the immense consumption which there now is.

Supposing that a certain extent of wood was given over to the flotilla at each fuel station, they could very easily take care of it, since they have always peons at their wood stations, and the only care necessary is to exclude cattle and plant seed, if wood is found not to grow readily from the stools.

If it should ever occur that a mercantile company undertook the navigation of the Indus, nothing would be more easy than to rent the grounds to them.

The above is the only way that I know of preserving the requisite wood at the least possible expense.

If good woods are grown with care, there will be a comparatively small quantity of wood for fuel; at least it would be a pity to apply wood to that purpose fit for any other, and the thinnings of the tali, &c. would come into use as rafters; it would only be the branches of the trees which would not be of marketable value.

If this proposition does not meet with approval, I beg to propose the following, though, I think, not so good:

1st. To retain all the tried land; to give up to the collectors all the ground not covered with trees outside the forests, and all also fields inside above 10 acres to be cultivated; also, in consideration of the fields under 10 acres taken, to abandon to the collector all detached clumps of trees of not more than 10 acres.

2d. To make the people cultivating inside fence their own fields.

3d. Which is applicable to both cases, to prevent any grazing in the forests whatever.

4th. To have periodical sales of forest produce.

This is not, in my opinion, so good a method as the first, as it keeps detached pieces of forest which cannot be made to pay on account of the expense of establishment.

Whichever plan is followed the collectors ought to prevent reckless destruction of the trees; it would be very easy for the kardars to collect the grazing fees, though it is both troublesome and expensive to me in consequence of the places being so scattered.

I have great reason to be dissatisfied with the present system; the people are continually complaining, and I know that they are in the habit of robbing the forests; this cannot be prevented while their fields are so intimately mixed up with the forests, and, while they are allowed to graze in them, it would be necessary to watch each herd of cattle. It seems quite evident that when there are only two men for, say 2,500 acres of forests, the people have the opportunity of removing baubool seeds, for instance, by bullock loads at a time; there are objections to my mentioning an instance at present, but I can show

that we have been robbed to the extent of 300 rupees at least, solely, I think, owing to the people being allowed to go into the forests. His Excellency Sir Charles Napier intended that this department should supply fuel to the steamers on the river, the forest department was in consequence increased, with a corresponding reduction in the survey department; the experience of nine months convinced both Captain Powell and myself that this arrangement could not be carried out.

In the first place the boat department is under the naval authorities, while the wood is cut and carried on by the same authority; there can be no dispute about the quantity, but I could not give wood over to any person without taking a receipt, which the boatmen were not competent to give, and I may thus be cheated to a very great extent.

Secondly, I could not with every attention anticipate the wants of the naval service; I am forced by my other duties to be in the districts where letters may not reach me for days; while if they issued orders direct to my people I could never be certain where the people were, or how they were employed.

Thirdly, there was no means of settling the disputes which constantly arose between the masters of the steamers and the people at the wood station, without keeping a set of more expensive moonshees; this was found most vexatious in practice; and finally, the wood which is taken by Captain Powell is got at prime cost, while, when by provided by me, Government were put to the expense of an establishment. Captain Powell contracts with people to furnish a certain quantity of wood, I do the same, and pay at the same price if I am to receive the wood from the people, and issue it to Captain Powell; there must be an intermediate establishment; while, if he takes the wood direct, and I pay for it, there would be an incessant dispute as to quantity, and no possible end gained by my interference.

The wood is not charged for, the cost is merely the price of cutting.

The arrangement made by me with Captain Powell is, therefore, that he should continue to supply wood for himself, and that he shall buy from me such refuse wood as comes out of the clearings of the forests annually. In this arrangement there can be no mistake, and Government does not pay an anna for establishment beyond what is strictly necessary.

The wood-cutters do not injure the forests; they seldom cut baubool wood, as it is very hard, and their clearance does good rather than injury. In the present tangled state, they could not be allowed in improved wood.

It can always be arranged where they are to cut. Under this arrangement, the expense of the forests, European establishment, can be reduced by at least 200 rupees per mensem, and the survey establishment restored.

The returns from the forests do not show by any means their value to Government

In the first place, the camel baggage corps are allowed to occupy the forests free. This causes a total loss of grazing fees, and the camels and men do much mischief.

Secondly, wood for agricultural, and in fact for almost all purposes, such as rebuilding villages destroyed by fire, &c., is supplied free to the people. Fuel is also supplied to the Navy merely for the cost of cutting.

If either arrangement before proposed be sanctioned, I think the people should be obliged to pay for every thing which they get from the forests; they will have plenty of wood given up for present purposes, and it can scarcely be expected, even by them, that Government should go to the trouble of planting and looking after trees for their sole benefit. If they want wood free of cost, they can plant trees near their villages; there is wood enough to last until these grow.

I have no doubt that, under either of the above arrangements, Government would derive a larger sum than they now do; at least, a great portion of the expense would be saved, for the machinery for realising the general revenue of the country could have no difficulty in realising the grazing fees, while it is requisite for me to have my establishment now solely for that purpose.

I cannot help thinking, too, that when so much land is given up which the people are anxious to cultivate, it would be practicable to introduce a more civilized system of revenue than payment in kind.

The improvements in the forests consist in clearing away the underwood, and thinning the trees.

Considerable

Considerable quantities of seeds have been received from Dr. Gibson; but probably owing to their having been detained in Bombay, many have failed.

I have received, through the kindness of Mr. Roberts, Government timber agent at Surat, several packages of teak and sewan seeds. I fear that all the teak seed has failed, but large quantities of the sewan have come up, and some of the seeds sent by Dr. Gibson, although, owing to the stupidity of the gardener, the names were misplaced, so that as yet we are not quite certain which have failed.

I have also large quantities of tali in a good state of forwardness, and peepul; the latter, though not useful as timber, forming excellent forage for camels.

The first trees planted out will be natives of the country, such as tali, sirus, &c., restricting the attempt to introduce new wood until we know what will answer. About some woods there can be no doubt; the bhendy, for instance; but I doubt the success of teak and some others. Mahogany would probably answer; but these are matters to be determined from experience.

The rate of boat hire is so great, that we are unable to supply Kurrachee or any distant place with fuel at a remunerating price.

I am not at all anxious, however, to realise money by the sale of firewood: every thing of the kind requires an establishment. If proper boats were introduced, people would probably buy wood in the forests, and remove it themselves. This, I think, would be much better done by the kardars who are on the spot, leaving this department at leisure to look after the improvement and growth of timber.

(signed) *W. Scott*, Major,
Superintendent Canals and Forests
and Survey, Scinde.

Kurrachee, 6 January 1848.

ABSTRACT of Forests, showing their Areas.

NAMES of FORESTS.	Total Areas.	Areas in Cultivation.	Waste Lands.	Wood Areas.	REMARKS.
Phuttee, Kheeral Pergunnah	284	41	-	243	
Mukbool, Moradpoor Pergunnah	796	-	752	44	
Hazareebeelah, Kheral Pergunnah	2,871	2,640	231	—	
Kheersur, Roht Almah Pergunnah	2,094	627	-	1,467	
Pennah Wallisha, Dacheree Pergunnah.	1,215	600	100	515	
Ramboree	527	-	-	527	
Kudhee, Kudhee Pergunnah	1,762	362	-	1,400	
Soondee, Doabh Pergunnah	167	-	-	167	
Meer Mahomed, Doab Pergunnah	684	43	300	341	
Sekast, Pergunnah Sekast	4,877	3,385	72	1,420	
Rhibranee	1,636	216	688	732	
Hoosree	430	-	170	260	
Hoosree	384	-	240	144	
Kathree, Pergunnah Kathree	737	-	309	428	
Kuther, Pergunnah Kuther	2,910	535	70	2,305	
Aghimanee, Pergunnah Aghimanee	1,433	248	1,185	-	- - Given up to Collector in 1847.
Gullee, Pergunnah Katree	731	44	-	687	
Jakhree, Pergunnah Mutalevee	1,707	386	-	1,321	
Meannee, Pergunnah Doabh	3,453	488	1,453	1,512	
Gury, Pergunnah Kheeral	1,885	1,564	-	321	
Junhar Belah, Pergunnah Laikpoor	1,946	100	-	1,846	
Bunnee Belah, Pergunnah Bunah	1,107	257	283	567	
Aloolchund, Pergunnah Dadoo	1,535	517	445	573	
Aigore, near Khanoth, Pergunnah Khanoth.	1,549	99	1,450	—	
Maree, Pergunnah Lakhgee	398	8	390	—	
Ketee Wuryheree, Pergunnah Ketee Khanoth.	2,376	64	2,312	—	
Ketee, Pergunnah Matalevee	4,610	4,520	-	90	
Mehralpoor, Pergunnah Khitha	1,145	615	270	260	
Ranah	2,456	115	1,754	587	

(*continued*)

NAMES of FORESTS.	Total Areas.	Areas in Cultivation.	Waste Lands.	Wood Areas.	REMARKS.
Naseree, Pergunnah Lakhoot Dhinejah.	1,177	52	- - -	1,125	
Atheed, Pergunnah Lakhoot, near Bhamul Sharnunaijh.	2,592	330	95	2,167	
Khanoth, Pergunnah Khanoth -	6,768	701	- - -	6,067	
Maree - - - - - - -	8,132	575	1,338	6,219	
Soossate (Forbaud of Pinjaree, near Pullyah).	499	124	- - -	375	
Hoodarany, Pergunnah Kantan Keeral	3,180	662	- - -	2,518	
Soorjanee, Pergunnah Kheeral -	1,078	235	- - -	843	
Belah, Laikpoor - - - - -	7,467	1,315	- - -	6,152	
Belah, Tikhoor - - - - -	1,286	248	629	409	
Khohur, Pergunnah Dhurdee - -	2,210	101	1,409	700	
Katiar, Pergunnah Kuskatiar, or Sungangyaree.	892	602	90	200	
TOTAL, Hyderabad Collectorate	82,986	22,419	16,035	44,532	
Belah, Gharehah - - - - -	3,540	1,579	- - -	1,961	
„ Sulling - - - - -	3,795	400	840	2,555	
„ Hilaya - - - - -	1,621	50	829	742	
„ Shah Lauka - - - -	1,440	480	240	720	
„ Souda - - - - -	1,575	170	400	1,005	
„ Jerreek - - - - -	5,365	829	1,635	2,901	
Gug - - - - - - -	2,451	583	1,118	750	
Karakha - - - - - -	2,000	- - -	- - -	2,000	
Mrysah - - - - - -	5,773	104	323	5,346	
Majhendah - - - - -	673	210	248	215	
Noorpor, or Bootiah - - -	7,203	1,533	3,750	1,920	
Kurrunpoor - - - - - -	5,623	1,953	3,670	—	
Kyrah - - - - - - -	63	18	- - -	45	
TOTAL, Kurrachee Collectorate	41,122	7,909	13,053	20,160	
Dharasee - Sukkur - - -	4,438	504	3,934	—	
Khuddapoor „ - - - - -	1,382	- - -	1,382	—	
Turtee - „ - - - - -	2,436	198	- - -	2,238	
Dighat - „ - - - - -	2,003	410	- - -	1,593	
Undhall - „ - - - - -	5,335	205	5,130	—	
Baghasee - „ - - - - -	7,764	817	6,947	—	
Mijee - Gateekee - - -	619	48	571	—	
Charyheny - „ - - -	150	- - -	150	—	
Junah Dharee „ - - - -	391	45	346	—	
Soondrah - - - - - -	231½	1½	- - -	230	
Soondrah - - - - - -	146	146	—	—	
Ajutpoor - - - - - -	324½	52½	272	—	
Bohee, Kulhoree, Shee Mundah, Keekhadah.	755	- - -	755	—	
Sahugree, Underpoor, Puttee, Gohjah, Donah.	1,387	- - -	1,387	—	
Koheeree, Galpsee - - - -	220	98	122	—	
Koheeree, Goondee, Roree - -	231	- - -	231	—	
Barah Puttaree - „ - -	1,045	348	697	—	
Abdul Kerim, Sahpoor, Sadhee, Roree	769	42	727	—	
Mungsee - - - - - -	5,953	1,307	3,646	1,000	- - Greater portion taken by collector.
TOTAL, Shikarpoor Collectorate	35,580	4,222	26,297	5,061	
GRAND TOTAL - -	159,688	34,550	55,385	69,753	

Superintendent Canal's Office, Kurrachee,
6 January 1848.

(signed) *W. Scott*, Major,
Superintendent Canals, &c., Scinde.

(True copies.)

(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

3.—RETURN of the PROCEEDS from FORESTS, and ESTABLISHMENT entertained solely on account of them.

No.	NAMES OF FORESTS.	JUNE 1847.				JULY 1847.				AUGUST 1847.				SEPTEMBER 1847.				ESTABLISHMENT.							
																		Carkoons per Month.					Jamedars per Month.	Peons per Mon	
		Grazing.	Firewood.	Building Wood.	Babool Seed.	Grazing.	Firewood.	Building Wood.	Babool Seed.	Grazing.	Firewood.	Building Wood.	Babool Seed.	Grazing.	Firewood.	Building Wood.	Babool Seed.	30 *Rs.*	25 *Rs.*	20 *Rs.*	12 *Rs.*	10 *Rs.*	15 *Rs.*	8 *Rs.*	6 *Rs.*
1	Karokah	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 5 9	49 9 2	- - -	- 1 4	11 8 6	61 7 3	- - -	- - -	7 12 3	- - -	- - -	- - -								
2	Gug	9 6 1	- - -	- - -	21 12 -	20 2 6	- 5 -	- - -	- 12 -	20 1 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 15 5	- - -	- - -	- - -								
3	Oomarpoor	165 11 7	- 1 6	- - -	5 - -	42 4 6	- - -	6 8 9	2 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	78 10 -	10 5 6	- - -	- - -	- -	1	- -	1	- -	- -	1	12
4	Bootah	24 12 3	- - -	- - -	2 - -	1 5 6	- - -	- - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 3 5	- - -	- - -	- - -								
5	Majendah	24 2 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 3 10	- - -	3 8 -	- - -	- 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -								
6	Kutchur	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 8 -	282 8 -	- - -	- - -	12 4 -	638 8 -	- - -	- - -	12 2 2	- 6 -	- - -	- - -								
7	Agamanee	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	5
8	Hoosree	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 14 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 10 -	- 10 -	- - -	- - -	2 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -								
9	Katro	14 6 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 14 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 13 6	- - -	- - -	- - -								
10	Meer Nussurkhan	278 - 4	1,287 3 4	819 6 4	28 4 6	251 3 3	625 9 11	66 13 3	2 7 5	250 - -	627 3 4	482 5 5	- - -	250 - -	29 10 3	5 - -	- - -								
11	Meer Mahomed	32 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 14 -	7 - -	- - -	- - -	3 7 11	81 15 1	5 9 6	- - -	6 15 2	11 9 -	18 12 -	- - -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	1	10
12	Goondee	2 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 5 -	- 4 -	- - -	- - -	1 11 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 11 7	47 12 3	- - -	- - -								
13	Katree	40 7 6	7 8 -	- - -	45 4 6	6 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 14 2	3 11 9	2 8 5	- - -	4 7 11	17 11 -	2 5 6	- - -								
14	Ghullee	36 4 6	26 - 6	- - -	- - -	7 - 3	77 10 -	- - -	- - -	7 10 9	28 13 -	- - -	- - -	11 8 2	21 - 9	- - -	- - -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2
15	Katee	29 4 9	31 13 6	- - -	1 1 5	23 15 -	- - -	234 10 3	- 15 6	19 14 2	- - -	141 5 5	- 3 -	38 1 10	78 3 1	- - -	- 2 3								
16	Jahree	10 13 -	- 5 -	- - -	- - -	5 9 -	13 7 10	- - -	- - -	6 15 -	- - -	13 10 -	- - -	6 10 8	14 11 6	- - -	- 6 9								
17	Sikaoot	66 9 5	12 11 4	- - -	26 - 5	30 11 3	1 - 9	- - -	- - -	8 14 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 3 4	5 3 8	- - -	- 8 -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8
18	Kabranee	11 8 9	- 6 -	- - -	- - -	14 - 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 13 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 12 -	- - -	1 8 -	- - -								
19	Khanote	46 8 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 6 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 5 2	- - -	- - -	- - -								
20	Bhanote	4 6 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 3 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -								
21	Katee of Meer Mahomed	14 6 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 14 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	8
22	Rohmah	9 1 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 - 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 4 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -								
23	Maree	10 11 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 12 10	- - -	- - -	- - -								
24	Meerapoor	2 10 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 12 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 14 3	1 8 -	- - -	- - -	5 7 7	- - -	- - -	- - -								
25	Mhud	11 11 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 1 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	5
26	Nasree	- 5 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 3 5	- - -	- - -	- - -								
27	Veram	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 4 -	- - -	- - -	1 - -	16 8 8	- - -	- - -	- - -								
28	Soondo	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 15 4	- - -	9 - 3	- - -	6 - 7	- - -	- - -	- - -								
29	Hilyah	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 12 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 6 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	8
30	Lulling	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 13 -	- - -	- - -	- - -								
31	Garkha	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 2 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 4 1	- - -	- - -	- - -								
32	Mooradpoor	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 3 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 1 3	- - -	- - -	- - -								
33	Huzaree	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -								
34	Gunge	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	2
35	Soorj	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 13 7	- - -	- - -	- - -								
36	Hooderanee	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 6 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 11 5	- - -	- - -	- - -								
37	Pinnah	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 3 4	- - -	- - -	1 - -	12 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -								
38	Leitspoor	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 2 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 6 5	- - -	- - -	- - -								
39	Keerun	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 3 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 11 2	- - -	- - -	- - -								
40	Kuddee	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 5 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
41	Soosatee	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -								
42	Phuttah	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 2 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -								
43	Moolchund	45 4 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 9 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 8 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 15 6	- - -	- - -	- - -								
44	Bunah	15 5 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 5 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -								
45	Kattihar	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 6 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 1 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -								
46	Khohur	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 7 7	- - 6	- 1 3	- - -	6 15 8	- 3 -	3 15 6	- 11 -	3 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -
47	Tikhore	17 14 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 3 8	- - -	1 12 -	- - -	5 13 1	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	4 8 9	- - -	- - -	- - -								
48	Rambhoree	1 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -								
49	Kurumpore																								
50	Chunah																								
51	Tultee																								
52	Mugsee	- - -	- - -	121 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	2	7
53	Leesharee																								
54	Khyroderah																								
	TOTAL	926 7 3	1,366 1 2	941 5 4	129 6 10	536 1 7	1,057 6 2	313 5 6	10 - 11	582 3 5	1,413 15 5	671 14 6	2 15 -	759 1 2	236 9 -	27 9 6	1 1 -	2	7	3	1	1	1	9	67
	Forests in Upper Scinde	- - -	- - -	244 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	870 6 4	- - -	-	-	1	-	-	2	- -	- -

Superintendent Canals Office, Kurrachee, 6 January 1848.

(True copy.)

Secretary to the Government of Scinde.

(signed) *W. Scott*, Major,
Superintendent of Canals, Survey and Forests, Scinde

4.—STATEMENT of the Strength of Scinde Survey, Canal, and Forest Department; showing the Charges from August 1843.

RANK.	NAME.	1843.					1844.												1845.												1846.												1847.												Amount of Salary.	REMARKS.
		August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		
Superintendent and Captain	W. E. Baker, from 15 September 1843	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Rs.* 1,000	
Ditto - - ditto - -	W. Scott, from 15 October 1844	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	
Assistant ditto and Lieutenant	R. Maclagan, 2d Class, from 20 September 1844	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	
Ditto - - - - - -	F. Whitting - ditto - from 1 September „	–	1	1	1	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	
Ditto - - - - - -	J. C. Blagrave, ditto - from 9 September „	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	Absent on leave from 13th January 1844.
Ditto - - - - - -	D. C. Vanronen, from 1 November 1843	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	- - Promoted 12th November 1845 to 400 rup
Ditto - - - - - -	J. R. Burton, from 15 November 1844	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	absent on sick leave from October 1844 to A
Ditto - - - - - -	Millamay, from 14 April 1845	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	1845.
Ditto - - - - - -	Edwards, from 27 August 1845	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	
Ditto - - - - - -	Creagh, from 5 August 1845	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	
Ditto - - - - - -	Campbell, from 22 October 1845	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	300	
Ditto - - - - - -	W. Perio, from 5 January 1846	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	300	Promoted 12th November 1845 to 400 rupees.
Ditto - - - - - -	D. R. Lambert, from 5 January 1846	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	300	Promoted from July 1847 to 400 rupees.
Ditto - - - - - -	A. D. Campbell, from 23 February 1846	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	300	
Ditto - - - - - -	A. J. Vanienon, from 8 April 1846	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	400	
Assistant Captain	F. A. Wetheral, from 6 August 1846	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	
Assistant Lieutenant	C. E. Dansey, from 23 October 1846	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	300	
Ditto - - - - - -	J. Dawson, from 2 November 1846	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	300	Promoted from July 1847 to 400 rupees.
Ditto - - - - - -	W. D. Dickson, from 16 November 1846	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	300	
Ditto - - - - - -	T. R. Jesohmaker, from 15 April 1847	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	300	
Ditto - - - - - -	A. De Lisle, from 21 August 1847	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	300	
Ditto - - - - - -	B. Burton, from 3 November „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	300	
Ditto - - - - - -	W. Creagh, from 3 November „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	300	
Assistant Surveyor	E. W. Hoppner, from 10 August 1843, *Rs.* 300	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1*	1*	–	–	300	
Ditto - - - - - -	N. Hodges, from 1 February 1844 - *Rs.* 250	–	–	–	–	–	–	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	300	
Ditto - - - - - -	R. Chill, from 20 September 1844 - *Rs.* 250	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	250	- - Joined in July 1845, and promoted to 300 ru
Ditto - - - - - -	G. Elander, from 12 December 1846 -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	250	in November 1847. Joined in February 1845.
Sub-Assistant Surveyor	F. R. Sullivan, from 29 August 1843	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	250	- - Employed in Quartermaster-general's offic
Ditto - - - - - -	J. Thompson, from „ „	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	15th December 1847.
Ditto - - - - - -	J. Marten, from 13 September „	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	
Ditto - - - - - -	Craig, from 16 September „	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	
Ditto - - - - - -	A. Brimner, from 15 August „	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	
Ditto - - - - - -	Millara, from 1 January 1846	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	
Ditto - - - - - -	W. Jones, from 4 December 1845	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	
Ditto - - - - - -	Pegler, from - „ „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	
Ditto - - - - - -	Brabazone, from „ „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	Promoted from November 1847 to 200 rupees
Ditto - - - - - -	Crawford, from „ „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	
Ditto - - - - - -	Gardner, from - „ „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	Promoted from November 1847 to 150 rupees
Ditto - - - - - -	Brice, from 8 December 1845	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	
Ditto - - - - - -	G. Briggs, from 12 November 1846	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	
Ditto - - - - - -	C. R. Critchell, from 3 April 1847	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	
Ditto - - - - - -	W. Abraham, from 12 July 1847	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	
Native Surveyor	Alladad Khom, 1 March 1844 - *Rs.* 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	- - Employed in making botanical drawings
Ditto - - - - - -	Mohomed Humid, 1 February 1844 - *Rs.* 40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		Dr. Stocks.
Ditto - - - - - -	Bhugwandass, 1 June 1844 - - - - *Rs.* 35	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	70	
Ditto - - - - - -	Jewajee Babjee	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	Promoted to 70 rupees from December 1846;
Wood Ranger	J. H. Roberts, from 1 May 1844	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	Promoted to 40 rupees from December 1847.
Deputy Wood Ranger	J. Tand, from 3 April 1847	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	Promoted to 35 rupees from December 1846.
Ditto - - - - - -	W. Williams, from 22 October 1845	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	
Ditto - - - - - -	B. Barritt, from 17 November „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	200	
																																																					200	
																																																						200	

Those marked thus (*) were not effective.

Superintendent Canals Office, Kurrachee, 6 January 1848.

(True copy.)

(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to the Government of Scinde.

(signed) *Walter Scott*, Major,
Superintendent Canals, Survey, and Forest in Scinde.

ABSTRACT of the foregoing STATEMENT.

DESIGNATION.	Number of Officers employed during the Years					TOTAL Monthly Amount of Salary of each Officer.
	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	
Superintendent - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1,000 – –
Executive Canal Officers - - -	4	4	7	9	9	300 – –*
Assistant Surveyors - - - -	1	3	3	3	2	300 – – 250 – –†
Sub-assistant Surveyors - - -	4	2	8	9	7	100 – –‡
Native Surveyors - - - -	–	3	3	3	3	70 – – 40 – – 35 – –
Wood Ranger - - - - -	–	1	1	1	1	300 – –
Deputy Rangers - - - -	–	–	2	2	2	200 – –

* One promoted to 400 rupees from November 1845, and two from July 1847.
† One resigned and one promoted from 250 to 300.
‡ Six entertained in November 1845, one promoted in November 1847 to 200 rupees, and one in November to 150 rupees.

(signed) *G. H. Brown*,
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

(True copies.)
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

IX.

(E.)—LETTER from Major *Scott*, Superintendent of Canals, with Extract, exemplifying his Tabular Statistical Statements.

IX. Letter from Major Scott.

General No. 572.

No. 77 of 1847-48.

From the Superintendent of Canals, Scinde, to the Secretary to the Scinde Government.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit accounts of the districts of Hyderabad, arranged as nearly as possible in consecutive order from north to south, and west to east.

2. Each pergunnah occupies four pages of paper ; the first shows the amount of wheel and sailabee cultivation, the quantity of land cultivated in jagheer.

The revenue returns of khureef and rubbee for three years. These two returns, in fact, show the value of the pergunnah to Government, and form a sort of index to those to be first improved ; for example, it would be injudicious to carry out large improvements where the greatest portion of cultivation was in jagheer.

The length of the local canal guz in English feet ; the equivalent of 10,000 guz in cubic yards ; the cost of 1,000 cubic yards in Company's rupees, after all deductions, together with the equivalent number of cubic guz, and the average price in the pergunnah.

I intended to show the cost in local rupees, but it would have caused some further delay, and seems not of much importance.

The names of the most important canals.

The quantity of canal clearance, in all cases, for four years, and, in many, for several years under the late Government; the latter returns are incomplete.

The amount estimated last year by the kardars, as the probable sum required in each district.

This is entered in red ink.

3. The second and third pages relate to the amount of taxation under the Ameers.

4. The fourth page shows the local custom of deductions on the canal payments, and general remarks on the state of the district.

I regret to say that these are very incomplete.

5. Some difficulty has been found in ascertaining the precise system of canal clearance under the Ameers, owing to the want of returns; but it appears that in Nusseir Khan's districts an allowance of three kasa per khurwar, or 5%, was made to mokhadins, who then cleared their own canals. This system was called mokhadinnee.

6. The forests are entered at the foot of the first page of their respective districts, with an abstract of their extent, the quantity of cultivation, waste land, and actual forest.

7. In the first page the amount entered in the column "Cost in rupees," shows the total value of excavation in 1258, 1256, 1255; the cost in 1257 is unknown. The numbers in the same column below, 1255, show the sums paid for unmeasured or job work (bil mookhtee), and is in addition to the cost of the number of cubic guz. It would take several months to reduce the whole of the items in the column of local cubic guz to the cost in rupees; it could, however, be framed in the old revenue accounts.

Similar accounts of the pergunnahs in the Kurrachee collectorate will be forwarded as soon as ready. Some delay has been caused by the sickness of several of the subordinates of the department.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Walter Scott*, Major,
Superintendent of Canals and Forests
in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 22 November 1847.

(True copy.)

(signed) E. J. Brown,
Secretary to the Government of Scinde.

(Extract.)

HYDERABAD COLLECTORATE.

PERGUNNAHS in charge of Lieutenant *Lambert*.

Gucheroo Chineja.
Kitha Dhiroo Kharoo.
Dooneja.
Manaija.
Kund Chokarwah.
Harjaroowah Moobaruckwah.
Wunjuree Dollee Wunjee Punchmoroo.
Ali Buhr. Somohr.
Shakwah Lohana.
Jamwah Komkoordee.
Kohtee Kanote.
Sekaot.
Cheroo
Kundoo.
Hala.
Gumbat Wungee.
Ali Buhr. Sawgrah.
Mutaulwee.

All the kurrahs appear to have been done at Government expense.

Mahomed

Mahomed Gucheroo Chineja.

Land Cultivated in 1257.	Churkha.	Koorlah.	Flooded Land. B.	Flooded Land. W.
Government Land - - - - -	1,154	269	—	—
Jagheer Land - - - - -	549	142	—	—

Amount of Revenue in	Khureef. Khr.	Khureef. Kasa.	Khureef. Rs.	Rubbee. Khr.	Rubbee. Kasa.	Rubbee. Rs.
1253 - - - -	1,448	56	—	—	—	—
1254 - - - -	410	56	1,016	225	3	—
1255 - - - -	1,035	21	1,971	374	—	—
1256 - - - -	—	—	—	498	49	186

Length of local Canal ghuz - - { 410–6 guz cult. 1 kharee, embankment paid per baga dug 1 guz. 2–1⅔ deep.

10,000 local ghuz equal to cubic yards - - - - - 2,282.

Nominal value of 10,000 ghuz. in local rupees - - - -	
Actual value after deductions in ditto - - - - -	
Value of 1,000 cubic yards in Company's rupees - - -	32 1 –

4,381 at 120 = 36·8.

Names of principal Canals and their width in local ghuz below.

Extent of Canal Clearance.

Season.	Number of Canals Cleared.	Cubic Local Guz.	Cost in Rupees.
1258	3	54,300	397
1257	5	6,112	—
1256	30	95,254	707
1255	55	3,12,967	2,631
1254	—	—	Embank. D. W. 2·16
1253	47	30,469	
1252	38	28,761	B.W. 13·12

Amount of Kardar's Estimate - - - 1258 - - - - 784

NAMES OF CANALS.	Math.	REMARKS.
Khadoro - - - - - - - -	9	
Nungun Putteen - - - - - - -	2	
Moong Kay - - - - - - -	2	

———	Total.	Cultivated.	Waste.	Baubool.	———

STATEMENT showing the share of the Crops taken by Government, and its equivalent per Centage on the whole Produce.

NAME or PERGUNNAH or DISTRICT.	Nature of Cultivation.	Description of Tax.	Amount of Tax.	Per.	On.	Per Centage of each Item.	Total.	REMARKS.

Chimeya Jucheroo.—This is the most northerly district of the Hyderabad collectorate, and the general remarks applicable to this are also applicable to all those districts as far south as Mutteeabree; the country is low, easily watered, and highly productive. Most of the canals which run down to the eastern districts, Moorpore, Khort, Meerwa, Roopa, &c, take their rise in these districts; and it would be very desirable to prevent the water of the large canals being very extensively used in the upper part of their course, as the case stands at present; their cultivation is now very dependent on these canals. In some instances, when the line of the canals, as respects the eastern districts, is defective as in the Sangroo, it will probably be the best plan to form a new head to the canal, leaving the present canal for the use of the upper pergunnahs.

CUSTOM:

Deduct 1-24 - - 5 % - and - *Rs.* 3 *a.* 1 *p.* %.

P.S.—Details of other pergunnahs follow in similar forms.

(True extract.)
(signed) *E. J. Brown,*
Secretary to the Government of Scinde.

(True copies.)
(signed) A. Malet,
Chief Secretary.

X.

X. Civil Justice.

(F.)—Civil Justice.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

1. How was civil justice administered under the former Government, and how is it administered under us? What are the comparative merits or demerits of the respective systems?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

1. Under the Meers' government civil justice in questions relating to marriage, inheritance, and all those points which would come under the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts at home, were decided by the cazees, all other cases of a civil nature were decided by kardars and mooktiars or occasionally by the Meers themselves.

Under this Government civil justice is administered by the magistrates, where mooktyar khars and kardars decided before; and by the cazee in cases of the kind which were referred to him in the Meers' times.

In all intricate questions of Mahomedan law, the system now in force, and that followed in the Meers' times, is therefore precisely the same; in all other cases, the difference in the system is just this, that magistrates decide to the best of their ability according to the known rules of right and justice, without favour or affection; while under the Meers' Government the decisions were guided by the most undisguised favouritism and most unblushing bribery.

Had it not been so, the Meers' system would have been just as good as ours, and much better for the country, as at present circumstanced, than the most perfect system of English law. For under it, the people have what they could not have under a more perfect system, speediness of decision, accompanied by freedom from costs; while as to the requirements of legal knowledge, a child of 10 years old might decide ninety-nine hundredths of the civil suits that have yet come within my knowledge in Scinde; as improvement goes on and commerce increases, this state of things will necessarily cease. With civiliza-

tion

tion will come intricacy in affairs; and intricacies and obscurities in suits, that will require stronger lights than we possess, to see our way through. The present is a rude system, but adapted to a rude people.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpore.

1. By kazees, or punchayuts, as the case was Moslem or Hindoo, often summarily by the Meer's principal officers; or by arbitrators chosen by parties.

Where parties were dissatisfied with a decision, it was occasionally revised by reference to a second arbitration, which was final.

I adopt arbitration in any case involving accounts of long standing, or habits, customs, boundaries of estates, or questions of actual possession by parties; simple cases are decided summarily.

Our system is deficient in vigor as to the execution of decrees; the magistrates having neither the absolute power nor the arbitrary ideas of the former rulers; but we are superior in that there is less favoritism and venality.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

1. Civil justice under the former Government was administered as follows:

In cases of debt, the plaintiff preferred his claim in the first instance to the hakim or kardar, who summoned the defendent and inquired into the case. If the latter admitted the claim, the kardar directed him to adjust the same forthwith, or by instalments, according to circumstances. If the claim was disputed, and it became necessary to examine accounts, the kardar referred the matter to three or four of the principal merchants whom he assembled in the chowry, and whose decision in the case was generally satisfactory; appeals from such decrees were occasionally made to the Ameers, but not often. In cases of inheritance, when the parties were Mahomedans, the kardar usually sent for the cazee to assist him in deciding the case, and both attached their seals to the decision; when the parties were Hindoos, the kardar sent for a few of the most influential men of their caste, and in consultation with them decided the case, making the latter sign the decree first and afterwards affixing his own seal; boundary disputes in the districts were referred to the zemindars and kotars. If in towns, the kardar usually consulted with the muccadum of carpenters before deciding the case, as the latter was supposed to be best acquainted with the boundaries of each person's premises. Caste disputes among Hindoos were decided by the mookee or head of the caste, assisted by some of the principal men of the tribe. Caste disputes among Mahomedans were referred to the cazees; much bribery and corruption were practised, and he who could afford to pay highest, usually carried them in the hakim's or kardar's courts. Decrees were executed by distraint of property, and occasionally by the personal restraint of the debtor. The mode of administering civil justice under our Government differs little from that described above. The plaintiff presents a written petition to the collector or to one of the deputies, setting forth the amount of his claim. The defendant is summoned, and if he admits the claim, the case is at once decided and the debtor is directed to pay the amount, either forthwith or by instalments, according to his circumstances. If the case is disputed, and it be found necessary to examine accounts, I have generally proposed to the parties to submit the claim to the decision of a punchayut, to which they have usually assented. Caste disputes I have decided in the same manner. Boundary disputes in the town of Kurrachee, I have settled after personal inspection of the premises, and after hearing the evidence on both sides. The greater part of those who present claims for land or money in the districts, receive, in the first instance, a purwunnah on the kardars, directing them to inquire into the cases, and if necessary to forward the parties and their evidences to the deputy collectors or to myself. The kardar, with the assistance of the zamindars and kotars, makes inquiries and gives his opinion, which is generally sufficient to cause a settlement between the parties without further proceedings. Our system of civil justice possesses the advantages over that of the former Government, viz., that business is conducted with greater regularity and the stream of justice flows unstained and unimpeded by the corruption of former times.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

1. There were no established rules under former Governments for the administration of civil justice. Arbitration and punchayuts were the modes commonly resorted to for settling disputed cases, except of contract and heritance, to determine which, the assistance of the cazee was generally required.

Sometimes the kardars were applied to if the litigating parties were unable to settle their differences, and occasionally an appeal was made to the Ameers, but as no applicant for justice could in those days venture before any of the authorities empty handed and hope for a successful termination to his suit, most disputes were settled by compromise or by the decision of the mutual friends of the litigants, they having previously agreed to abide by it.

Under the present government, civil justice administered by the magistrate or by punchayuts composed of respectable natives, who conduct their proceedings under the superintendence of the magistrates.

The advantage that the present system possesses over that existing under the former government, consists principally in the honesty and uprightness of the magistrates, and the checks that they are able to impose on the cazee or arbitrators, who, if not actuated in their decisions by directly corrupt motives, are often influenced by family connection, or the rank or caste of one of the party, to decide with an unfair bias.

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2. WHAT is the claim of agency for the administration of civil justice at present in all its grades? Are any petty disputes of a civil nature disposed of by heads of villages or tribes?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

2. A man makes his complaint to the kardar, who sends him to the deputy collector, or goes to the deputy collector with his petition at once. The deputy collector then sends a written order to the party against whom the complaint is made, either to settle the claim or appear before him. If, as it happens most frequently, the person sued comes to a satisfactory arrangement, the case is ended; if not, the deputy collector hears the *vivâ voce* statements of each party, and those of his witnesses, and gives a decision which is at once carried out; or if the case is an important one, the statements are committed to writing.

Legally, no dispute can be settled by any one but a magistrate; but I have no doubt that in nine cases out of ten petty disputes of a civil nature are settled by the arbitration of heads of villages and tribes; and the object always had in view by magistrates is to encourage the people to come to amicable settlements in that way, as much as possible.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpore.

2. Suits are filed in open court. If decided summarily the decree is written and addressed to the kardar of the district for execution. If by arbitration the cazee or punchayut is directed to decide, or special arbitrators chosen by the parties are irected to sit. The kardar is the usual channel.

Many petty cases are decided by heads of villages, but they produce continual appeals, no authority is recognized in these people to decide disputes, though I always uphold their decisions if possible.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

2. The chain of agency for the administration of civil justice is by direct appeal to the European officers, who either decide the case themselves, or with the consent of the parties refer them to punchayuts. Numerous petty disputes are disposed of by the mookees, or heads of castes, and by the chiefs of tribes, without reference to the European officers.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

2. Civil justice is wholly administered by the magistrate or by punchayuts assembled by their order. No disputes are disposed of by heads of villages or tribes; at least they have no official authority to do so, that I am aware of; but I have

I have no doubt that many petty disputes are settled by them at the mutual request of the disputants; and so long as the latter are contented, and there is no undue assumption of authority on the part of the referees the magistrate does not interfere.

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3. What rules are observed in the receipt and filing of plaints? Is there any rule as to what suits should be referred to punchayuts and what disposed of by the officers of Government? As respects the latter, is it the European officers only who decide civil suits, or also the native district officers? Is there any limit as to the period within which suits may be instituted, and is it regulated by the subject of the suit?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

3. The complainants appear in person with a petition, or put a petition into a petition-box, at a certain hour of the day access is almost always to be had to the collector, and at all times within office hours to the deputy-collectors in the districts.

If the suit is between private parties, and both agree to refer it to the arbitration of an ameen or a punchayut, it is so referred; but if one party objects, the magistrate must try the case himself.

European officers only decide civil suits; the native district officers can only do so as mutual referees, in which capacity they often, doubtless, dispose of petty disputes, to the satisfaction of both parties.

The limit fixed to the period within which suits may be instituted is that, unless under very special circumstances, no suit shall be instituted if the cause of action arose at a period more than three years before the battle of Meeanee. That is the only limation as regards suits in general. But in respect to suits in which real property is concerned, the period is in effect farther limited by the rule that in all cases of claims to property, whether in land or houses, the right must be held to rest in him who held undisputed possession at the time of the conquest.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpoor.

3. A petition is presented and the other party is summoned. No formality is observed, each party signs a paper binding him to abide by the decision if by arbitration.

The magistrate is the sole judge whether he be competent to decide a case, or whether he refer it to arbitration.

The European magistrate only decides cases, except where he delegates that power by ordering the kardars or police officers, or others to do so. I usually order "send in the parties or their razeenama" in petty cases.

The late governor restricted civil suits to the limitation of 17th February 1843, the date of the conquest, except where transactions had actually been carried on, recognizing, so to speak, the case intermediately.

I found it necessary to modify the above rule in some cases, as of inheritance, agency business among Hindoo bankers, and commercial matters generally, finding that the system of trade here is to settle accounts at periods that seem to Europeans absurdly protracted; add to which the agent or partner is frequently many years absent in foreign lands.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

3. On the receipt of a complaint, the collector orders his moonshee to write on the back of it the date of the receipt, and gives an order for the defendant to be summoned. The plaintiff is informed on what date the cause will be heard, and he is directed to be in attendance, with his accounts or witnesses. If necessary, the latter are summoned by the magistrate. There is no rule as to what particular suits should be referred to punchayuts and what disposed of by officers; but cases arising out of mercantile transactions are usually referred to punchayuts. Civil suits are decided by the European officers only. The limit fixed as to the period within which suits may be instituted, is not regulated by the subject of the suit, but by the date of the conquest, no suit being allowed to be entertained without a special reference to Government prior to ten years before the battle of Meanee.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

3. No rules have been laid down for the receipt and filing of plaints, except so far as the limit to which they are to be admitted to a hearing, and as a general rule, magistrates are restricted from entertaining any civil suit if the cause of action arose prior to the battle of Meanee. I believe that the option is generally given to the litigants of having their cases decided by a punchayut or in the magistrates' court; but very much is left to the discretion of magistrates in this as in all other matters relating to the administration of civil justice.

The native officers of Government have no authority to decide civil cases; but they are often, I understand, employed by the magistrate to inquire into petty disputes, the result of their inquiries being reported and their decision confirmed if considered equitable.

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4. How is a punchayut summoned and composed, and what is the form of its proceedings and records? Is there any difficulty in getting members to sit on a punchayut? Is it esteemed an honour or a burthen? Are the members allowed any subsistence money when engaged in the business of the punchayut? How do they procure the attendance of parties and witnesses? Is evidence taken on oath? Is the administration of justice through punchayuts, satisfactory to the people or otherwise? Would they prefer having their cases decided by them or by the officers of Government?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

4. A punchayut is summoned by order by the magistrate, and is usually composed of some of the most respectable of the Hindoo merchants of the town, though sometimes where Mussulmans are concerned as parties to the suit, Mussulmans have sat with Hindoos. The usual way of choosing the punchayut is, that each party names two, and the magistrate the fifth; or each one, and the magistrate the third.

Sitting on punchayuts is a burthen; but one always readily undertaken. The members receive no remuneration for their services. The order constituting a punchayut generally directs all parties they may call for to attend their summons; or if they ask for it, a peon attends them to take verbal summonses. Evidence before punchayuts is not ordinarily given on oath; but if they can get no evidence on a point beyond the statement of the interested party, they administer an oath to one of the litigants as affirming or denying the fact.

I think the administration of justice through punchayuts, is nearly always very satisfactory. The exceptions are extensive; bankruptcy cases or others, where all the members of the punchayut are more or less interested. I think, as a rule, natives would prefer having their cases settled by punchayut. Though in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, such as are brought in Scinde, it is immaterial who decides them, they being mostly of the most trifling and most plain and simple description; and it is probably for that reason punchayuts are so seldom applied for by either party.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpoor.

4. There is a punchayut in each town composed of the leading men. In Shikarpoor only the principal merchants sit, not shopkeepers; no proceedings are recorded beyond the decision arrived at, the case being briefly stated above their decree.

It is difficult to assemble the full punchayut; here 32 members; though tenacious of their right to sit, members endeavour to avoid sitting, indeed they must, and do find it a great hindrance to their private business; no remuneration is made for their trouble.

Parties and witnesses are summoned by the peons of Government; Hindoos seldom resort to an oath; it is optional with both punchayuts and cazees to administer an oath or not.

Complaints against partiality of punchayuts are rife; here there is a split among the members. Parties often object to attend particular cazees or punchayuts, alleging that they are prejudiced in favour of their adversaries.

I think

I think that most of the cases referred to punchayuts are not susceptible of a satisfactory arrangement by a Government officer, the questions involved being so very intricate that none but a native of the country of good business habits, and accustomed to decipher the accounts of his brethren, is competent to unravel them. I sometimes insist on arbitration taking place in the office, when certainly business is more rapidly transacted than where the members assemble in the town.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

4. A punchayut is summoned by order of the collector; the summons being served on the parties in the town of Kurrachee, through the superintendent of police; in other parts of the district through kardars. It is composed of two members named by the plaintiff, and two named by the defendant, with a president, appointed by the collector on the part of Government. The punchayut having assembled, proceeds to hear the evidence *vivâ voce* of both parties, and to examine their accounts, after which they decide the case and record their opinion in writing, the president and the whole of the members signing the same. Considerable difficulty is generally experienced in assembling a punchayut, as the members composing it consider it a burthen rather than an honour, as it takes them away from their own business, and they receive no remuneration for their services while so employed. They procure the attendance of parties and witnesses through the collector. The evidence has not hitherto been taken on oath. The administration of justice through punchayuts has, on the whole, been satisfactory to the people; punchayuts are never assembled except with the consent of both parties.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

4. Punchayuts are composed of the leading men, generally merchants of the towns where they are held. They are summoned by an order from the magistrate, and the members are sometimes taken from a common roster, while at other times the litigants are allowed to choose them.

There is no form laid down for conducting and recording the proceedings of punchayuts, and the practice, I believe, differs considerably, according to the importance of the case, and other particulars affecting it.

I am not aware that any difficulty has been experienced in procuring the attendance of members to sit on punchayuts. They may consider it burthensome to be required to leave their business to undertake the duty, but at the same time they are compensated for this by the influence it gives them amongst their fellow-townsmen, being considered eligible to sit on a punchayut; none but the most respectable of the merchants being selected for this duty.

Members of a punchayut are not remunerated for their trouble; it was intended by his Excellency the late Governor that they should be, but the orders on the subject do not appear to have been properly interpreted by magistrates.

The administration of justice through punchayuts is, I think, satisfactory to the people. Indeed, there are many cases that it would be most difficult to otherwise dispose of, owing to the extreme intricacy of the accounts written in the Scindee language, or to the difficulty of solving disputed questions depending on local customs and usages.

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5. What is the form of procedure and records in suits tried by the officers of Government?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

5. In ordinary cases a magistrate has the petition of complaint read; sends a verbal summons to the defendant by a peon, if in the town, or gives a purwunnah to a police sowar to serve, if at a distance, calling on the defendant to appear as soon as he can; when he appears the magistrate hears the *vivâ voce* statements of both sides, and decides the case at once. In important or more intricate cases, the statements of the plaintiff and of the witnesses are given on solemn affirmation, and the evidence is recorded in Persian.

In all cases the decision is written down, and a return of civil suits is sent in monthly to the civil judge advocate-general.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpoor.

5. In graver cases a regular proceeding is written out; the heads of the plaintiff's and defendant's case are recapitulated; in simpler matters the salient points are perhaps adverted to in the column of remarks of the civil case register; no other record is kept.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

The form of procedure and record on suits tried by officers of Government is as follows:—

Case decided in the court of H. W. Preedy, Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee. November 184 .

Plaintiff, A. B., Bunyah of Kurrachee, *v.* Defendant, C. D., Bunyah of ditto.

Amount of claim, 500 rupees.

Claim admitted, or not admitted, as the case may be.

If "admitted," the magistrate, after inquiring into the circumstances of the defendant, proceeds to record his award, directing payment to be made either by instalments or forthwith, according to defendant's means. If the claim is "not admitted" the magistrate inquires of the parties if they would wish the claim to be decided by a punchayut or otherwise; if they approve of a punchayut, the collector directs the assembly of the same. If they prefer that the magistrate should investigate and decide the case, he does so, recording the evidence, and awards accordingly; all cases decided by European officers are duly registered in a book kept for that purpose.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

5. There is no form laid down for conducting and recording the trials of civil suits.

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6. Is there any appeal from the decrees in civil suits, and under what limitations and rules?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

6. Appeals lie from deputy-collector's decision to the collector, and from his decision to the Governor or Commissioner.

There have been hitherto no limitations and rules on the subject of appeals, but some were much wanted; and I believe the subject would have been taken into consideration at an early period had Sir Charles Napier remained in the Government.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpoor.

6. Appeals from deputies' decisions to the collector; from him to the Commissioner, by petition. There are no rules or limitations.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

6. The only appeal from the decrees in civil suits is to the Commissioner; no limitations or rules have, however, been established for appeals.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

6. Appeals are made from the decision of deputy-collectors to the collector, and from the decision of the latter to the Commissioner, but under no express rules or limitations, that I am aware of.

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7. Do parties conduct their own causes, or by the agency of vakeels?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

7. They usually conduct their own cases, except when the parties are sirdars of rank, when they commonly send their moonshees to manage the matter for them,

them, if it is a suit between two parties; or attend with themselves, if it is a case between them and the Government.

There is no class in Scinde corresponding to the paid vakeels of the civil courts in India.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

7. Parties have invariably conducted their own causes, except within the present year, when on one or two occasions vakeels have been employed to plead on behalf of the plaintiffs, who were women of rank. It is optional with the magistrate to levy the Government fee of 5 per cent. from whichever party he pleases.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

7. Parties generally conduct their own causes, but vakeels are sometimes appointed with permission of the magistrates.

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8. Are suits relating to contract, inheritance, &c., determined by law or usage; if the former, by what law?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

8. All suits relating to marriage contract, inheritance, &c., are in the cases of Hindoos left to be decided by the heads of their own people; in the cases of Mahomedans by the cazee; cases of simple contract, as of buying and selling, are decided by the magistrate on the mere equity of the case, which seems pretty much alike under all laws and among all people. Custom has been set aside in one or two points; as where Mussulmen claimed a right of disposing of female relatives in a second marriage against their will; but the custom in that case was opposed to the Koran.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpoor.

8. All Moslem contracts, &c., are decided by the Koran. I had an opportunity of checking one or two decrees of arbitration, and by cazees, having a copy of Macknaghten's Criminal Law by me; I found them exact to the letter.

Hindoo suits of this nature go by usage.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

8. Suits relating to contracts have hitherto been determined by usage; those relating to inheritance, by the custom of Hindoo or Mahomedan laws.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

8. Suits relating to contract, inheritance, &c., as regards Mahomedans, are commonly decided by their own law, as expounded by the cazee; as regards Hindoos, suits of this nature are determined by usage.

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9. How are the costs of suits regulated and levied?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

9. Five per cent. is charged on the amount sued for, as the fee to Government, and levied from the plaintiff or defendant, or from both, according as it may appear that the litigation was just and necessary, or otherwise; much on the same principle that payment of costs is awarded in England; he whose conduct renders the litigation before a court necessary, is the party mulcted.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpoor.

9. Each party pays his own vakeel if he employs one; the costs (5 per cent.) levied by Government in lieu of stamps, are usually deducted from the sum recovered by the successful party. In extreme cases, where the conduct of the other has been vexatious, I sometime make him pay the Government fee, but never other costs. The Meers levied 25 per cent. in all suits.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

9. If the plaintiff succeeds in substantiating his claim, the defendant in every instance has been called upon to pay the costs of the suit, viz. five per cent. Government commission fee; and *vice versâ*, should the former fail. In cases where the plaintiff laid claim to a higher amount than he was found to be justly entitled to, I have directed the per-centage on account of the excess claimed, to be paid by him.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

9. Each party pays his own vakeel, if he employs one. A commission fee of five per cent. is levied by Government, this being the entire expense of prosecuting a civil suit, there being no stamped paper required. The Government fee is generally recovered from the successful party, but it is discretionary with the magistrate to recover it from either party.

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10. How are decrees enforced?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

10. Decrees are enforced by distraint of goods and incarceration, if necessary, in the civil gaol.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpore.

10. With great difficulty every artifice is resorted to to evade payment; deeds bearing old dates, declaring landed property to have been pledged to other parties for years; bringing forward relatives to claim shares of personals, and so forth. Only yesterday (22d October) a man against whom a decree was enforced tied himself up and threatened to hang himself in my own grounds. The decree was by four arbitrators; two of his own choosing.

Under ordinary circumstances, execution is enforced through the kardar of the district.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

10. Decrees are enforced by distraint of property, and, if necessary, by the personal restraint of the debtor.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

10. No rules have been established defining the mode of enforcing decrees, but in cases of non-payment it appears to have been customary to seize and sell the goods of the debtor in liquidation of the claim against him, and in extreme cases to put him in gaol.

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11. What are the principal subjects of litigation?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

11. The principal subjects of litigation are disputes between cultivators and their mookadims; merchants' and tradesmen's accounts, and questions of marriage and inheritance, and between jaghiredars and Government officials, regarding water rights and boundaries of land.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpore.

11. Marriage contracts, debts, boundary disputes, accounts of long standing, inheritance, water.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

11. Debts and redemption of mortgages of landed or personal property.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

11. The principal subjects of litigation are those relating to accounts, mortgage, inheritance, and the disputes about the possession of land, and the use of water.

12. Are

12. Are disputes about land or village boundaries of common occurrence, and how are they usually decided?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

12. Disputes about land or villages are very unusual between village and village, but not unfrequent between the zemindars of jaghire and ryotee lands and between jagheerdars and the Government.

They are usually settled by the collector, who generally appoints an ameen, whose award is adopted.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpore.

12. Yes; by arbitration, usually. In some cases one of the parties (being invariably Moslem) perambulates his bounds with the kordun on his head. By degrees these cases will be susceptible of decision by reference to the Government revenue records. The canal officers, from the 1st October yearly to 15th December, have ample leisure for revenue surveys; which might also be combined with the inquisitions they require to make into the state of minor canals.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

12. Disputes about land are of frequent occurrence, but not regarding village boundaries. The former, if not settled by a reference to the principal zemindar and kotar of the district, are referred to the kardar, whose decision has generally been satisfactory. Some few cases have been appealed to the deputy collectors or to the collector.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

12. Boundary disputes frequently occur, but are in the majority of cases decided by mutual consent of the village authorities.

I understand that a common way of settling these disputes under the former Government was as follows:—

Two or more of the elders, with whose decision the contending parties agreed to rest satisfied, having bound themselves by an oath on the Koran to give an honest and impartial decision, proceeded to walk over the field, with the book in their hands, professing to point out the true boundary, and declaring to which of the parties the ground they then stood on belonged. But it is said that means were not unfrequently found to evade the letter of the oath, by previously putting some earth from the land of the opposite party in their shoes; so that even this solemn form of adjuration could not always be relied on, although, perhaps, it in most cases led to a nearer approximation to the truth than would otherwise have been arrived at.

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13. How are caste disputes settled? Do the officers of Government interfere in them?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

13. No notice whatever is taken in caste disputes; people are left to settle them themselves; nor do I remember that any petition under this head has even been filed. Petitions have occurred on the part of Hindoos wishing to turn Mahomedans, and much more frequently from Hindoos converted by force during the Ameer's time, seeking to return to their ancient faith; an act which would have entailed death under the Ameer's Government. In all such cases applicants have been told they might please themselves as to their mode of faith, and were at full liberty to become anything they liked, provided the heads of the religion they proposed entering, chose to accept them as converts.

The system, however, which had prevailed under the former Government of parading converts round the town, and which was beginning to create great bitterness, was recommended by the collector to be abandoned; and the recommendation was acted on; and since then religionists of all faiths seem to get on remarkably well with each other. The great increase of power thrown since the conquest into the hands of the Hindoos, who now fill most of the higher offices of Government which can be held by natives, has necessarily tended to raise them

to a position of greater equality with the Mussulmans, for all the highest offices formerly filled by the latter are now occupied by British officers, while the Hindoos at least retain their old position, and indeed are somewhat in advance of it. The comparative position of the parties is, therefore, wholly altered. Mussulmans still hold their jaghires, but are wholly destitute of political power.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpoor.

13. By arbitration. The magistrates interfere merely to compel both the parties to submit to a reference to the punchayut or arbitrators.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

13. Caste disputes are usually settled by the mookee, or head of the caste. If he fails to settle the dispute, it is referred to the kardar, and if his decision is unsatisfactory, it is referred to the collector or his deputies.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

13. Caste disputes are seldom brought to the notice of the magistrates, being settled by the caste, and if the magistrate interferes, it can only be to enforce their decision.

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14. Periodical returns submitted of civil suits, and in what forms?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

14. Returns are submitted monthly by every deputy-collector of the district, through the collector to the Judge Advocate-general, in English, giving simply the names of plaintiff and defendant, amount sued for, and the decision.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpore.

14. Yes; monthly. *Vide* Form (A).*

* Omitted here, it being given in the Judge Advocate-general's reply to this question.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

14. Returns of civil suits are submitted through the Judge Advocate-general on the 1st and 15th of each month, agreeably to the Form (**). *Vide* Appendix.

** Ditto, Ditto.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

14. Returns of civil suits are forwarded monthly to the civil Judge-Advocate, after the following Form:—

MONTHLY REPORT of Civil Suits decided by the Magistrate or Assistant Magistrate of during the month of 184 .

Date

No.	Date.	Name and Address of Plaintiff.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Cause of Action, and when arose.	Decision, when decided, and by what Court.	REMARKS.

Magistrate's Signature.

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15. STATE, for the year 1846, the number of suits filed; their aggregate value; the number dismissed by default; the number decided on their merits; the number remaining on the file at the close of the year, and the average period during which they remained on the file. Give a classification of the suits according to their subjects, as bond debts, mortgage, inheritance,

inheritance, disputes about the possession of land, boundaries, the use of water, &c. &c., showing the number in each class. State the number of suits which were appealed, and of these, in how many the original decision was affirmed, and in how many reversed; in how many was it necessary to resort to imprisonment or distraint of property in enforcement of the decree?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

15. The information here called for is given in the papers appended and marked (F.)* These give the list of each deputy-collectorate separately.

* Omitted here; a general statement for the whole province being given in the Judge Advocate-general's reply to this question.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpoor.

15. *Vide* Return (B.)** for the classification, &c.; only one of my decisions has been reversed by his Excellency. I have no data by which to show the details of appeals and their results.

The return will be found very imperfect, but it is as complete as can be compiled.

** Ditto, ditto.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

15. The number of civil suits decided by my deputies and myself during the year 1846, amounted to 69. The accompanying statement† shows the aggregate value of each suit, and how decided, &c.; at the close of the year no suits were remaining on the file. The average period that cases generally remained on the file depended upon the nature of evidence forthcoming, the distances whence the evidences have to travel, the absence of evidences in other countries, &c.; which causes delay in the settlement of a claim for days, and even for weeks.

† Omitted for the reason given opposite Captain Rathborne's reply to this query.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

15. The following return contains all the particulars that this office affords regarding the information called for in this query:—

A RETURN showing the Number of Suits filed in the Civil Courts in Scinde during the year 1846.

Classification of Suits.	Number of Suits filed.	Aggregate Value in Company's Rupees.	Dismissed by default.	Decided on their merits.	Decrees enforced		Remaining on the File at the close of the year.	Average period during which they remained on the File.	Number of Appeals.	Magistrate's Decree, Affirmation.	Magistrate's Decree, reversed.
					By Imprisonment.	By Distraint.					
Bond, Debts, &c. -	606	2,23,122 2 3	36	570	16	16	3	From one to ten days.	1	1	–
Mortgages - - -	21	6,719 15 9	1	20	–	–	–		–	–	–
Inheritance - -	29	27,005 4 3	–	28	–	–	1		–	–	–
Land, Houses, &c. -	169	4,457 3 4	5	164	–	–	–		–	–	–
Miscellaneous - -	288	11,231 5 8	14	274	43	–	1		–	–	–
TOTAL -	1,113	2,72,535 15 3½	56	1,056	59	16	5	—	1	1	—

REMARKS.—The Returns in this office do not show clearly what suits were decided by Magistrates, and what by Punchayuts.

Kurrachee, 30 November 1847.

16. Do any improvements occur to you by which the present mode of administering civil justice may be rendered more efficient for the attainment of its ends?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

16. I think the present mode of administering civil justice answers the wants of an infant State like Scinde, as well, if not better, than the most civilised country; celerity and cheapness more than counterbalance any defects that it may possess.

This, however, cannot last beyond a moderate period; as civilisation progresses,

gresses, a more intricate system of law will naturally follow, adapted to the then complicated requirements of a more artificial state of things.

At present the chief thing wanted appears to me to be, on the one hand, to afford every suitor that wishes for it (when the amount in question is large) a cheap and easy method of appeal, and at the same time, on the other hand, to limit the time within which appeals may be made to some reasonable period. So that the successful suitor shall be kept in suspense as short a time as possible, and be able to take, without daily fear of further proceedings, whatever he may obtain under a decree given in a magistrate's court.

I also think that to form this tribunal some other mode should be adopted than that of summoning military commissions; which, however well adapted for criminal trials, are not so composed, being simply of officers taken by the roster, as to form satisfactory tribunals for the revision of complicated civil cases, the only kind ever likely to be submitted to them. I do not, however, know that it was ever Sir Charles Napier's intention that civil matters should be so adjudicated on, except in very peculiar cases, and then by selected officers.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpoor.

16. I think the system of punchayuts, cazees, and arbitrators a very good one. It might be improved: 1st. By giving the magistrate the power to draw five names of members of the punchayut from a bag, and insisting on the parties abiding by their decision; 32 are too many for deliberation, besides the hindrance to business. The punchayut itself to have the privilege of giving in the names of the parties eligible to sit.

In like manner, the magistrate to name the kazee or kazees in Moslem cases, being bound to select within five miles of the town of Shikarpore, or other district where the case lies.

A party once signing an agreement, to abide by decision of named arbitrators, to be subject to fine as well as to execution of their decree if he demur thereto.

Finally, peremptory execution of all civil decrees without delay, registration of all mortgages, co-partnerships in and sales of real property, being insisted upon on pain of not being recognised by magistrates, failing such registry. At Shikarpore I have established this, but it should be made universal.

Note.—The following experiment is now being tried from the 1st November instant, with the entire concurrence and partly at the suggestion of the punchayut here:

1. They have given in 50 names of their members; five are drawn, two by each party, and one by the magistrate.

2. The punchayut are bound to sit from 8 to 12 in summer, and 10 to 2 in winter.

3. Fees are to be levied from the losing party; also costs of both sides limited to five per cent. on the amount; the fees are to be levied on the whole amount claimed, without reference to the sum decreed. The whole of this 3d clause is entirely at the suggestion and request of the punchayut; hitherto I have levied fees only on the amount decreed. Two cases are already trying on the new system.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

16. I am of opinion that the present mode of administering civil justice would be greatly improved and rendered more efficient, were the members of punchayuts paid for their attendance. I am also of opinion that the members should be solemnly affirmed, and that all evidence taken before them should be taken on solemn affirmation. It is also desirable that the cases referable to punchayuts should be clearly defined.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

16. I am of opinion that the system at present existing for the administration of civil justice may be considerably ameliorated by the introduction of a few simple rules and regulations.

The objects to be desired are, that the suitor should obtain justice at the lowest possible cost, and that it should be administered, as far as the means will admit, in the manner most congenial to the feelings of the people.

To

To attain the proposed ends it seems to me desirable,—

1st. That magistrates should all follow the same rules of procedure in hearing and determining civil suits; magistrates are now left to exercise their discretion on many material points in which uniformity of practice is most necessary.

2d. That people have full confidence in the honesty and uprightness of magistrates; but the system of punchayuts is one most conformable to their notions and ancient usages, and in most instances I believe they would prefer having their disputes decided by punchayuts rather than magistrates. I think, therefore, that attention should be directed towards placing punchayuts on an improved footing; that lists should be prepared of the inhabitants at head-quarters of each civil court eligible to sit on punchayuts; that suitors should have their choice of having their suits determined by a magistrate or by punchayuts; that members should be mutually chosen by the litigating parties, the magistrate naming the president, according to a roster kept for this purpose; that magistrates should superintend the proceedings of punchayuts, and that there should be no appeal from the decision of a punchayut assembled by the mutual consent of litigants.

3d. That kardars should have the power of deciding petty disputes, an appeal lying to the magistrate on the payment of a regulated fee; that litigants should be permitted to have these petty disputes decided by punchayuts, superintended by the kardars, no appeal lying against the decision of a punchayut thus assembled by the mutual consent of parties.

4th. That all suitors should have the right of appeal to a superior authority from the decision of a kardar or magistrate, and from a punchayut, when it appears that the case was tried by a punchayut against the consent of the appellant.

5th. That a scale of fees should be laid down for appeals, and that no appeal should be allowed without the appellant first paying into court the regulated amount of fees.

6th. That it should be more clearly defined how the Government fees on civil suits are to be defrayed, and that the losing party should be called on to pay in all cases where the evidence tended to show litigiousness on his part.

7th. That petty disputes should be adjudicated without the payment of any fee to Government.

8th. That it should be more clearly determined how far civil debtors are liable to imprisonment.

9th. That whatever rules be enacted, copies of them should be sent to all the kardars, and other means taken to make them universally known to the inhabitants.

10th. That to assist magistrates in checking the decision of cazees and punchayuts regarding disputed cases of inheritance, &c., they should be furnished with copies of such Mahomedan and Hindoo law books as are in use in the civil courts of the Bombay presidency.

11th. That more explicit returns should be prepared of important civil cases than those now forwarded by magistrates.

In hazarding the above opinions regarding a few changes that it appears to me would tend to improve the present system, I would wish to add, that with the multifarious duties required of the collectors and deputy-collectors, it is impossible that in their capacity of magistrates they can devote sufficient time and attention towards the settlement of civil suits. Native agency must be made use of, and I know no way in which it can be more effectually and profitably employed to all parties than by means of punchayuts.

(Copies.)

(signed) *E. J. Brown,*
Secretary Scinde Government.

(True Copies.)
(signed) A. Malet,
Chief Secretary.

XI.
Criminal Justice.

XI.

(G.)—Criminal Justice.

Criminal Justice.

1. How was criminal justice administered under the former Government, and how is it administered under us; and what are the comparative merits or demerits of the respective systems?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

1. Under the former Government criminal justice was administered by the mooktyar, kars, and kardars, and jaghiredars; murders were generally compounded for among Sindees, or settled by retaliation among the Beloochees; robberies were settled by a restoration of goods, a quarter of which went to the kardar. Sometimes, but very rarely, under the late Ameers, robbery was punished by mutilation, and murder by death; minor offences were punished by shaving the beard, blacking the face, and putting in the stocks. Under the present Government criminal justice is administered by the magistrates, under fixed rules. The comparative merits and demerits of the system are, that formerly any one might do anything if he had money to buy his punishment off, or influence enough to be beyond reach of law; robbery was encouraged, and murder rife. Now people avoid murder, as they know they will be hanged; and robbery, because they will be punished. I believe the most adverse to us as a nation admit that we do justice, and that in the Meer's times justice was hardly even pretended to be done.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpore.

1. Law criminal under the Meers was entirely at the discretion of the head kardars; very important cases being reported to the Meer; but even then it depended on the officers about him whether they ever reached his ears.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

1. Criminal justice under the former Government was administered by the Ameers, or by their hakims or kardars; the heads of tribes also were tacitly allowed to administer both criminal and civil justice. The kardars had power to punish by imprisonment, flogging, and fines, but they had no authority to inflict capital punishments; these could legally be inflicted by order of the Ameers only; evidence was taken *vivâ voce*, but was not recorded in writing. After hearing the evidence, the judge decided the case at once, and punishment followed immediately on conviction. Great offenders, such as murderers and gang robbers, were punished by loss of one or more limbs, or of life. Burglars and petty thieves were punished by flogging, confinement in the stocks, &c. Where strong suspicion existed, but little or no evidence was forthcoming, torture was resorted to, to induce confession, and to compel the restoration of stolen property. The wives and families of the culprits were likewise seized and tortured. Under us, criminal justice is administered by the collector and his deputies, by the captain and superintendents of police, and by military commissions. The European officers above mentioned have the power of trying and deciding all cases, except highway robbery attended with violence, murder, and actions having for their object the oppression of the people by contractors or others. The proceedings in the latter cases are preliminary, and they are referred to the collectors, who, if they consider that there is sufficient evidence to convict the parties accused, forward the proceedings to the Judge Advocate-general, or to one of his deputies, requesting that the prisoner may be brought to trial before a military commission. They at the same time write to the commanding officer of the station, where it is desirable for the commission to assemble, and request him to order the assembly of a commission; on his

his receiving an intimation from the Judge Advocate-general, or Deputy Judge Advocate-general, of his being prepared to commence the trial, all judicial proceedings, except in those cases which are summarily decided, are forwarded by the deputy collectors for the approval and confirmation of the collector and Judge Advocate-general, prior to the sentence being executed. The punishments awarded are carried into effect at Kurrachee, under the orders and superintendence of the police officers; in the districts under the orders of the deputy collectors. The kardars of the former Government appear to have been most rigorous in exercising their authority; the powers entrusted to them were superior to those at present possessed by European officers, and as they were by no means scrupulous as to the means they adopted for the detection and punishment of crime, they were on the whole more successful as police officers, and offenders had less chance of escape than they have at present. On our system no prisoner can be convicted till he is clearly proved to be guilty. No torture, either of the accused or of his family, is allowed. The punishments we inflict are much lighter, and the prisoners while undergoing their sentence are in every way better treated than under the former Government. Our system of criminal justice is, therefore, in a great measure divested of the terrors which the native system possessed, and it is so far disadvantageous. Crime is said to have increased under our Government, but as we have no records of the trials and convictions under the former Government, this cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

1. Criminal justice was administered under the former Government by the Ameers in person, by the kardars and kotwals, or their deputies, and by such of the jaghiredars as had this authority delegated to them, or who were sufficiently powerful to exercise it without.

The Mahomedan law was the law of Scinde, but the precepts of the Koran, on which this law is founded, were little respected in administering it; and justice was too often dispensed with a partial or capricious hand; the fate of a criminal depending principally on the influence of his tribe and family, and his means of bribing or securing by other means the uncertain favour of his judges.

At Hyderabad, or wherever the Ameers happened to be, they disposed of important cases themselves, personally examining the prisoner and witnesses, assisted by those of their confidential servants who were present at the durbar. If the prisoner's guilt was decided on, he was returned to the custody of the kotwall, with instructions to send for the cazee, and procure from him a futwa in the case. The futwa was laid before the Ameer, whose subject the prisoner was, and orders given for the execution of the sentence.

In the districts a similar course was pursued of consulting the cazee in all cases of importance.

As in all barbarous countries, torture was often resorted to, to procure a confession from the prisoner; and if difficulty was met with in apprehending a suspected criminal, his family were frequently imprisoned, or an armed party sent to take possession of their house and property till the accused was forthcoming.

Sometimes the ordeal of fire was allowed to those suspected of crime; and if by accident or artifice they escaped unhurt, their innocence was considered clearly established.

In the case of Hindoos, their trial was generally permitted by a punchayet, formed of their own body, who decided according to the customs of their caste, sentencing offenders to expiate their offence by making a pilgrimage to some holy spot, or distribute a sum of money to their priests or fukeers. But if the person complaining against a Hindoo was a Mahomedan, he was tried by one of the Government authorities, and seldom met with such mercy.

Crime was punished by death, mutilation, flogging, imprisonment, and fire.

The punishment of death was most rare, murder (the only crime punished with death) being generally compounded for by the murderer for a sum of money. The price of blood was uncertain, varying according to the means of the murderer, and the demands of the family of the murdered individual.

Mutilation was performed by cutting off a hand or foot, or both: it was the

usual mode of punishing confirmed thieves. Sometimes an ear or the nose was cut off, but deprivation of the hand at the wrist joint was the most common method of mutilation.

Flogging was administered under no fixed rules, at the will of the authority ordering it.

Imprisonment was seldom of long duration, there being no funds for the support of prisoners, or gaols for confining them. Their detention was generally limited in consequence to a few days in the stocks, where they subsisted on their own resources, or the bounty of the charitable.

Fine was a punishment much resorted to for all kinds of offences, the amount being regulated more by the ability of the offenders to pay than by the magnitude of the crime committed.

Disgraceful offences were punished by placing the criminal on a donkey, and parading him through the streets with his face blackened.

Under the present Government criminal justice is administered in open court, as in India, by British magistrates, a few simple rules having been framed for their guidance by his Excellency the late Governor, the details of which will be given hereafter.

Under the present system the people obtain substantial justice, but it cannot be denied that the time of magistrates is too much taken up in attending to revenue matters to give that attention to magisterial duties which their important nature demands.

It is needless drawing a comparison between the present system and that formerly existing. There was, in fact, no system under the former Government. The law (the Mahomedan law) was good enough if fairly carried out, but, with rare exceptions, there were no upright, honest magistrates to administer it, and no certainty, as now, of punishment following conviction, and of its falling equally on all criminals, whatever their rank or influence.

Lieutenant Marston, Captain of Police.

1. Under the former Government criminal justice was administered according to the Mahomedan law.

In cases where Hindoos only were concerned, a punchayet of their own people was generally allowed to decide the matter; but where a Mussulman was the accuser, no such leniency was shown towards the despised sect, and the accused was tried by one of the magistrates in office.

The punishments resorted to were death, mutilation, fines, imprisonment, and sometimes flogging.

Fining, as I have mentioned before, was the most common; and even where murder was committed, the guilty party could generally escape death by paying a sum of money to the relatives of the deceased. Everything, however, depended upon the rank, influence and property of the criminal, and justice, in the true sense of the word, was but seldom dispensed by the Meers, or the persons in authority under them. I believe that the ordeal of fire was sometimes allowed to an accused party, and escape was considered a certain proof of innocence.

Under the existing Government, criminal justice is administered in open court in the same manner as in India.

Between the former and present systems no comparison can be drawn; according to the former, the administration of justice was a mere name: by the present system, justice is dealt out with impartiality.

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2. Do heads of villages, heads of tribes, and jaghiredars hear and decide criminal cases of any kind, and to what extent, and subject to what limitations and control, and with what forms of proceeding or record; what, if any returns, do they submit to superior authority; and what, if any, are their preliminary proceedings in cases beyond their own jurisdiction?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

2. The heads of villages and tribes and jaghiredars neither hear nor decide any criminal cases; all they do, if they hear of a crime committed, is to apprehend the criminal, and send him to the nearest kardars or deputy collector.

Major

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpore.

2. Jaghiredars were paramount in their own estates. There seems to have been no fixed rule or law, or classification, or scale of crimes and punishments, to guide the Meer's kardars; the "Koran" and "usage" were their only rules. No written proceedings were kept; very little evidence of a particular description was considered sufficient. The fact of an influential zemindar giving the accused a bad character was often enough. No returns were sent in unless of a serious crime, where a man of rank was implicated.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

2. Heads of castes and of tribes under our Government, can only adjust quarrels, &c. with the mutual consent of the parties concerned.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

2. No heads of villages, heads of tribes, or jaghiredars have authority to hear and decide criminal cases of any kind.

Lieutenant Marston, Captain of Police.

2. Under no circumstances are heads of villages, tribes, or jaghiredars allowed to decide criminal cases of any kind.

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3. WHAT is the general chain of agency for the administration of criminal justice in all its grades above the village authorities? what the forms of proceedings and record, and power of each class of officers?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

3. The only persons who administer justice are the magistrates, who have summary powers up to six months' hard labour, and fifty lashes; and where the sentence is likely to be above that, take the trial down in English and send the proceedings to the collector. He concurs in, or dissents from, their finding and sentence, according to his judgment, and sends the proceedings to the Judge Advocate-general, who confirms or disallows the sentence, or directs a revision, as he thinks fit. More serious crimes are not tried by deputy collectors; they only take the preliminary proceedings and send them to the collector, who sends them to the deputy Judge Advocate-general of the division, and at the same time makes a requisition on the commanding officer for a military commission to try the case. When this is done, the trial is sent through the Judge Advocate-general to the Commissioner for confirmation or otherwise, and the deputy Judge Advocate-general communicates to the collector the result when he receives it from the Judge Advocate-general, and the collector transmits a copy to the deputy collector who took the preliminary proceedings, for his information; the warrant for the execution of the sentence having been sent direct to the lieutenant of police.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpore.

3. Magisterial matters were managed a good deal at the caprice of the kardars. Fining and setting in the stocks till the prisoner and relatives paid their fines, were much in vogue, for relatives were fined too, which made them keep the badly inclined as straight as they could.

What we should consider tortures were resorted to, to obtain confessions of payments of fines.

Shaving of beards and hair and parading on an ass were practised, and with effect, to repress immorality of both sexes.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

3. No records or forms of proceedings are kept on such occasions.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

3. The Commissioner is the principal authority in Scinde for dispensing criminal justice; and subordinate to him are the Civil Judge-advocate and the

magistrates. Offenders are, in the first instance, brought before the magistrate, and if the offence charged is within his competence to dispose of, he tries the accused and carries out his judgment, recording the proceedings in the Persian language, and the finding and sentence in English. A return of these trials, after the following form, is forwarded monthly to the Civil Judge-advocate :—

STATEMENT of Criminal Cases tried by , Magistrate of , during the month of 184 .

No.	Name and Residence of Prisoner.	Crime Charged, and Case when Tried.	Crime Established, and Sentence.	Nature of Evidence on which Convicted.	REMARKS.

Date.

Magistrate's signature.

If the offence is one within the competence of a magistrate to try, but punishable by a heavier sentence than he is authorised to carry into effect, without previous confirmation, he proceeds to try the case, recording the proceedings in English, and forwards them to the collector, if subordinate to him, or to the captain of police, if the magistrate trying the case belongs to the police.

The collector or captain of police, as the case may be, records his concurrence in or dissent from the finding and sentence of the magistrate, and forwards the proceedings to the Civil Judge-advocate, who is empowered to confirm, mitigate, or remit the sentence. The Civil Judge-advocate records his opinion; an extract of the proceeding is forwarded to the magistrate, and the confirmed judgment is executed.

If the offence is one triable by military commission, the proceedings of the magistrates are preliminary merely, and are recorded after the following form :—

Preliminary Proceedings.

Magistrates' Court.

Proceedings of an Examination held this day before , magistrate of , to inquire into the particulars of the death of , of the town of , said to have been wilfully and maliciously murdered on or about the , 184 , by .

1st Witness. (Insert name.) The accused [insert here the name, caste, occupation, and residence of the prisoner] is brought a prisoner before the court, [after the name of each witness, insert his caste, occupation, and residence], being called into court and duly sworn [or solemnly affirmed], is asked,

By the Magistrate.

Q. State what you know regarding the cause of being here a prisoner ?

A.

By the Prisoner.

Q.

A.

Witness withdraws.

Carry on the examination of witnesses exactly as at a trial, allowing the accused to cross-examine ; and having finished the evidence against the prisoner, ask him as follows :

Question

Question by the Magistrate to the Prisoner.

Q. Do you wish to make any statement, or to have any witnesses examined?
A. Yes, I have something to say, and wish to call as a witness.

The prisoner's statement is taken down in my presence, and having been read over to him, is appended to the proceedings marked (A.) Appendix (A.) 1st Witness. Defence. (Insert name.)

being called into court and duly sworn [or solemnly affirmed], is asked,

By the Prisoner.

Q.
A.

By the Magistrate.

Q.
A.

Witness withdraws.

The proceedings are closed, and the prisoner is remanded to confinement.

Opinion.

I am of opinion that there is sufficient evidence to warrant the committal of , of , for the wilful murder of , 184 . Opinion.

, magistrate.

Appendix (A.)

Statement for Confession of , made voluntarily before at , this day of , 184 .

I confess to having killed . I killed him with a sword; I had a quarrel with my wife about him, and she told me that it was true that she had slept with him two nights before; so the next time I met him I ran after and killed him.

Question by the Magistrate.

Q. How long ago is this?
A. Two days go.
Q. Were any people present?
A. Yes, several, and and were there.
Q. Did die at once?
A. Yes, he died on the spot; I cut his head in two.

Prisoner's signature.

In presence of
{the magistrate's signature.
the moonshee's signature.
the kardar's signature.}

N.B.—In taking down the confession of a prisoner, which must not be on oath or solemn affirmation, it should be recorded in the first person, and as nearly as possible in the prisoner's own words. It is desirable that it should be separate from the proceedings, and it can then be detached at his trial, and produced in evidence against him. One of those who sign as being present when the confession was made, should be warned as a witness to prove its authenticity. The confession must be voluntary, or it cannot in fairness be produced against a prisoner; and the questions put to the prisoner by the magistrate should be merely for the purpose of procuring an explanation of what he said in his confession.

In cases of murder, it is necessary to ascertain with precision how death was caused; and kardars and others who may be sent to examine the body of a murdered person should be told to commit the result of their observations to writing on the spot. Any weapon or other article by which death has been caused should be carefully sealed, and kept to be produced at the trial.

Should the prisoner make any confession to a kardar, it should be reduced to writing at the time, and signed in a similar way as if made before a magistrate.

All proper names should be written in a large round hand, and proceed-

ings, when consisting of more than one sheet, should be paged and stitched together.

After examining the witnesses the magistrate records his opinion, and forwards the proceedings to the collector, who, if he considers there is sufficient evidence for the case to go to trial, instructs the Deputy Judge-advocate accordingly; and a military commission, consisting of three commissioned officers, is assembled to try the case, the proceedings being conducted by the Deputy Judge-advocate. At the conclusion of the trial the proceedings are forwarded to the Judge-advocate, who submits them, with his report, to the Commissioner, by whom the judgment of the commission is confirmed, and orders given for its execution.

There is no limit to the amount of sentence awardable by military commission, and there is no form expressly laid down for recording their proceedings. They follow the general rules observed at trials by general courts martial.

Magistrates have authority to award a sentence, without confirmation being required, of six months' imprisonment with or without hard labour, 50 lashes, 100 rupees fine, and public disgrace. There is no form laid down for recording the proceedings of these trials.

In sentencing for offences, the trials relating to which require to be forwarded for confirmation, magistrates are empowered to award any of the beforenamed punishments, the limit not being strictly defined. A form of the record of these trials follows.

Proceedings of Trial.

Magistrate's Court, 184 .

Proceedings held this day before , magistrate of , upon the trial of , who is brought a prisoner before the Court, and the following charge read and explained to him:

[Insert here the caste and occupation of the prisoner], residing in the village of , in the district of , is charged with having on or about the day of 184 , near , stolen two camels, the property of , of .

Question by the Magistrate.

Q. How say you ; are you guilty , or not guilty?

A. Not guilty. [Should the prisoner plead guilty, it is still desirable to call witnesses, and examine briefly into the particulars of the case.]

[After the name of each witness, insert his caste, occupation, and residence], being called into court and duly sworn [or solemnly affirmed] is asked,

By the Magistrate.

Q. Do you know the cause of being a prisoner?

A.

Q.

A.

By the Prisoner.

Q.

A.

[Witness withdraws.

2d Witness. (Insert name.) being called into court and duly sworn [or solemnly affirmed] is asked

By the Magistrate.

Q.

A.

By the Prisoner.

Q.

A.

Witness withdraws.

The prosecution is closed, and the prisoner being called on for his defence, (which should always be done, although he pleads guilty, for he may have something to urge in extenuation), states as follows:

I am

I am innocent, and wish to call , and as witnesses. Defence. 1st witness.

being called into court, and duly sworn (or solemnly affirmed), is asked, Defence. (Insert name.)

By the Prisoner.

Q.
A.

By the Magistrate.

Q.
A.

[Witness withdraws.

being called into court, and duly sworn (or solemnly affirmed), is asked, 2d Witness. Defence. (Insert name.)

By the Prisoner.

Q.
A.

By the Magistrate.

Q.
A.

[Witness withdraws.

There being no more evidence the proceedings are closed, and the prisoner is remanded to confinement.

Finding. Finding.

I am of opinion that the prisoner , residing in the village of , in the district of , is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.

I sentence the prisoner , residing in the village of , in the district of , to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

, , Magistrate.

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N.B.—Let all evidence be recorded in the first person, and none taken except in the presence of the prisoner. Avoid as much as possible the admission of evidence that does not refer to the charge on which the prisoner is being tried, and do not allow a witness to speak of what he heard from a third person. If you wish to prove the fact, that third person should be brought forward and examined. For instance, A says that he heard from B that he, B, saw carrying off two camels; this is mere hearsay, and not evidence legally admissible. B should be called to prove that carried off the two camels, for A's evidence is of no value, unless to prove the credibility of B, or other collateral fact.

Your opinion of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner must be founded entirely upon the evidence recorded on the proceedings.

Stolen property produced in court should be restored to the rightful owner, and this fact recorded on the proceedings.

All proper names should be written in a large round hand, and proceedings, when consisting of more than one sheet, should be paged and stitched together.

It remains to add, that no kardar, or other native government official, is authorised to decide criminal cases. Their duty is confined to apprehending criminals, examining witnesses, and collecting all the information in their power regarding the crime committed, for transmission to the magistrate, to whom they report particulars, forwarding the accused at the same time, if considered expedient. Kardars are enjoined, on receiving notice of suspicious death, or the commission of any crime of magnitude, to proceed at once to the spot, and institute all available inquiries, to record the evidence of parties cognizant of the matter, and take down the confessions or statements of those suspected of committing the crime. A full report is then made to the magistrate, and if the kardars perform their duty faithfully, the magistrate is thus at once put in full possession of the case, and is enabled to avoid the needless summoning of witnesses to his court, one of the greatest objections to the present mode of administering justice, and which it is most desirable to remedy as far as possible.

Lieutenant Marston, Captain of Police.

3. In Scinde the Commissioner is at the head of the administration of criminal justice, and under him are the magistrates of different grades, the civil judge-advocate being the highest, and the collector, deputy collectors, captain, and lieutenants of police, forming the remainder. All defaulters are first taken before the nearest magistrate; if he has power to entertain the case, he does so without reference. The proceedings are recorded in Persian, and the finding and sentence in English. All magistrates forward monthly returns of trials to the civil judge advocate-general. In case the crime is one for which the magistrate is unable to give any adequate punishment, he takes down the whole of the evidence himself, and forwards it on to the superior authority for confirmation. All magistrates have the power to award six months' imprisonment with or without hard labour; 50 lashes, or 100 rupees fine, without reference.

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4. Is criminal justice administered according to general rules, or the law of the parties; are crimes and punishments defined and classified, and how? How are witnesses summoned, and their expenses defrayed? Is evidence taken on oath, and what is the punishment of perjury? How are sentences carried into execution?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

4. Criminal justice is administered according to general rules, and not according to the law of the parties. Crimes and punishments are defined and classified agreeably to a memorandum from the Judge Advocate-general's office, copy of which is appended.* Witnesses are summoned by purwannah, served by the police. They, the witnesses, are allowed for their expenses four annas daily. Evidence is usually taken on solemn affirmation; sometimes on oath. The punishment of perjury is imprisonment with hard labour. Sentences of imprisonment, with hard labour, are carried into execution, if for short periods in the district goals, if for longer periods, by transmitting the prisoner, with copy of his sentence, to the lieutenant of police at Hyderabad.

* Omitted here, it being embodied in the Judge Advocate-general's reply to this query.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpore.

4. Parties are now apprehended by the police, and interrogated by the magisrates. Sometimes depositions are forwarded by kardars; and when prisoners confess before the European magistrates, these prevent the vexation of dragging witnesses to a distance.

I interrupt all other business to investigate criminal cases, when the witnesses are present with the criminal, to avoid annoyance to the former.

No native subordinate officers, jagheredars, or others inflict punishments beyond trespass fines, and these only by the kardars.

Proceedings in trifling cases are summary, and recorded only in Persian. Graver cases referred to the head of the Government in English proceedings for confirmation.

In murder, robbery with violence, peculation with injury to the subject, &c., preliminary proceedings, are held by magistrates, and the case is referred to a military commission.

A scale of crimes and punishments has been furnished by the Judge Advocate-general.

Witnesses are summoned by kardars and police; or a witness of rank receives a summons direct. Subsistence, not exceeding four annas per diem, is authorised for witnesses from a distance, where the magistrate consider their circumstances to require it.

Evidence is taken on solemn affirmation.

Perjury is tried by the magistrate; punishment, imprisonment with fine and labour, not exceeding two years.

Corporal punishment is inflicted before the magistrate or lieutenant of police; a military "cat" is used, furnished from the arsenal.

Capital punishments are by warrant, addressed to military commandants or lieutenants of police, as the case may be.

All sentenced to above three months' imprisonment are forwarded to the lieutenant of police at Shikarpore.

Captain

Captain Preedy Magistrate, of Kurrachee.

4. Criminal justice is administered according to general rules. Crimes and their punishments are defined and classified according to instructions received from the Judge Advocate-general of Scinde. Witnesses are summoned either through the kardars or through the police authorities, their expenses being defrayed by Government. Evidence is taken on solemn affirmation, and perjury is punished by imprisonment with hard labour, for terms varying from two to seven years, with corporal punishment, not exceeding 100 lashes (*vide* scale of punishments, dated 11 December 1846, transmitted with Judge Advocate-general's letter, No. 317, of that date). Sentences are carried into execution under the superintendence of the police authorities.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

4. Criminal justice is administered according to general rules, but considerable latitude is left to the discretion of magistrates, as far as the amount of punishment is concerned, for certain offences. Detailed below are the orders of his Excellency the late Governor in which the crimes of most ordinary occurrence are defined and classified.

Extra Rules by his Excellency Sir C. J. Napier, K.C.B., dated 5 July 1847.

" 3. All murders, robbery on the highway, or violence committed by men armed with any weapon; all actions having for their object the oppression of the people by contractors or others, are not to be tried by the magistrates, but investigated, and the depositions forwarded."

Scale of Punishments ordered by his Excellency Sir C. J. Napier, K.C.B.

" 1. Simple theft, or stealing in a house without making a forcible entry.

" Imprisonment, with hard labour, not exceeding two years or less than three months, to which corporal punishment, not exceeding 50 lashes, may be added.

" 2. Housebreaking by day or night.

" Imprisonment, with labour, not exceeding four years or less than one year, to which corporal punishment not exceeding 50 lashes may be added.

" 3. Camel, cattle, horse or donkey stealing, or stealing a flock of goats or sheep to the number of 12 or more.

" Imprisonment with hard labour, not exceeding two years or less than three months, to which corporal punishment, not exceeding 50 lashes, may be added.

" 4. Receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen.

" Imprisonment, with hard labour, not exceeding two years or less than three months, to which corporeal punishment, not exceeding 50 lashes, may be added.

" 5. Receivers of stolen property, knowing it to have been obtained by housebreaking or personal violence, may be punished by an additional imprisonment with hard labour, according to the circumstances of aggravation, not exceeding five years.

" 6. Theft of any kind committed by a party of three or more, one or more of the party being armed, may, although no personal violence is used, be punished with an additional imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding two years, and corporal punishment not exceeding 50 lashes.

" 7. Restitution to the value of the property stolen (if not recovered) to be made good out of the goods of the thief or receiver of stolen property, and in cases where stolen property is traced to a village, the inhabitants of which are strongly suspected of harbouring thieves, a fine is to be levied on the village to the full amount of the stolen property and one-fourth of the fine is to be paid by the head man of the village, unless it be fully proved that he bears a good character, and that he exerted himself to secure the thieves.

" 8. Unauthorizedly wearing the badge or dress of a Government servant, and levying or attempting to levy money or provisions from the people of the country.

" Imprisonment, with hard labour, not exceeding five years or less than one year, to which corporal punishment, not exceeding 50 lashes, may be added.

" 9. Fabricating false evidence, having been first solemnly affirmed to speak the truth.

" Imprisonment with hard labour, not exceeding seven or less than two years,

to which corporal punishment, not exceeding 100 lashes, or public disgrace may also be added.

" 10. Designedly withholding material evidence after having been solemnly affirmed to speak the truth, or grossly prevaricating.

" Imprisonment with hard labour, not exceeding two years or less than three months.

" 11. Forgery, or counterfeiting false seals with fraudulent intent.

" Imprisonment with hard labour, not exceeding ten years or less than three, and fine at discretion, according to the nature of the crime, to which public disgrace may also be added.

" 12. Coining false coin.

" Imprisonment with hard labour, not exceeding ten years or less than three years, and fine not exceeding 500 rupees.

" 13. Passing false coin (there being no proof of coining), knowing it to be false, a fine of five times the amount, and in addition, imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding two years or less than three months; to which corporal punishment, not exceeding 50 lashes, may also be added.

" For the second offence the same punishment as for forgery.

" 14. Bribery, misappropriating or embezzling public money.

" Imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding ten or less than two years, and fine at discretion, according to the nature of the offence, and to be disqualified, on conviction, from holding any public situation hereafter.

" 15. Persons inciting to any of the above offences are to be punished, on conviction, as principals.

" Except where a specific punishment has been ordered (as for camel or cattle stealing, which is directed to be punished with three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and 50 lashes), one-half of the maximum amount of imprisonment laid down in the foregoing sections will, in general, be the fitting punishment for the crime. If the magistrate considers that a greater or less period of imprisonment is required in any case, or that corporal punishment is also necessary, he will record his reasons for sentencing to the same, drawing attention, at the same time, to any aggravating circumstances there may be in the case.

" 16. Magistrates to avoid the infliction of corporal punishment, except in case swhere the offenders are known as confirmed bad characters."

Witnesses are summoned by magistrates through the agency of the police, or by an order to the kardar. They receive subsistence money at the rate of four annas a day; but in particular cases their travelling expenses are paid, and a further compensation granted them for loss of time, if the magistrate considers such a measure necessary, and specially recommends it.

I understand that, notwithstanding this liberal treatment of witnesses, they frequently complain of the hardship of being obliged to leave their homes during the harvest time, or when the ground is being prepared for the crops. The magistrates have been instructed to be careful that no witnesses are summoned unnecessarily, or detained longer than they are absolutely required, so that it is hoped that every thing is done to render the present mode of taking evidence as little irksome as possible to the people.

Evidence is taken, as a general rule, on solemn affirmation; but magistrates are authorised to examine witnesses on oath, should the ends of justice, in their opinion, appear to require it. Perjury is punished with imprisonment with hard labour, not exceeding seven or less than two years; to which corporal punishment, not exceeding 100 lashes, or public disgrace, may be added.

Capital sentences, or sentences of transportation, are carried into effect under the authority of warrants signed by the Commissioner. Minor sentences are executed under the authority of extracts of the trials forwarded for confirmation, signed by the Judge Advocate; or, if the trial is one not requiring confirmation, the magistrate trying the case gives the necessary orders for the execution of the sentence.

Lieutenant Marston, Captain of Police.

4. Criminal justice is administered according to general rules laid down by the late Governor. It is the duty of magistrates to summon witnesses, and their expenses are defrayed by Government at the rate of four annas per diem for their

their subsistence. If the magistrate deem it advisable, travelling expenses and compensation for loss of time are also granted them.

Evidence is taken on solemn affirmation, according to the religion of the witness. The punishment of perjury is imprisonment with hard labour or corporal punishment, the former not exceeding seven years or less than two, and the latter 100 lashes. Sentences of crime are carried into execution as follows:—If not requiring confirmation, by the order of the magistrate who conducted the trial; if of a more serious nature, where confirmation was necessary, on the authority of an extract of the proceedings, with the Judge Advocate's signature attached to it; if the sentence is a capital one, it is carried into effect by means of the Commissioners, to warrant the same in case of transportation.

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5. What are the principal crimes and the circumstances out of which they arise; and what the prevailing vices?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

5. The principal crimes are cattle stealing, and stealing in dwelling houses at night, chiefly by thieves by profession; murder or manslaughter, as occasionally committed, principally arises out of cases when female virtue has been violated.

The town population have the usual vices of those who dwell in towns. The country population are, I think, singularly free from vice or crime.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpoor.

5. Highway robberies, cattle thefts, peculation and assaults are the prevalent crimes. Adultery is very common; drunkenness is rare; murders are not unfrequent; commonly connected with adultery, real or suspected.

Suicide is not uncommon in the heats.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

5. The principal crimes are murder, burglary and cattle-stealing, the former arising generally from motives of jealousy and adultery; the two latter from idleness and disinclination to honest labour. The prevailing vices are debauchery of various kinds, lying and swindling.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

5. The principal crimes are murder, stealing in houses, cattle and camel stealing, bribery and corruption, forgery and perjury.

Murder is in most cases caused by blood feuds, or arises from the infidelity or supposed infidelity of the wives or other near female relations of the murderers. The former cause is now comparatively rare, and does not require to be here adverted to; but the practice of murdering women still prevails to a most lamentable extent, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to put it down.

It appears to have been customary in Scinde, and the custom still continues, to look upon the females of the family as slaves. They are commonly sold by their parents to the highest bidder, or disposed of to cement some wished for alliance of the tribe, without the least regard to other objects; and as the education of the women of Scinde teaches them to look upon sensual indulgences as the chief aim and end of their existence, it is matter of small surprise if in after life they generally proved themselves unfaithful and vicious.

They are said to be notoriously abandoned. To restrain their evil propensities the late Government permitted the exercise of uncontrolled authority over the life and liberty of the women; and there was no punishment for him who killed his wife, his daughter, sister or other near female relative, if he could bring proof of her impurity. Proof, however, was seldom required, and the word of the murderer was in general considered proof sufficient of the guilt of his unfortunate victim.

Many women have actually been put to death by their husbands, on no other evidence of guilt than having been seen talking with a man when coming from the well with water. In fact if the brutal husband was satisfied of her guilt, no

man had a right to question him if he murdered her. She was his property, and he was the principal loser by her death.

The lives of both the offending parties were taken, if possible, but the man was generally able to make his escape. The woman was seldom so fortunate; she knew her punishment, but it was rare even that she attempted to avoid it; and it has frequently happened that the wretched creature has knelt down by order of her savage oppressors, her head being cut off with almost the formality of a judicial execution; the bystanders evidently looking upon it as such, and never attempting to interfere. Strange and almost incredible are some of the instances on record of these murders. The man, as I have before observed, generally escaped, but if at any future period he fell into the hands of the tribe whose honour had been insulted, they made no hesitation in murdering him, unless he was able to purchase his life with a sum of money, or by presenting a daughter or other female relative in exchange for the unfortunate woman who had been murdered on his account. If the tribe were determined on blood, no lapse of time was sufficient to prevent their gratifying their revenge; and a case is recorded in this office of an unhappy man having been cruelly murdered on account of a supposed intrigue with the mother of one of the murderers about 20 years previously.

The practice of murdering the women was not confined to the Mahomedan population of Scinde. The Hindoos also adopted it, and carried it out with equal savageness. The Hindoo population of Shikarpore alone appear to be an exception to the rule. Their women are proverbially unchaste, but I have not heard of any murders having taken place amongst them in consequence.

The attention of his Excellency the late Governor was early directed to this distressing custom of wholesale murder, and the following proclamation was issued on the subject: —

Translation.

Proclamation of his Excellency Major-General Sir C. J. Napier, Governor of Scinde.

"Be it known to all the Mahomedan inhabitants of Scinde that I am the conqueror of Scinde, but I do not intend to interfere with your religion. I respect your religion, but it is necessary that you also should respect mine. We both worship one God, and that God has prohibited us to take away life, but notwithstanding this you kill your wives without pity. I tell you plainly that I will not allow this. I am the ruler of the country, and if any one hereafter kills his wife, I will have the matter investigated by a court of justice, and the offender shall be punished according to his crime. The order is to be duly obeyed in Scinde. Let no one break it."

Written on the 6th August 1844.

Numerous murderers have been tried under the present Government, and in some instances they have been sentenced on conviction to transportation to Aden, but I regret to say that the means which have been adopted to put a stop to the practice have been attended with but partial success, and it is a matter still requiring the anxious consideration of Government.

Formerly no one guilty of a murder of the nature now under discussion, attempted to deny it. The murder and the cause of it were frankly acknowledged; but now murderers, finding that murder is considered a crime, whatever the provocation, and punished accordingly, have commenced a more careful and concealed method of destroying their victims. The most common plan now of murdering women is to hang them by the neck to a rafter of the house, or strangle them on the ground, and suspend the body afterwards by the neck to a beam, so as to make it appear to have been an act of suicide on the part of the woman.

Several instances have lately occurred of women having been found hanging under circumstances that leave no moral doubt of their having been foully dealt with, but without sufficient proof to bring their murderers to trial: of their guilt there is little question. It is only since murdering women was pronounced a crime that these frequent instances of suicide have happened. Suicide was, in fact, almost unknown in Scinde till lately.

I must here beg to introduce an extract from a report made to me by Captain Anderson, deputy judge-advocate at Hyderabad, on the practice of murdering women

women. This officer having filled the office of deputy collector and magistrate of Halla for some years, had ample opportunities of making himself acquainted with the manners and customs of the people, and his opinion is entitled to great weight.

Captain Anderson, I observe, alludes to fœticide, or criminal abortion, which appears by his account to be carried to a dreadful extent.

He proceeds to say: "Murders are committed sometimes solely for the purpose of robbery, but most frequently from revenge or jealousy. The cases of most common occurrence are those of wives killed by their husbands for real or supposed infidelity.

"Under the late Government the Beloochees were in the habit of putting their wives to death with impunity, not only on taking them in the act of adultery, but often on the bare suspicion of infidelity. These men will not speedily be made to forego this custom, which to a certain extent is sanctioned by the Mahomedan law, but will continue to take the law into their own hands, preferring to wipe out their dishonour with the death of one or both of the guilty parties, even at the risk of being hanged, unless some modification of the law regarding the punishment of adulterers be made for their protection.

"So determined are these people on this point, that it is now supposed to be customary with them to strangle or otherwise murder their wives, and then suspend them to a beam, to make it be 'believed that they have made away with themselves.' On a recent trial the prisoner himself admitted this to be true; and it is said that latterly the number of these real or pretended suicides has been greatly increasing.

"They who are acquainted with the customs of the people will have little doubt that in most, if not all of these cases, the women are cruelly murdered. But there is generally so much difficulty in proving the fact, that conviction has taken place in one only out of the many instances which have recently occurred in this collectorate, and that almost solely on the prisoner's confession.

"It is much to be desired that some measures be speedily devised to check this wanton destruction of life. The question is, no, doubt, difficult in many respects, but it is one which well merits the earnest and prompt attention of a wise and philanthropic Government.

"Incontinence among married females was formerly checked to a considerable extent by the power exercised by husbands, of putting them to death when taken in the act, or suspected of infidelity. This check being now removed, there is every reason to dread that the crime is increasing.

"The causes commonly assigned for adultery are impotence on the part of the husband, brought on by an early and indiscriminate course of debauchery and disparity of age, girls just bordering on womanhood being often forced by their parents, from mercenary or self-interested motives, to marry men old enough to be their grandfathers.

"Incontinence in unmarried females is said partly to be attributed to the reluctance with which the Belooch disposes of his daughter in marriage, either from pride or unsuitableness of the match offered with regard to settlement or respectability. This, together with constitutional causes and general depravity, gives rise to illicit intercourse between the sexes; and when pregnancy ensues, in some few cases the parties are married, but in the majority fœticide, or criminal abortion, is had recourse to as the most expedient means of evading exposure.

"Professional 'dyes,' or midwives, are to be found in almost every village who are acquainted with the modes of causing abortion; they are said to use both mechanical and medicinal means for obtaining their object, and to be so expert in their diabolical art as in most cases to destroy the fœtus in all stages of pregnancy without much risk to the life of the mother.

"The crime is unfortunately extremely difficult to prove, but it is a very prevalent one, and merits the attention of the authorities."

I agree with Captain Anderson that it is desirable to take into serious consideration the state of the law as affecting adulterers. At present their punishment is almost nominal, and the injured husband seldom attempts to seek redress at the hands of a magistrate.

Theft attended with housebreaking is of frequent occurrence; it is seldom accompanied with circumstances of outrage.

Vigilance on the part of the police, or in villages where no regular police are stationed, the introduction of a system of village police will, in time effectually

tually check this offence, as it is rare now to meet with an organised gang of thieves, most thefts being commited by parties of two or three, sometimes wandering vagrants, but generally those loose idle characters that exist in all communities, and which abound in Scinde.

The fragile nature of the huts in the small towns and villages renders it an easy task to break into them, and the crime of housebreaking, unless committed by armed men, or attended with acts of personal violence, has not been visited with severe punishment.

Highway robbery was formerly of frequent occurrence, but is now almost unknown in Scinde. The favourite localities, where the robbers carried on their depradations, were on the road between Sukkur and Shikarpore, and in the vicinity of the Lukkee Pass, near Sehwan; also on the left bank of the river leading from the large towns north of Halla towards the Khyrpore territories. The robbers were principally from the hills towards Beloochistan; they came down in parties of five or six armed with sword and shield; sometimes, but seldom, one or two of them carried also a matchlock. They were mounted on ponies, generally mares, sorry looking animals, but capable of great endurance, and 50 or 60 miles or more were got over by them at a stretch, and at a rapid ambling pace, thus baffling the pursuit of the police.

Most of the robberies near Sehwan were committed by a gang under a notorious desperado named Nobut. He, and the chief of his accomplices, were captured by the police, and executed at Sukkur, since which the gang has been broken up. The robbers on the left bank of the Indus have been frequently tracked into the Khyrpore territories, and great vigilance is required on the part of our police to prevent robberies in the northern districts of the Hyderabad collectorate. I understand that a police force is now stationed at Dowlutpoor, and has served greatly to keep the roads in that direction free. I may here mention that these robbers, in the event of opposition, seldom hesitated to take the life of the traveller, but instances of wanton cruelty were very rare.

Cattle and camel stealing is, I think, on the decline. It was scarcely looked upon in the light of an offence under the former Government; like cattle lifting of old in Scotland and on the borders, it was rather regarded as an honourable means of enriching yourself at the expense of your weaker neighbour. The Ameers and their advisers wanted the will as well as the ability to put down cattle stealing. Those in power profited, indeed, by encouraging it, sharing in the plunder equally, whether the offender was apprehended or allowed to go at liberty. As it is customary in Scinde to send the cattle into the jungle to graze, with little or no attendance, it is an easy task to carry them off. The difficulty that the thief now has in disposing of them owing to the frequent punishment of receivers, is the owners' great safeguard.

Bribery and corruption are offences that still flourish to a great extent, and the cause is easily to be traced to the vicious system that prevailed under the former Government of paying their servants principally by means of fees; under the name of which, presents were taken or exacted on every available pretence. The only limits were the power to exact or the means to give. Universal corruption existed, and no one regarded corruption as a crime.

It is pretty generally understood now, I believe, that fees are abolished, but I fear that in abolishing them we have not sufficiently increased the pay of those employed by us in responsible situations, while their power of making money indirectly is greater than it was in the time of the Ameers. This remark particularly applies to those natives who are employed in collecting the revenue, the complicated system of which allows of numerous frauds that are most difficult to detect.

The dishonesty of our native servants arises in my opinion from their having been bred in corruption, and from their being placed in situations of trust and importance with little more than the dread of detection and punishment to prevent their behaving dishonestly; their appointments with few exceptions being held by them not for the sake of the fair emoluments attached, but as giving them the power and influence to benefit corruptly.

Perjury and forgery are offences of general prevalence. Little regard to truth is paid by the native of Scinde, if he has any object to gain in concealing it, and he has no conscientious scruples in swearing falsely to secure his own interests, to injure an enemy or screen a friend. Perjury is a difficult offence

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to deal with, and the number of persons that have been tried for this offence, affords no criterion by which to judge of its frequency.

Forgery is generally restricted to making false impression of the seals attached to sunuds or similar documents, at which the natives of Scinde are particularly expert.

The prevailing vices in Scinde are general licentiousness, lying, and idleness.

The incontinence of the women of Scinde has been already sufficiently dwelt upon; it remains but to add, that the men are said to be in general most depraved, indulging in the grossest debaucheries.

It does not appear necessary to further remark on the utter disregard of the natives for truth, but I do not know that they are worse in this respect than the majority of the natives of British India, with whom no disgrace is considered to attach to the vice of lying. I must except, however, the people of the hills, who hold a liar in abhorrence, and speak in most contemptuous terms of the little dependence that is to be placed on the word of a resident of the plains.

The natives of Scinde are an idle and improvident race, but it must be confessed that there was little inducement under the late Government for them to be otherwise. It is to be hoped and expected that they will soon learn to prize the advantages of industry and foresight. They are docile and tractable, and free from the trammels of caste, and capable of working hard and well, when compelled by necessity or the prospect of immediate benefit. But their wants supplied—and their wants are very few—they prefer passing their time in listless idleness, to employing it in securing for themselves an honest independence. They are more of a pastoral than an agricultural race, and herding cattle in the jungles, where they can lie all day under the shade of a tree, is an occupation that entirely suits them.

Lieutenant Marston, Captain of Police.

5. The principal crimes are murder, burglary, and cattle-stealing.

The circumstances connected with murder almost invariably occur from jealousy and revenge. Burglary and common house-stealing are of much rarer occurrence than formerly, and the instances of the detection of the robbers in the districts by the vigilance of the police, are very much more frequent than they used to be.

Cattle and camel stealing is the favourite crime of the inhabitants of Scinde. Formerly it was carried on to an almost incredible extent; the nature of the country rendering it easy of accomplishment, and affording great facility for the escape of the plunderers. This crime is certainly of rarer occurrence now than formerly, and is, I hope, still on the decline.

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6. Is any notice taken of offences against morality, such as adultery, drunkenness, &c., &c., and what, and by whom?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

6. No notice is taken of ordinary offences against morality, as adultery, unless the husband or relative whose honour is wounded, complains; or of drunkenness, unless the party is, in addition, disorderly. Public women formerly paid a tax to Government, and were encouraged; they are now not molested, as long as they abstain from disturbing their more respectable fellow-townspeople. But the purchase of girls for purposes of prostitution has been put an end to; and the bands of Sodomites who formerly infested the country, and received, some pay from the state, and others grain at the battai, were some four years ago, under a futwah to the cazee, publicly whipped and expelled the district; that is, such as fell into the hands of the authorities, for the greater part fled, or gave up their profession, and resumed male clothing.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpore.

6. Adultery in the man is punishable by fine. His Excellency forbade corporal punishment. Drunkenness is not noticed unless the delinquent commit himself while in that state. The magistrate is the only tribunal.

If women be accused of adultery, their husbands, if Mussulmans, usually take the law into their own hands; if Hindoos, I leave them to their caste usage, merely enjoining that no violence be attempted; poor persons, very poor, frequently prefer claims to take back their erring wives, both Moslem and Hindoo.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

6. Offences against morality are punished by the magistrate, whenever they are brought to their notice. No scale of punishment is laid down for such offences, but adultery would be punished by the civil magistrate by the imprisonment and corporal punishment of the man, and by the public disgrace of the woman. Drunkenness is punished by fine or imprisonment.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

6. Offences against morality are punished at discretion by magistrate, no definite rules having been laid down regarding these offences.

Male adulterers are punished by fine or imprisonment, and the adulteress has occasionally been subjected to public disgrace, or to imprisonment for a short period; but it is very desirable that distinct instructions should be issued, defining the notice that is to be taken of the crime of adultery.

Drunkenness is not a prevalent offence in Scinde, and although the Hindoos indulge pretty freely in the use of intoxicating liquors, and there are a few debauched Mahomedans who are seldom free from the effects of opium, spirits, or bhang, the instances of drunkenness do not appear to be of that frequency or importance as to induce the magistrates to take notice of them, unless a breach of the peace arises in consequence.

Lieutenant Marston, Captain of Police.

6. Offences against morality are punished at the discretion of the magistrate.

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7. What was the whole number of offences reported; the number of each kind, and the number of persons apprehended, tried, convicted and acquitted, within your jurisdiction, in the year 1846?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

7. The information under this head is given in separate papers appended, and marked (E.)* as accurately as can be ascertained. The criminal returns sent into the Judge Advocate-general at Kurrachee embrace most of these points, if he has them by him.

* Not inserted here, the information being given in a general form for the whole province, in the Judge Advocate-general's reply to this question.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpore.

7. *Vide* Appendix (B.)† Data are imperfect, but the return is as correct as I can make it.

† Not inserted here, for the reason given in the above note.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

7. The whole number of offences reported I have no record of, but I beg to annex a return of the number of convictions within my jurisdiction during the year 1846.—*Vide* Appendix.‡

‡ Ditto - ditto.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

7. The following return gives the number of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted in the year 1846. There are no data in this office to show the number who were apprehended and discharged without trial.

RETURN of Criminal Trials held in the Province of Scinde during the year 1846.

OFFENCES.	DISTRICT in which tried, and Result of Trial.																							
	SUKKUR.								HYDERABAD.								KURRACHEE.							
	Tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Executed.	Imprisoned.	Transported.	Flogged.	Fined or otherwise punished.	Tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Executed.	Imprisoned.	Transported.	Flogged.	Fined or otherwise punished.	Tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Executed.	Imprisoned.	Transported.	Flogged.	Fined or otherwise punished.
Murder	13	11	2	1	8*	1	–	1	30	26	4	6	14*	4	–	2	3	3	–	1	2	–	–	–
Robbery, with violence	23	22	1	22	22	–	–	–	15	13	2	–	13	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Serious wounding	3	3	–	1†	2	–	–	–	6	4	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	10	9	1	–	9	–	–	–	22	22	–	–	22	–	–	–	19	12	7	–	12	–	–	–
Cattle and camel stealing	98	94	4	–	94	–	–	–	231	219	12	–	216	–	2	1	72	67	5	–	67	–	–	–
Robbery without violence	2	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serious thefts	43	39	4	–	38	–	1	–	115	88	27	–	88	–	–	–	57	54	3	–	54	–	–	–
Forgery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bribery and corruption	8	7	1	–	5	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Other serious offences	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	3	–	–	1
Petty thefts, assaults, &c.	255	230	25	–	104	–	82	44	633	601	32	–	229	–	231	141	402	386	16	–	70	–	131	185
Total	456	418	38	24	285	1	83	47	1,061	979	82	6	591	4	233	145	559	528	31	1	209	–	131	187

* 19 sentenced to death, but sentence commuted.
† Plundering the Larkhana Treasury, and wounding with intent to kill.

Lieutenant Marston, Captain of Police.

7. There are no records in my office from which I can prepare a return, showing the number of persons apprehended, tried, convicted, and acquitted during the year 1846.

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8. WHAT are the forms of trial and record in criminal cases?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

8. In criminal cases of a trifling description the proceeding is entirely summary, but in cases where the imprisonments awarded is beyond six months, a charge is drawn out; the prisoner's plea recorded, evidence for the prosecution and defence is taken down in English; and finally, after the prisoner has made any statement he may have to make in defence or extenuation, a verdict is recorded, and sentence passed. The proceedings are then sent to the collector, who concurs with the deputy collector, or differs with him, and records his reason for dissent. He then hands on the papers to the Judge Advocate-general, who records his confirmation or disapproval of the sentence. Before doing so, however, if the difference between himself and the magistrate is very strong, he refers the matter for the opinion of the Governor or Commissioner.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpore.

8. *Vide* Appendix (C).*

* Not inserted here, this information being embodied in the Judge Advocate-general's reply to the third question, under the head of Criminal Justice.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

8. The form of trial and record are those prescribed by the Judge Advocate-g eneral of Scinde.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-general.

8. The Appendices (B.) and (C.)† give the forms required.

Lieutenant Marston, Captain of Police.

8. Forms of trial and record are annexed, and marked (A).‡

† Embodied in Capt. Young's reply to the third question, under the head of Criminal Justice.

‡ Omitted, for the reason given above.

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9. UNDER whose control is the management of gaols and prison discipline? What rules are established regarding the diet, clothing, working, &c. of convicts? What is the number of prisoners in your gaol? How many are under sentence? how many awaiting trial? how many detained for security? how many as prisoners of war; and, as respects the last, under what orders relative to their eventual disposal?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

9. The control of the management of the gaols and prison discipline is entirely under the lieutenant of police of the station, who alone can give the information required under this head with any pretension to accuracy.

I received some prisoners of war from Sukkur, and handed them to the lieutenant of police; I have furnished a list of them to the Judge Advocate-general. I am not aware of any orders having been given as to their eventual disposal, or whether their present position is temporary merely, or for life.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpore.

9. The deputy collectors manage the district gaols; the great gaol at Shikarpore receives all sentenced to more than three months' imprisonment. Diet in the deputies' gaols is in grain, which the prisoners grind themselves. Clothing consists in a blanket in the winter; all prisoners are tolerably well clad in their

their own clothes; if not, they are supplied. The working of prisoners is at public works, building wells, digging ditches in the Government gardens, pulling office punkahs, and such like. The severe heats render out-door labour, to the extent otherwise desirable, impracticable, because it would inflict an intolerable amount of duty on the soldiers of the line, and police who guard the convicts. Shikarpoor gaol is under the lieutenant of police; his prisoners receive money rations, one anna per diem.

The gaol at Shikarpoor is remarkably healthy.

The prisoners of war are liable to be bayoneted if they lift a hand, or to be shot if they try to escape; for other matters, they are on the footing of ordinary untried prisoners.

They are held in durance, subject to and pending the orders of the Commissioner in Scinde. For gaol details on 1st November, *vide* Appendix (D).*

* *Vide* Judge Advocate-general's reply to this question.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

9. The management of the gaol at Kurrachee, and everything connected with prison discipline, is under the control of the police authorities. The district gaols of Sehwan and Jerruck are under the control of the deputy collectors. The prisoners are allowed six pice each per diem for their food; clothing they have hitherto provided for themselves, except during the cold season at Sehwan, when a coarse country blanket has been served out to each of the convicts. The number of prisoners in the Sehwan and Tattah gaols is shown in the returns forwarded monthly to the Judge Advocate-general, of which no copies are kept in my office.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

9. The management of the gaols at Shikarpore, Hyderabad, and Kurrachee rests entirely with the police authorities, to whom I beg to refer for all information regarding them, having no official knowledge of the rules established for the diet, clothing, working, &c., of the convicts. The police authorities will also be able to give later and fuller information than the records of this office afford, as to the number of prisoners, and the circumstances under which they are imprisoned.

At stations occupied by deputy collectors there are smaller gaols, where the civil debtors of the districts, and convicts sentenced to short periods of imprisonment, are confined. These gaols are under the orders of the deputy collectors. I am unable to say whether any rules have been established for the diet, clothing, &c., of these prisoners; none have been forwarded through this office. I receive monthly a list of prisoners in the district gaols, and a return is attached, Appendix (G.),† showing the number that there were in the gaols on the 1st October 1847.

† Superseded by a general return, Appendix (H.) of prisoners in Scinde, on the 1st Oct. 1847, which is annexed.

In the treatment of convicts in Scinde, I fear that little has hitherto been attempted beyond securing their safe custody. Their labour is seldom turned to good account, and no effort has yet been tried to make the discipline of the gaol conducive to the improvement of the prisoner, by instructing him in any of the common arts and manufactures. Much, I am convinced, might be done were the bulk of the convicts confined in one well-regulated gaol, and a house of industry attached to it for the instruction of the better disposed of the prisoners.

Many would then become useful members of society, who now leave the gaol at the expiration of their sentences, not only unimproved in every respect, but suffering from the demoralising influence of their late associates, and ready to embrace the first favourable opportunity to enter afresh on a new career of crime.

Lieutenant Marston, Captain of Police.

9. The three principal gaols in Scinde are at Kurrachee, Hyderabad and Shikarpore, and are under the immediate control of the lieutenants of police, overlooked by the captain of police at his yearly tours of inspection.

The following rules are established:—

1. Regarding diet; that each convict shall receive six pice worth of food per day.

2. Regarding clothing; that each convict shall receive one blanket yearly.

3. Regarding work; that the convicts shall be employed on public works.

In each gaol there are district wards for male and female convicts; and separate rooms for debtors. The latter class of prisoners are subsisted at the expense of their creditors. The annexed abstract, marked (B.)* shows the number of prisoners in each of the three great gaols in Scinde on the 1st November last: the number under sentence; awaiting trial; detained for security; and the number of prisoners of war.

* Superseded by the Return, Appendix (H.), submitted by Captain Young, Judge Advocate-general.

The remarks on this abstract will explain how the prisoners of war are to be disposed of.

I would now beg to advert to the incompleteness of the present gaol system, and the great inconvenience experienced for want of proper gaol establishments. At present the foujdar of the town of Kurrachee is the only man in authority over the gaol, and his arduous duties as foujdar debar him from properly looking after it. A regular gaoler to each prison, I beg to observe, is very much required.

(Copies.)

(signed) *E. J. Brown,*
Secretary, Scinde Government.

Appendix (H.)

A GENERAL RETURN of Prisoners in *Scinde* on the 1st October 1847.

Under Sentence.	Awaiting Trial.	Detained for Security.	Prisoners of War.	Total.
1,262	147*	-	176†	1,585.

* Most of these prisoners under trial.

† Fifty-seven of these prisoners of war are in charge of Meer Khan Mahomed; the remainder are imprisoned in the gaols of Kurrachee, Hyderabad, and Shikarpore.
Since the 1st October, 115 additional prisoners of war, captured by Lieutenant Merewether's detachment, have been lodged in the gaol at Shikarpore.

(signed) *Keith Young*, Captain,
Judge Advocate-general in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 20 December 1847.

(Copy.)

(signed) E. J. Brown,
Secretary Scinde Government.

(True Copies.)

(signed) A. Malet,
Chief Secretary.

XII.

(H.)—Police.

1. What was the system of police under the former Government; the agency by which it was administered; its efficiency or otherwise? Was there any recognised head of the police in each village, any village watchman, or other servants, for the performance of police duties under him; what were their powers, responsibilities, and duties? Under what system of direction or control was the general police of districts? How were the officers of police, district or village, remunerated? What were the means resorted to for the detection or prevention of crime, and the apprehension of offenders? How was negligence or connivance on the part of the police punished? What powers had jagheerdars or heads of tribes in regard to police?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

1. There was no regular system of police under the Ameers except for Hyderabad, where there was a cotwal and sepoys; other large towns had watchman under the kardar or jagheerdar, under whom all police arrangements were placed. There was, except in the above-described localities, no protection for property at all, except one's own sword. Indeed, kardars generally had thieves in their pay, to steal cattle, which were, of course, recovered, and of which the kardar became entitled to a fourth. Low Beloochees robbed, too, *ad libitum*. The powers of the kardars and jagheerdars in police matters were all but absolute; but they used them generally to no good purpose. The officers of police, who were, as above described, the kardars and jagheerdars, and their servants, were remunerated by a fourth of all stolen property recovered; and as the thief generally got off with a few days in the stocks in public, and a handsome douceur in private, an excellent understanding existed between all. I speak of the days of the late Ameers. Meer Morad Ali was a stern man, and when he was alive thieves were frequently sent to the kazee, and suffered the mutilation the Mussulman law lays down. In fact, Moorad Ali's was a government; the late Meer's rule was not. Indeed, in Meer Morad Ali's time it was to the cazee nearly always that the offender was sent when the offence took place at Hyderabad. Heads of tribes had no power unless they were jagheerdars or kardars; but the heads of all the Belooch tribes held jagheers.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpore.

1. There was no organised police force under the Meers; each kardar entertained a few horse for the district under his charge, paid by an assignment of grain, land, or, more rarely, of cash; some merely received food and forage.

The entire police arrangements vested with the head kardar.

The village kotwals were also a kind of police, carrying letters, seizing culprits, summoning parties; the kardar was the head magistrate. Many jagheerdars had power paramount in their own jagheers; they compounded thefts and even murders, with consent of parties injured, who were more anxious to recover their property and blood-money (and perhaps a girl in marriage in the latter case) than to punish the criminal. In such cases a fine accrued to the government; usually, in cases of theft, one-fourth of the property recovered; in more serious crimes, heavy fines. The jagheerdars were themselves the police of the country, being bound to furnish horse.

Zemindars of villages were held responsible to apprehend and report offenders.

I imagine that fining the parties accused or convicted, and the description of persons employed or made responsible as police, prevented much connivance or negligence; it being the interest, rather than the duty, of such persons to

seize the offenders. In a few instances we found village watchmen paid by government to guard the streets at night.

Some heads of tribes had power of life and death even; but these were rather as jagheerdars than as heads of tribes.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

1. There was no regular system of police established under the former government. In large towns, such as Kurrachee, Tattah, and Sehwan, and in some of the large villages, a few chokeedars were maintained by government, to prevent smuggling, and to assist the kardars, under whose orders they were placed, in the collection of customs and transit duties; when robberies became frequent and daring in any particular part of the country, the kardars were authorised, on a representation being made on the subject to the Ameers, to entertain, as a temporary measure, a few horsemen to suppress the robberies. There was no recognised head of the police in each village, although in most large villages a village watchman, whose office was hereditary, was kept up; his duties were to report any thefts which had been committed to the kardar, and to endeavour to discover the robbers, to carry summonses, &c., from the kardar to witnesses and suspected persons. There was also a class of persons called "junuths," who obtained their livelihood by recovering stolen property. On a robbery being committed, the person robbed repaired to a junuth, and offered him a sum of money provided he recovered the stolen property. This the latter generally contrived to effect; he himself, no doubt, having a shrewd idea beforehand who the thief was, and knowing well where to find him. The junuths were not government servants, nor were their offices hereditary. With the aid of his chokeedars, the police duties under an active kardar were efficiently administered. The chokeedars received a small monthly salary, varying from two to four rupees per mensem; the horse police, occasionally maintained, received 12 or 15 rupees per mensem; the village watchmen received two or three rupees per mensem. Junuths were the principal persons employed in the recovery of stolen property, but they seldom apprehended the offenders. The only means resorted to for the prevention of crime were the infliction of severe punishments on offenders. Negligence or connivance on the part of chokeedars were severely punished when discovered. Heads of tribes were tacitly allowed to exercise full powers within their respective jurisdictions, and could inflict capital punishment. Jagheerdars, not being heads of tribes, could decide petty cases only.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

1. There was no regular organised system of police under the former government in the larger towns, such as Hyderabad and Kurrachee. A party of armed men was maintained at the expense of government, to perform police and other duties; and, in the districts, the kardars, to whom was entrusted the care of keeping the peace, had a certain number of horse and foot under their orders, with authority to add to their numbers if the state of the country required it. No steps, however, appear to have been taken by the late government to organise a regular police.

The following is a brief sketch of the composition of the force, kept up for the protection of the city of Hyderabad, and the curious method adopted for its remuneration.

There was a kotwal, who received a fixed salary of 80 rupees per mensem, two khirwars of jowarree half-yearly, 48 khasas of jowarree or barley per mensem for his horse, 10 tukkas per mensem from each butcher's shop, and 10 tukkas for every marriage which took place in the city.

He was entitled also to a part of all firewood, grass, and milk, which were brought into the town for sale, which right was usually farmed to a contractor for about 70 rupees per mensem; he was also authorised to take 15 rupees monthly from the collector of customs, and one tukka per mensem from each shop in the city, amounting, it is said, to about 800, or 33 rupees cora. His duties were to apprehend and imprison all malefactors; to establish nightly patrols in the town for the protection of property, and to attend kutcherry, which was generally held twice a day, shortly after daybreak and afternoon, when he made his reports to the Meers, and received further orders.

In

In addition to his own servants and retainers, he was allowed the following establishment, viz. :—Ten men of the Hoolanee tribe, themselves notorious thieves, who were paid by government at the rate of one kherwar of jowaree and 10 rupees each man half-yearly; and 10 peons, who received amongst them one kherwar and nine khasas of jowaree per mensem; the rest of their pay being made up from the 800 tukkas before mentioned as being levied monthly from the shopkeepers.

Besides these, there used always to be several hangers-on about the kotwal's office, who were employed in summoning malefactors or defaulters from the districts. These persons received no regular pay, but were remunerated by an order on the party summoned, to pay them so much a day until his arrival in Hyderabad; the sum varying according to the urgency of the case or the extent of the alleged crime or defalcation. The kotwal seems to have been responsible to the four Meers severally in all police matters occurring under him, relating to the subjects and territories of each.

In most villages there was a kotwal, or deputy kardar, who used occasionally to apprehend criminals; but these employés were under the orders of the kardar of the district, and possessed no independent authority, though they were frequently referred to by the collectors to settle petty disputes. They were remunerated with a certain portion of grain from the common heap at the time of assessment.

The Shikarees (the Pariah caste of Scind) performed the duty of watching the crops, and received a per-centage on the produce also; they, however, were mere watchers, and performed no police duties.

The apprehension of criminals was assisted greatly by the system of tracking, which had long been employed, and very effectually, in Scinde. The known expertness of the trackers, and the consequent difficulty of evading pursuit, must have acted favourably in deterring from crime, but unfortunately punishment very rarely followed detection, and if the offender had friends powerful enough to shield him, or money wherewith to bribe the authorities, or if he could compound the matter with the party injured, he had nothing to fear.

Cases of robbery were most frequently settled, on detection of the thief, by the voluntary restitution of the stolen property; or if he could compromise the matter in any way with the party robbed, it was sufficient; so long, in fact, as the parties concerned were satisfied, the ends of justice were supposed to be attained; and it seems to have been a general rule, with regard to crime of every description, that all prosecution should cease on the injured party declaring his forgiveness.

Some of the jagheerdars may have been allowed to exercise an independent control; but, as a general rule, jagheerdars had no legal authority to apprehend and punish criminals. If sufficiently powerful, however, they usually managed much as they liked within the limits of their own jagheers, great criminals being punished by them with death or mutilation; but these extreme punishments were rarely resorted to, especially the former, while minor offenders were fined, beaten, or put in the stocks, or, as most frequently happened, they were privately released or permitted to escape.

No notice appears to have been taken of this irregular assumption of authority on the part of the jagheerdars. In short, under the late rule, every man in power took the law into his own hands, and if he had sufficient influence at court, his acts were never questioned.

Lieutenant Marston, Captain of Police.

1. During the former Government, a very defective and indifferent system of police existed, and was as follows :—

Over each principal town in Scinde a kardar was appointed, under whom chockeedars were placed for the protection of life and property. These men were generally selected from the Belooch tribes in the neighbourhood, and though frequently trustworthy, were so few, that it was impossible they could effectually check the progress of crime. Their duties were to guard the gates by day and to patrol by night; they are armed with sword, shield, and matchlock. Both the kardars and chockeedars received their pay from Government, but were also remunerated by the inhabitants in various ways; for instance, water, wood, fruit, vegetables were supplied to them gratis. The duties of the

kardars, as magistrates, were to try all cases of crime, with the exception of murder, which was reserved for the decision of the Ameers. Fining was the punishment principally adopted, but imprisonment in stocks and flogging were in some cases resorted to. No records of punishments were kept by these magistrates except in the case of fines, the amount of which were credited to Government. Over each village was a naib kardar, who had the power to try all petty cases, but no Government watchmen were employed by the inhabitants themselves. However, puggies were kept up, who were extremely expert in tracking both men and criminals, and made a regular profession of their knowledge. In all cases when they were successful in recovering stolen property, one-fourth of the same was appropriated by Government, and out of the remainder the owner remunerated the puggies, who were principally supported in this manner, having, in fact, no fixed rate of pay. Negligence or connivance on the part of any of the above class, was punished by dismissal; that is to say, when the guilty party had not sufficient interest with the head authority to procure a pardon, the magistrates in power in those times were, in most cases, biassed by private motives, and the Ameers themselves, as long as the revenue was regularly collected, troubled themselves but little as to how justice was administered in their dominions. Jagheerdars had power over residents in their respective jagheers only, and could punish for all crimes excepting murder. One, however, named Wollee Mahomed Khan, the chief of the Largharee tribe, was invested by the Ameers with the power of life and death over the inhabitants of his territory.

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2. WHAT is the present system of police as regards all the above particulars, and is it more or less efficient than that which formerly existed? Of what does the present agency for the administration of police consist, in all its grades? To what extent are the local institutions of the country made available in aid of it? What measures are adopted for ascertaining the presence of suspicious characters, or circumstances tending to affect the peace of the country; and how far are they efficient? What rules are in force in respect to bearing arms; receipt of stolen property; passports; moving out at improper hours; sale of spirits or poisonous articles; pressing labourers; assisting travellers in procuring carriage or supplies? Are villages responsible for stolen property, and is the responsibility rigidly enforced? Are all the inhabitants bound to afford aid to the police, and to what extent, and subject to what penalties for neglect? How is the system of tracking robbers practised, and is it generally successful?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

2. The present police system is carried on entirely by the kardars and deputy collectors and the lieutenant of police, working with the police at their disposal. There is no profit on robberies; on the contrary, the district has to pay if the robbers are not found out. The police is now extremely efficient.

The working of the police system in the districts is this: a robbery takes place, and is reported to the kardar; he goes or sends a sowar, or party of sowars, as the case may be, to the shop; trackers are sent for, they track till the tracks are lost in a village, and then that village is called on to take the tracks out, or pay the loss. They bring their own trackers till the thief is caught; he is then sent to the deputy collector. The evidence is recorded, and sentence passed, unless it be of a nature that requires to be sent before a military commission for trial, and then preliminary proceedings only are taken and forwarded to the collector for transmission to the Judge-advocate.

The village patells and puggies are made use of in aid of the police, and also jagheerdars are obliged to give their aid within their respective jaghires; the rest is left to the kardars and police.

No particular system of measures has ever been taken by collectors for ascertaining the presence of suspicious characters or circumstances tending to affect the peace of the country, at least not by me or the deputy collectors under me, though the presence of suspicious persons about the country would be reported, probably; and of course we all keep our eyes open to everything affecting the state,

state, whether men or things. Immediately after the conquest, when Shere Mahomed was in the field, I had spies in his camp, who communicated to me regularly twice a day all that passed there, for the information of the general commanding; but this was a military duty, not civil. I believe also the police have occasionally resorted to espionage. I do not know, however, that much benefit has been derived from any measure of the kind. A collector who mixes much with the sirdars and people, must know pretty well the feelings of all of them, and any more organised system of espionage is very liable to be perverted by corrupt hangers-on into a means of poisoning the minds of the authorities against people who refuse to pay for their goodwill, and of extorting money from those who are more timorous, and so breed estrangements and distrusts where none would otherwise have existed; thus bringing about the very evils the system was intended to prevent. We all in Scinde know that the Beloochees and Syuds would turn us out of Scinde if they could; and we also know that those of them who could do anything have too much at stake to choose to risk it, and too little spirit to try conclusions with us; we also know that, as far as the rest of the world goes, no one but the Beloochees and Syuds would ever draw a sword, either for or against any one. This is as much as all the espionage in the world could tell us, and this we know without it. The great focus of intrigues of all kinds in Scinde I believe to be the ex-Ameers' zenanahs. I do, through various channels, hear occasionally what is going on there, though I do not think any harm can arise from anything they do, or write, or say, as long as the former princes remain out of the country.

No one is allowed to bear arms except jagheerdars and persons bearing a special order.

Receivers of stolen property are punished as thieves.

The passports are required in Scinde, except for servants of the ex-Ameers going to join their masters; persons are allowed to move about at all hours of the day or night. The sale of spirits is confined to the hands of licensed dealers.

Shopkeepers at Hyderabad are not allowed to retail arsenic without an order from the magistrate; but there is no restriction as to other drugs, and other places; pressing labourers is strictly forbidden, except for canal work, when necessary. On the one or two occasions when foreigners of rank have passed through, and always when troops have been moving, orders have been sent to the kardars by the collector or deputy collector, directing assistance to be given in the way of procuring provisions or carriage, if required. Villagers are responsible for stolen property, and the responsibility is rigidly enforced. All the inhabitants are bound to afford aid to the police to the full extent of their ability, if called on, under pain of fine or imprisonment, or both.

The system of tracking robbers is practised by professional trackers, who are, however, of no particular tribe, and generally cultivators. The foot-print of the robbers is marked, and if the wind is high, covered with a dish to prevent obliteration; a tracker is then sent for, who follows the track step by step till he finds the thief. If the robber, however, is a man who has robbed in that district before, the puggie will generally tell at the first glance of the foot-mark whose foot it is, when he just goes to the thief's village and secures him. The system is remarkably successful, so much so as to be almost incredible. To give an instance. I remember a trial regarding the theft of a camel. The camel was tracked a certain distance, and the tracks lost, and the search abandoned. Several months afterwards, the same puggie was employed in tracking some stolen animals in a distant district, and while doing so, came across a camel's track; recognised it as that of the camel he had lost trace of so many months previously; followed it up, and secured the thief, who pleaded guilty. It is said a first-rate puggie never forgets a foot-print he has once seen; and many instances are recorded of their having identified them years afterwards. Like every human system, however, the system of pugging is not without its imperfections; the puggie of undoubted expertness has a vast power placed in his hands, and sometimes he will avail himself of it to ruin an enemy, or save a friend; while at others, obtuseness will seize him when his art is most wanted, if the balance of profit turn to the delinquent's side. All things considered, however, this abuse of power is rare, and the class of puggies deserves every consideration at the hands of the Government of Scinde.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpore.

Vide Report by Captain of Police.

2. The police of Upper Scinde is exhibited in Appendix (A.)* The internal economy is wholly under the lieutenant of police; as also their distribution in the districts. While detached, they are for police matters under the local magistrate, reporting on all others to their own lieutenant as commanding officer.

The system is assimilated to that of other parts of British India.

It is undoubtedly more efficient than the old system, and if it had the same arbitrary and absolute powers combined with its own activity, there could not a thief exist in the country.

Zemindars and jagheerdars are still called upon to assist; but there are no local institutions available beyond these. They are held responsible to give notice of any suspicious persons; but, indeed, the chain of posts is so complete, and the mounted police so active, that such persons are usually detected immediately.

It is illegal to bear arms without a special pass; such passes specify usually the period for which such permission is granted; receiving stolen goods is severely punished on conviction before a magistrate; passports, save for persons requiring to travel armed, are unknown; moving about at night is not criminal, except under suspicious circumstances; such persons are liable to be stopped by the police; sale of drugs is confined to parties specially licensed, also of spirits; poisonous drugs are prohibited.

Kardars are enjoined to provide carriage and other requisites to travellers, enforcing the regulated remuneration for the same; pressing labour is forbidden.

The inhabitants of a village are responsible for property stolen, but I think this might be more rigidly enforced than at present. I have seen good results, even to the recovery of the original property.

All persons are bound to assist the police, on requisition, to any extent in their own neighbourhood; fine or imprisonment is awarded, on proof before a magistrate of wilful neglect.

Tracking is practised by professed thief trackers. It is wonderfully successful, and though I never convict on such evidence only, yet I am often morally convinced of the guilt of the accused.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

2. The present system of police is carried on under the superintendence of a captain and three subalterns of police; the captain having the general control of all the police in Scinde, and a lieutenant of police having the superintendence in each collectorate. The police force in my districts consists of 190 mounted police, 133 rural foot police, and 19 city police, with a proportion of native officers, under whose command they are distributed in small detachments in the principal towns in the districts. The police are amenable to the collector and deputy collectors for civil offences, such as ill-treating the natives, plundering fields, and for debts, and to their own officers for all military offences. The rural and town police are both of them efficient and well-conducted bodies of men, the mounted police are also an efficient body, but they are no favourites with the ryots, who complain much of their hectoring, overbearing conduct towards them. A few of the larger villages have small detachments of police stationed in them, but by far the greater part of the country is unprotected by police. When a robbery is committed in any district, the orders of Government are, that a report should immediately be made to the kardar, who is directed to give prompt intelligence to the police, and to render every assistance in his power to the latter in their efforts to capture the thieves. So greatly, however, do the ryots dislike the trouble of attending our courts of justice, that many of them prefer suffering the loss of their property to complaining to the kardars or to the police. I have lately received information also that they still frequently resort to the junuths, to whom they pay considerable sums of money to induce the latter to recover their property. I have issued strict orders forbidding this, but until the junuths are punished equally with the thieves, I fear the system will still be secretly practised. Several puggees, or foot tracers, natives of the country, are maintained by Government, and are attached to the police in each district, and

and it is with their assistance, chiefly, that the robbers are detected and apprehended.

Reports of any suspicious characters having arrived in the districts, or of any circumstances tending to affect the peace of the country, are made to the officers of police, and are by them reported to Government. The kardars also make similar reports to the collectors, who also report to Government. These means have hitherto proved effectual in securing prompt information. No person is allowed to bear arms without first obtaining a purwunnah granting him permission, either from the collectors or from the superintendent of police. Receivers of stolen property are punished equally with the thieves, on its being proved that they were aware of the property being stolen. Passports are signed by the superintendents of police, who also regulate the hours after which persons are not to leave their houses at night. The sale of spirituous liquors and of poisonous articles is under the superintendence of the collector and his deputies, who dispose of the former in contract, and grant licenses for the sale of the latter. Labourers are never allowed to be pressed, except in cases of emergency, to clear out canals or to construct bunds; when it is considered absolutely necessary to press them, it is done by the kardars under orders from their European superiors. Travellers are assisted in procuring carriage and supplies by the kardars. Villages are held responsible when stolen property is found in them, if the thieves cannot be discovered, and a fine to the amount of the property stolen is levied on the community at large, and an additional fine on the head man of the village, if there is one. All the inhabitants are bound to afford aid to the police, to the extent of giving information, assisting them with carriage and supplies for payment, &c. The jagheerdars are bound to co-operate with them in putting down any armed bodies which may be considered too strong for the police to attack, failing in which they subject themselves to the forfeiture of their jaghires, and to such other punishment as Government may think proper to inflict.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

2. This is a question that can be much more fully and satisfactorily answered by the captain of police, who reports to me on magisterial matters only. The internal economy of the police being conducted under instructions received by the captain commanding the force direct from the Scinde Government, and the details of which are not officially before me, I can speak with confidence as to their general efficiency, and I have no hesitation in saying that they are equal, if not superior, to any body of police in India, in activity, intelligence, and freedom from corruption.

Except in the Shikarpoor districts of Upper Scinde, where the vicinity of the hill robber tribes renders it necessary to have military posts along the frontier, garrisons of regular troops are retained at the head-quarter stations only. To the police alone is entrusted the care of guarding the country, and preserving peace in the districts. The security to life and property and the safety of travelling best show how this duty is fulfilled.

Of the superiority of the present police system over that which existed under the late Government, there can, of course, be no question, and it would be idle to dwell upon it.

The police force consists of three divisions of horse and foot, corresponding with the three collectorates of Kurrachee, Hyderabad, and Shikarpore. The whole body is commanded by a commissioned officer, styled the captain of police, and each division by officers, commissioned also, styled lieutenants.

The police of each division consists of three branches, viz., city (infantry), mounted, and rural (infantry).

The whole of the rural, and greater part of the mounted police, are scattered in detached parties over the districts; the infantry are principally employed in preserving the peace of the larger towns, and guarding the prisoners in the district gaols, while the horse patrol the country, apprehend offenders, and perform all other ordinary duties of mounted policemen.

The mounted police are also, I understand, often employed by the magistrates and the kardars in carrying letters or delivering messages on official subjects, and although this appears to be out of the limits of their proper duties as policemen, it is said to be of great advantage in giving them the

means of picking up information of importance regarding the state of the country, and the presence of suspicious characters.

It seems on this account desirable to employ them in this manner, and keep them continually on the move, as long as their efficiency as horsemen is not destroyed by over-working their horses.

The magistrate, when he sees necessary, sends out parties of horse to scour the country in pursuit of robbers, to ascertain the haunts of suspicious characters, and to give security to the villagers in whose neighbourhood robberies have occurred. By the police thus constantly moving about and conversing freely with the natives, they must soon learn everything of consequence that is going on in the district. They make their reports to the kardar, or to the magistrate in person, and by these means full information is gained of the state of affairs, as regards the general peace of the country and the presence of dangerous and suspicious characters.

Wearing arms is prohibited to all except Government officers and the police, unless on permission granted by a magistrate, or the captain or lieutenant of police.

Receivers of stolen property are punished according to the rules laid down in Government orders, and strictness in carrying out these orders, especially in cases of those receiving stolen cattle and valuable ornaments, seems to be much called for. The idea appears to have been very generally entertained in Scinde, that receiving stolen property, or purchasing it at a low price with a full knowledge of its being stolen, was no offence, and at the most would only require the receiver on detection to restore it to its owner. The people are now acquiring a more correct notion on this subject, and it has become customary with those wishing to make a fair purchase of cattle and valuables to go before the head man of the village or other respectable person, and ask him to witness the transaction before completing the purchase.

Where this is not done, unless the purchase is made in open market, the purchaser lays himself open to suspicion should the purchased property turn out to have been stolen.

In large towns persons moving out at improper hours are stopped by the police and taken before the authorities, unless able to give a good account of themselves; but no restraint is put upon the movements of travellers and cultivators. The night being the time generally chosen by the former for pursuing their journeys, while the avocations of the latter, particularly in looking after their water-wheels, often require them to be out in their fields for nights together.

The sale of spirits and drugs is confined to contractors, and those who have received licenses. Unathorised parties selling them are punished by confiscation of the article and fine, according to the magnitude of the offence.

It is forbidden to press labourers. Travellers are supposed to make their own arrangements for carriage and supplies, the kardar being enjoined to assist, should there be any difficulty in procuring what is necessary at the usual market rates.

Villagers are responsible, under certain circumstance for stolen property; but the order on this head has not, I fear, been very strictly enforced. It requires great vigilance and honesty on the part of the police to secure the just application of the rules in force relating to the restitution of stolen property.

No orders exist, as far as I am aware, for assistance being rendered to the police by the inhabitants; but it is expected, as a matter of course, that they will do so when called upon to the best of their means, and a specific penalty is laid down for head men of villages who fail to exert themselves in securing thieves. The fear of being summoned from their homes to give evidence at the trial of thieves and others, renders the people generally unwilling to interfere in any way in police matters; but still instances have occurred where they have come forward voluntarily, and effectually assisted the police in apprehending offenders.

Every village of any importance has one or more puggees or trackers belonging to it. These men are generally cultivators also, and are employed only as trackers by Government or private individuals as occasion demands. The system appears to have been to carry on the tracks of the suspected criminal from village to village, and the last village to which the tracks were traced became

became answerable, if unable to carry them beyond their boundaries. In addition to these professional trackers belonging to the villages, a few are now kept up in the different police corps. They are generally successful in apprehending the parties they are in search of, if timely intimation is given before the foot-prints are partially obliterated.

It seldom rains in Scinde, and unless a severe dust storm comes on, the tracks remain unaltered for many days, for weeks, indeed, in some parts of the country, where the soil is sufficiently soft to take a good impression, and where little traffic exists. The patience and intelligence of the trackers in following up the trail is truly wonderful. If called upon in a case of theft, it often happens that on a foot-print being shown to them, they recognise them at once by some peculiarity of shape, and name the thief; but if the tracks are those of a stranger, they examine them minutely at the place where the theft was committed, and then start off in pursuit. If the thief is an unpractised hand, and uses no efforts to baffle the trackers, his speedy capture is tolerably certain, but whatever arts are practised to evade pursuit, the thief has little chance against his wily pursuers; and, under ordinary circumstances, it is in vain that he selects the hardest ground, crosses canals or rivers, or wraps cloth or sheepskin round his feet; a good tracker is not to be thwarted by all these endeavours to throw him off the trail; and the pursuit is often unceasingly carried on for days with eventual success, the trackers as they proceed gaining information from the villagers, which assists them materially in the chase.

To exemplify the advantages of employing trackers in the apprehension of criminals, I may here cite an instance of some robbers that were tracked a distance of nearly 200 miles by Lieutenant Marston and some of his police, and eventually arrested with the stolen property in their possession. The robbery took place on the evening of the 28th March 1845, near Hillyar, a village on the road between Tatta and Jerruch, and intimation was given immediately to Lieutenant Marston, who was fortunately in the neighbourhood with a party of policemen, and amongst them were some excellent trackers. It was too dark that evening to distinguish the tracks, but early the next morning Lieutenant Marston went to the spot where the robbery had been effected, and commenced the pursuit. I will give the narrative in his own words as related by him at the trial of the robbers before a military commission at Kurrachee; he proceeds to say, that "On the afternoon of the 28th March last, I was going to Hillayah, when I met a fukeer, who complained of having been robbed near Sheikh Radunpeer. That evening I gave orders for five riding camels and eight or ten horsemen, and on the following morning took up the tracks of the robbers' horses, which were pointed out to me by the fukeer Heeragee; we followed them up with puggees (trackers) of the city police, and going that day 50 miles, reached a place called Soorjana that night. On the following morning we again took up their tracks, which we traced past the tank of Durwat in the hills, into Meer Khan Lomria's valley; one day was past there. From this man (Meer Khan Lomria) we got four guides to assist in tracking. That night we encamped on the edge of a desert 30 miles across; on the following morning we traced the horses' foot-tracks across the desert into Rainee-Ka-Kote which we reached about eight or nine at night. From a banian (dealer) there, we obtained a description of the four prisoners who had passed through there two days, I think he said, previously, and purchased eight annas worth of grain from the banian for their horses. On the following morning we found their tracks again, making for the direction of the river Indus; and after proceeding a short distance, the puggees being extended in line, met a man who told us that two days previous the thieves in question had passed there; that he had seen and spoken to them; and the principal man's name was Naigan, and that they were Boordees, he thought, and that they lived in the direction of Sehwan. The day after that I reached Lukkee; one of the puggees with me said he knew the man Naigan whom we were in pursuit of, and after dark that night I sent two men on to try and find where the thieves were living, and on the following morning to meet me at a certain place which I named, where at the time appointed I found them, and they said the thieves we were after, were living on the banks of the Arul, which, on our approaching, we seized a guide who said he knew their huts, which we made for as fast as possible, and surrounded; their women and children we found there, but only one man, who was sick with fever, who told us that the huts were under this man, Naigan. We searched them

and found the fukeer's sword and shield, as described by him, and some of the clothes. While in the act, the prisoner Naigan came up, and asked me why I was robbing a poor man's property. I asked him what his name was, and he said it was Gool Mahomed; but the guide and one of the puggees said no, he was Naigan; and they seized and pinioned him. I then showed him the sword, and asked him where he got it, and he then and there confessed to having robbed the fukeer, as did also Gool Beg, who came with him. Two of the horses we found tied up in front of their respective huts, with their legs very much swollen, as having come off a journey. Their huts were full of arms, and as the men were robbers, I seized them all, when they said, 'For God's sake, don't rob us, and we will give up the whole of the property and the horses we were on, and the two other men who were with us.' I agreed to this, taking only the arms and horses belonging to each man. We then returned to Sehwan, and we met the prisoner Ghoolam Hoossein on the road, and apprehended him, and the prisoner Pairoz was given up the next morning."

Lieutenant Marston, Captain of Police.

2. It is impossible to draw a comparative sketch of the former and present systems of police, they being so completely opposite in every way.

That now in force is regularly organised, and carried out with strictness and discipline. Scinde is divided into three police divisions, over each of which there is a lieutenant, the whole being commanded by a captain of police, through whom all reports are transmitted to Government.

Under these officers a force is placed, consisting of three different corps, viz.:

1st. Mounted Police.
2d. Rural Police.
3d. City Police.

The former are stationed in detachments throughout the country. They are dressed similarly to the generality of corps of irregular cavalry, are armed with carbines and swords, and have proved themselves a very efficient arm of police. Their duties are arduous; they are always held in readiness to act on the requisitions of the collectors and their deputies, who can speak to their efficiency and usefulness.

The rural police are clothed and armed like regiments of the line, and are also drilled according to regulation; their duties consist in guarding district gaols, the treasure chests of the deputy collectors, escorting parties of prisoners, and supporting the mounted police stationed at posts further removed from aid. I consider them to be in a very good and efficient state.

The city police were raised for the actual protection of the three principal towns in Scinde, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, and Shikarpore. They are dressed in the native style, and are armed with matchlocks, swords, and shields, and in addition to their city duties, they have to guard prisoners at hard labour on public works. Speaking of this corps, I must refer to each of the three detachments separately. The Kurrachee city police is composed entirely of Beloochees of Scinde; amongst them are the puggees, of whom I have spoken above, and in whose praise it is only just that I should speak most highly. I could mention 100 cases, were it necessary, where their wonderful skill in tracking, combined with the most persevering diligence, has led to the capture of notorious robbers; and I can safely say that very, very rarely has a single thief escaped, whose footsteps has been once seen by them. I consider that these Beloochees are especially well adapted for the duties of city police, and during the last four years that they have been under my immediate eye, I have found them faithful and trustworthy servants to Government.

At Shikarpoor, Punjabees and Mooltanees; at Hyderabad, Hindostances.

I am sorry that I cannot speak in the same terms of the two other detachments. They are composed almost entirely of Hindoostanees, Punjabees, and Mooltanees, which is enough to prove that they are not men to be depended upon in this country. It does not stand to reason that for seven rupees a month a foreigner will remain in Scinde, were he able to procure service in his own country, which he easily might do, were he a deserving character. Since the raising of the police, there has been ample proof of the inefficiency of these Hindoostanees, as city policemen. Amongst them several gangs of robbers have been discovered; and I am obliged to admit that the instances of thefts brought

brought to light, and the offenders apprehended by them, are rare in comparison with what ought to have been the case. I shall not add anything further, excepting that I am most anxious to see Beloochees employed at Shikarpore and Hyderabad, as city policemen, in the room of Hindoostanees. This might be done gradually with great advantage to the corps, and I am in hopes that before long, measures will be taken by the Commissioner to enable me to commence the reformation.

In order that the presence of suspicious characters and circumstances tending to affect the peace of the country may be ascertained, all branches of the police are instructed to be constantly on the look-out for their detection; and they are well aware that this is one of the most important parts of their duty. The system, too, which is carried on, of the most minute items of intelligence being reported by every rank of the police to their superiors, and then on to the head of the department, tends to render the existence of the evils in question very improbable and almost impossible.

The rules in force regarding the following questions, viz.:—

1st. Bearing arms.

2d. Receipt of stolen property.

3d. Passports for moving out at improper hours.

4th. Sale of spirits, &c.

5th. Pressing labourers.

6th. Assisting travellers in procuring carriage and supplies are these.

1st. No persons in Scinde are allowed to wear arms, excepting the chiefs, to whom especial leave to do so was granted by the late Governor of Scinde.

2d. All receivers of stolen property are tried and punished according to law.

3d. After 11 o'clock at night, the police are ordered to apprehend all found moving about the towns, unless able to produce a pass from a magistrate, but upon cultivators no restraint is executed, as their business compels them to work during the night at their water-wheels and fields.

4th. No man is allowed to sell spirits or drugs of any description without an especial license from the collector.

5th. Pressing labourers is strictly prohibited.

6th. It is the duty of the kardars to assist travellers in procuring carriage and supplies. There is, however, little difficulty in obtaining either.

In special cases villages are made responsible for stolen property, if the thieves are actually tracked into them. Hitherto, however, a reference to the Government has always been made before the rule has been enforced.

The inhabitants of the country are bound to assist the police in the discharge of their duty, and any neglect is punished according to the discretion of the lieutenants. Unwillingness on the part of the people to render aid is of very rare occurrence. I have already referred to the system of tracking robbers in Scinde; it is practised most successfully, and in the most expert manner.

(True copies.)

(signed) E. J. Brown,
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

(True copies.)

(signed) A. Malet, Chief Secretary.

XIII.

XIII. Trade and Manufactures.

(I.)—Trade and Manufactures.

1. GIVE a statement of the amount and value of the Exports and Imports by land and by sea, the principal articles composing them, and the direction of the trade for as many years under our Government as there are the means of ascertaining them; also the amount of shipping?

Captain Rathborne, Collector and Magistrate of Hyderabad.

1. This statement, as regards import and export by land, is given in separate paper (as below) for the only year I have any means of ascertaining them. I have no records of imports and exports by sea in this collectorate, the sea customs of the only port, Shahbunder, being collected by the collector of customs at Kurrachee.

The only port in this collectorate at which shipping ever touch, is that of Shahbunder, which, as far as regards shipping as well as customs, is under the collector of customs at Kurrachee.

MEMORANDUM showing the Quantity and Value of Goods, not covered by a Certificate, IMPORTED and EXPORTED across the Land Frontiers of *Hyderabad, Scinde*, in the Year 1846, with the Amount of DUTY paid on them.

IMPORTS.

	Value of Goods.	Amount of Duty Levied.	TOTAL of Duty Levied on each Frontier.
Omercote:	*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*	*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*	*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*
Gram, weighing 42,961 maunds 37 ½ seers -	- - -	3,600 14 2	
Country cotton and silk cloth of different kinds - - - - - - - -	50,083 8 –	5,016 14 1	
Country worsted cloth - - - - -	1,027 – –	102 11 5	
Cotton, weighing 12,583 maunds 38 ½ seers -	- - -	7,086 6 1	
Tobacco, country, ditto 369 maunds 11 ¾ seers	- - -	1,661 14 1	
Ghee, ditto 5,581 maunds 30 seers - -	94,893 11 7	4,746 7 7	
Oil, ditto 7 maunds 6 ½ seers - - -	56 2 9	2 13 3	
Metals, ditto 110 maunds 28 seers - -	5,664 1 7	566 8 8	
Brass ware, country, new - - - -	1,474 1 –	150 – 1	
Indigo, Scinde and other places, weighing 16 maunds 37 seers - - - - -	901 8 –	45 1 3	
Sugar candy and sugar, ditto 724 maunds 32 seers - - - - - - - -	5,025 14 3	251 8 5	
Cotton thread, ditto 50 maunds 16 seers -	805 4 7	56 6 10	
Opium, ditto 23 seers, at 24 rupees per seer -	- - -	558 – –	
Sundries - - - - - - - -	21,271 2 7	1,148 6 7	
			24,994 1 1

IMPORTS—*continued.*

	Value of Goods.	Amount of Duty Levied.	TOTAL of Duty Levied on each Frontier.
Garree Boat, Ramkee Bazar, and Wunga:	*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*	*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*	*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*
Gram, weighing 424 maunds 3 seers	- - -	33 9 11	
Cloth, cotton and silk, country	21,179 12 8	2,100 - 10	
Cotton, weighing 4,023 maunds 3 ½ seers	- - -	2,263 7 8	
Tobacco, country, ditto 49 maunds 1 seer	- - -	220 11 4	
Ghee, ditto 486 maunds 17 seers	7,901 4 7	395 12 6	
Oil, ditto 1 seer	- 4 6	- - 3	
Metals, ditto 497 maunds 29 seers	6,255 7 2	624 3 -	
Brass ware, country, new	162 1 10	16 6 2	
Sugar candy and sugar, weighing 5,862 m. 31 s.	72,496 4 1	3,625 4 7	
Thread cotton, ditto 86 maunds 37 ¾ seers	6,301 10 9	443 4 6	
Cocoa nuts, ditto 3,592 maunds 1 ¼ seer	24,612 6 9	1,151 9 7	
Dates, wet and dry, ditto 4,356 maunds 3 ½ seers	15,401 5 1	739 10 3	
Pepper, black, ditto 500 maunds 5 ¾ seers	5,278 15 -	528 2 10	
Ivory, ditto 211 maunds 12 ¼ seers	43,621 9 6	2,141 1 10	
Alum, ditto 215 maunds 33 ¾ seers	1,138 6 6	113 14 3	
Silk, ditto 20 maunds 8 seers	3,296 14 5	160 - 10	
Cardamoms, ditto 24 maunds 8 ¾ seers	3,228 7 9	156 - 11	
Betel nuts, ditto 338 maunds ¾ seer	2,803 9 5	135 - 10	
Gold and silver thread, 12,627 tolas	1,940 3 3	103 11 4	
Sundries	18,220 3 7	1,041 12 5	
			15,993 13 10
Mitrow, Shadadpoor, Khipro, Gacharow and Hyderabad:			
Gram, weighing 2,18,629 maunds	- - -	18,630 3 2	
Cloth, cotton and silk, country	19,391 1 -	1,927 9 10	
Cloth, worsted, country	2,657 2 7	277 9 4	
Metals, weighing 46 maunds 23 ¼ seers	408 15 -	47 - 11	
Brass ware, country, new	153 13 -	24 14 9	
Cotton, weighing 164 maunds 28 seers	- - -	92 12 3	
Ghee, ditto 839 maunds 7 ½ seers	17,478 1 10	874 3 8	
Oil, ditto 256 maunds 28 seers	2,091 11 4	104 15 6	
Indigo, ditto 610 maunds 3 ½ seers	39,561 12 3	2,006 3 10	
Sugar-candy, sugar, and sugar-cane, ditto 266 maunds 27 seers	2,966 12 1	148 9 6	
Thread cotton, ditto 190 maunds 17 seers	4,237 12 3	260 5 10	
Cocoa-nuts, ditto 32 maunds 24 ¾ seers	235 11 10	11 14 5	
Dates, wet and dry, ditto 429 maunds 8 ¼ seers	1,504 7 6	75 4 8	
Silk, ditto 2 seers	14 - -	- 12 2	
Tobacco, ditto 37 maunds 39 ½ seers	- - -	187 7 4	
Opium, ditto 2 maunds 6 ½ seers	- - -	2,200 15 1	
Sunchora, country, potash, ditto 18,464 maunds 4 ¼ seers	20,500 10 3	860 2 8	
Confiscated, ditto 181 maunds 29 ½ seers	2,603 13 9	129 11 -	
Sundry articles	14,962 14 8	1,515 7 6	
			29,376 2 10
Add	- - -	- - -	70,364 1 9
Total amount of Export Duty	- - -	- - -	9,446 15 11
	TOTAL	*Co.'s Rs.*	79,811 1 8

(*continued*)

EXPORTS.

	Value of Goods.	Amount of Duty Levied.	Total of Duty Levied on each Frontier.
Omercote:	Co.'s Rs. a. p.	Co.'s Rs. a. p.	Co.'s Rs. a. p.
Gram, weighing 1,845 maunds 7 seers	- - -	149 9 6	
Country cotton and silk cloth	11,814 3 1	355 10 5	
Cloth, worsted, country	40 14 –	1 3 11	
Cotton, weighing 468 maunds 2 ¼ seers	- - -	263 6 –	
Tobacco, country, ditto 680 maunds 29 ¼ seers	- - -	1,022 – 5	
Ghee, ditto 872 maunds 6 seers	14,993 6 1	450 – 5	
Oil, ditto 440 maunds 3 ½ seers	3,953 6 4	118 15 4	
Metals, ditto 18 maunds 21 ¾ seers	1,308 14 1	39 5 7	
Brass ware, country, new	79 10 3	2 1 1	
Indigo, Scinde, weighing 38 maunds 5 ½ seers	2,357 11 3	70 12 4	
Sugar candy, and sugar, ditto 34 maunds 0 ½ seer	321 7 7	9 13 4	
Cotton thread, ditto 192 ½ maunds	1,271 5 3	38 2 5	
Sundries	6,346 9 3	192 7 10	
			2,713 14 7
Garree Boat, Ramkee Bazar, and Wunga:			
Gram, weighing 11,527 maunds	- - -	1,173 3 2	
Cloth, cotton, and silk, country	707 – 6	21 8 8	
Cotton, weighing 33 seers	- - -	– 7 7	
Tobacco, country, ditto 185 maunds 22 ½ seers	- - -	278 10 –	
Ghee, ditto 318 maunds 3 ¼ seers	6,213 8 –	186 9 8	
Oil, ditto 385 maunds 19 seers	3,830 14 8	115 8 5	
Metals, ditto 4 maunds 38 seers	95 14 –	2 15 5	
Brass ware, country, new	9 13 6	– 4 11	
Sugar and sugar-cane, weighing 92 maunds 7 ½ seers	593 8 –	17 14 11	
Thread, cotton, ditto 1 maund 2 ½ seers	75 8 –	2 4 3	
Dates, wet and dry, ditto 21 seers	1 10 11	– 1 2	
Pepper, black, ditto 3 seers	– 15 –	– – 6	
Ivory, ditto 2 seers	11 10 –	– 5 8	
Silk, ditto 1 ½ seers	11 12 –	– 5 10	
Indigo, ditto 63 maunds 5 seers	2,874 8 3	86 8 11	
Sundries	5,375 2 3	170 14 7	
			2,057 11 8
Mitrow, Shadadpoor, Khipro, Ghacharow, and Hyderabad:			
Gram, weighing 1,902 maunds 11 seers	- - -	136 11 3	
Cloth, country, cotton, and silk	23,912 15 7	718 1 6	
Cloth, worsted, country	256 10 6	7 12 5	
Metals, weighing 324 maunds 30 seers	5,099 5 –	153 6 3	
Brass ware, country, new	55 5 3	1 11 2	
Cotton, weighing 535 maunds 26 seers	- - -	301 11 4	
Ghee, ditto 842 maunds 19 seers	16,982 – 7	509 9 9	
Oil, ditto 142 maunds 25 seers	1,158 14 5	35 – 9	
Indigo, ditto 44 maunds 25 seers	2,192 9 5	65 12 9	
Sugar candy, sugar, sugar-cane, ditto 1,335 maunds 12 ¾ seers	11,791 6 6	354 5 6	
Thread, cotton, ditto 30 ¼ seers	78 9 9	2 5 11	
Cocoa nuts, ditto 206 maunds 27 seers	1,544 5 11	46 7 1	
Dates, wet and dry, ditto 530 maunds 30 seers	2,422 12 –	72 15 5	
Silk, ditto 89 maunds 6 seers	30,117 9 6	903 12 3	
Tobacco, ditto 506 maunds 12 seers	- - -	759 10 –	
Sanchora, country, potash, ditto 13 maunds 13 ¼ seers	12 10 –	– 6 9	
Indian munjeet, ditto 28 maunds 12 seers	405 10 3	12 3 8	
Sundries	19,589 7 5	593 5 11	
			4,675 5 8
	Total	Co.'s Rs.	9,446 15 11

N. B.—The above Return gives merely a statement of the trade, import and export, which paid duty. I have no papers to show what amount of goods entered, covered by a certificate, as at the two great points of entry, Sukkur and Ghorabarrie, lie in other collectorates.

(signed) *A. B. Rathborne,*
Collector and Magistrate.

P. S.—Customs duties were only introduced from 1846; the former town duties were monthly farmed, and there are no records of anything but the gross sum paid by the contractors regarding them.

(signed) *A. B. R.*

MEMORANDUM of Goods which passed through the *Hyderabad* Collectorate to Foreign Countries free of Duty, as being in Transit, during the Year 1846.

	Value of Goods.	Amount of Duty.
	Co.'s Rs. a. p.	*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*
Cloth, cotton	41,907 4 3	1,257 3 6
Metals, weighing 894 maunds 39 seers	7,884 4 7	236 8 7
Sugar candy, and sugar, ditto 4,141 maunds 6 seers	47,704 – 10	1,431 2 –
Cocoa nuts, ditto 1,578 maunds 5 seers	11,669 2 6	350 1 2
Dates, wet and dry, ditto 2,455 maunds 1 seer	10,971 12 10	329 2 6
Thread, cotton, ditto 46 maunds 5 seers	3,267 11 6	98 – 6
Ivory, ditto 17 maunds 15 ½ seers	4,029 – 4	120 14 –
Almonds, ditto 153 maunds 15 ½ seers	1,693 – –	50 12 8
Pepper, black, ditto 442 maunds 28 ½ seers	4,507 2 7	135 3 6
Cardamoms, ditto 4 maunds 20 seers	530 7 –	15 14 8
Soormah, ditto 26 maunds 7 ½ seers	496 9 –	14 14 2
Cinnamon, ditto 9 maunds 4 seers	1,023 6 6	30 11 3
Cotton, ditto 84 maunds 4 seers	– – –	47 3 3
Sundries	3,473 10 5	104 4 4
TOTAL – – – *Co.'s Rs.*		4,222 – 1

N. B.—The above goods went to Khyrpoor.

(signed) *A. B. Rathborne,*
Collector and Magistrate.

Major Goldney, Collector and Magistrate, Shikarpoor.

1. Vide Returns as follows. No shipping returns here. The river traffic has undoubtedly increased of late. Trade returns have been regularly furnished since April 1846, to the collector of customs. Kurrachee, India, and Khorasan are the principal directions of trade. See p. 280-285.

Appendix (A.)

QUARTERLY RETURN, across the FRONTIER of the *Shikarpoor* COLLECTORATE, from 1 July to 30 September 1847.

IMPORTS.

CLASSIFICATION of GOODS.	DESCRIPTION of GOODS.	SHIKARPOOR.		SUKKUR.		LARKHANAH.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity or Weight.	Value.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.
		M. s. c.	*Rs. a. p.*	*M. s. c.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*M. s. c.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*M. s. c.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Alum	Country	- - -	- - -	5 5 0	33 4 6	- - -	- - -	5 5 0	33 4 6
Beads	China	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*No.* 1,095	3 5 6	*No.* 1,095	3 5 6
Dyes	Tasoophool	4 16 0	33 - -	93 0 0	532 9 -	- - -	- - -	4,513 39 12	46,348 7 3
	Indigo	1 35 0	56 4 -	241 16 4	12,060 14 -	- - -	- - -		
	Mungeet	4,049 30 0	32,398 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
	Musauk	1 35 12	18 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
	Koosoom	1 29 8	24 5 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
	Gurree Sao	- - -	- - -	5 3 4	40 11 -	- - -	- - -		
	Goomsah	- - -	- - -	57 29 0	731 5 -	- - -	- - -		
	Sakoon	- - -	- - -	36 30 0	167 4 -	- - -	- - -		
	Kumbeelah	- - -	- - -	20 15 0	285 4 -	- - -	- - -		
Cotton	Raw	26 1 10	286 - -	1,473 12 4	16,371 11 6	1 0 0	11 - -	1,672 1 2	16,825 2 -
	Seeds	142 34 0	106 14 -	27 10 0	27 4 -	- - -	- - -		
	Rope	- - -	- - -	0 23 4	22 4 6	- - -	- - -		
	Saffron	0 15 10	625 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
	Sallop Misree	0 35 0	30 12 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
	Gool Jubeel	38 19 4	384 13 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
	Assafœtida	4 24 8	184 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
	Churrus	4 6 6	415 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
	Gum	21 37 0	175 6 5	- - -	- - -	3 4 8	18 11 -		
	Antimony	9 0 0	180 - -	- - -	- - -	0 0 12	- 4 6		
	Tobacco	0 9 8	1 - -	0 20 0	3 3 6	0 1 10	- 3 -		
	Miscellaneous	271 8 0	971 5 6	- - -	- - -	2 17 4	10 9 -		
	Thappasher	- - -	- - -	34 0 0	374 - -	- - -	- - -		
	Koongoo	- - -	- - -	8 20 0	110 8 -	- - -	- - -		
	Ourabejara	- - -	- - -	41 23 0	185 4 -	- - -	- - -		

| | | |

APPENDIX (A.)—IMPORTS—*continued.*

CLASSIFICATION of GOODS.	DESCRIPTION of GOODS.	SHIKARPOOR.		SUKKUR.		LARKHANAH.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity or Weight.	Value.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.
		M. *s.* *c.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*M.* *s.* *c.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*M.* *s.* *c.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*M.* *s.* *c.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
Grain	Wheat	7,648 9 0	11,472 5 6	13,774 26 –	17,510 8 6	5 15 0	17 12 –		
	Jowarrie	664 20 0	498 6 –	- - -	- - -	12 25 0	9 10 2		
	Mote	33 10 0	66 8 –	13 0 0	26 – –	7 0 0	18 – –		
	Muttur	249 1 0	186 12 4	766 0 0	632 – –	- - -	- - -		
	Gram	498 17 8	747 10 6	714 9 0	1,019 10 6	- - -	- - -		
	Rice	647 11 8	1,454 6 4	7,385 21 8	15,338 3 9	- - -	- - -		
	Sursoo	1 6 0	1 11 7	70 0 0	127 – –	- - -	- - -		
	Coriander Seed	15 13 0	22 15 8	96 22 4	189 7 6	- - -	- - -		
	Moong	10 27 0	18 3 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35,938 35 12	54,486 14 9
	Dhalloord	118 36 8	178 5 11	645 20 0	732 6 6	- - -	- - -		
	Barley	8 36 0	6 10 10	477 0 0	466 8 –	- - -	- - -		
	Bird's Grain	5 30 0	4 5 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
	Dhal Mussoor	4 5 0	5 2 6	90 0 0	150 – –	- - -	- - -		
	Jambah	- - -	- - -	1,925 20 0	3,563 15 3	- - -	- - -		
	Flour, wheat	- - -	- - -	3 20 0	8 – –	- - -	- - -		
	Pruper	- - -	- - -	7 16 0	29 9 6	- - -	- - -		
	Dooroo	- - -	- - -	22 28 0	56 14 –	- - -	- - -		
Ivory	In rough	1 32 0	288 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 32 0	288 – –
Metals	All sorts and broken	7 30 7	227 14 –	- - -	- - -	0 6 4	4 11 –		
	Iron	- - -	- - -	6 35 8	520 8 –	- - -	- - -	16 34 3	422 9 11
	Brass	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 14 0	108 10 –		
	Copper	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 8 4	74 3 1		
Oil	Country	- - -	- - -	498 14 11½	3,659 5 –	- - -	- - -	498 14 11½	3,659 5 –
Piece Goods	Cotton, British	*Pieces*, 15	63 12 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
	—— Country	0 83 0	63 15 6	*Pieces*, 5,417	9,329 4 9	*Pieces*, 17	14 17 –	*Pieces*, 5,696	10,720 9 3
	Silk	0 91 0	1,198 12 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
				0 73 0	50 2 –	- - -	- - -		

	Wool, Kabool - - -	31 30 2		801 11 –		- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -							
Sugar - - -	—— Country - - -	- - -		- - -		2,890 20 0		17,337 5 6		- - -		- - -		3,423 32 2		21,424 13 –			
	Brown - - - -	- - -		- - -		481 22 0		4,087 8 3		- - -		- - -							
	Carraway Seeds - -	37 6 12		371 11 –		191 36 8		999 7 6		- - -		- - -							
Spices - - -	Pepper, long - - -	- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -		1 0 0		10 – –		250 37 12		2,108 5 6			
	Cardamoms, large - -	- - -		- - -		20 32 8		727 3 –		- - -		- - -							
Stationery - -	Paper, country - -	- - -		- - -		*Quires*, 479		77 14 9		0 16 12		3 11 –		*Quires*, 479		81 9 9			
	Moong string - - -	38 29 0		70 12 –		288 28 0		491 3 6		- - -		- - -							
	Snuff - - - -	18 7 8		248 12 –		54 30 6		3,558 4 –		0 4 8		3 2 9							
	Potash - - - -	669 5 0		492 12 –		125 0 0		50 – –		- - -		- - -							
	Mud, red, &c. - -	2,701 0 0		1,350 10 –		- - -		- - -		253 31 12		1,978 15 8							
	Carpets, hair - -	*No.* 23		46 6 –		- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -							
	Shoes - - - -	*Pairs*, 21		10 8 –		*Pairs*, 540		177 13 –		*Pairs*, 13		6 8 –							
	Hookah snakes - -	*No.* 3,500		12 – –		- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -							
	Native Hats - - -	*No.* 65		6 14 –		- - -		- - -		*No.* 17		4 13 8							
	Wool - - - -	*Pieces*, 9		41 – –		- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -							
	Rose Water - - -	- - -		- - -		0 9 4		5 10 –		- - -		- - -							
	Matu - - - -	- - -		- - -		5,286 28 0		213 – –		- - -		- - -		8,737 1 15					
Sundries - -	Kurrah - - - -	- - -		- - -		1,213 0 0		591 – –		- - -		- - -		*Pieces*, 33					
	Cots, Country - -	- - -		- - -		*No.* 44		35 14 –		- - -		- - -		*Pairs*, 574		10,261 5 1			
	Wood for Combs - -	- - -		- - -		*Pieces*, 1,644		61 15 –		- - -		- - -		*No.* 5,384					
	Miscellaneous - -	- - -		- - -		145 4 12		370 15 –		- - -		- - -							
	Carpets and Rugs - -	- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -		*Pieces*, 34		74 12 –							
	Woollen ditto - -	- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -		*No.* 1		2 8 –							
	Sponge - - - -	- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -		0 15 0		1 6 6							
	Saltpetre - - -	- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -		17 5 0		102 12 –							
	Mats - - - -	- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -		*No.* 142		23 2 –							
	Grinding Stones - -	- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -		0 15 0		24 – –							
	Ludgee Khar - - -	- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -		3 0 0		2 4 –							
	Joie - - - -	- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -		0 35 0		1 12 –							
Thread - -	Silk, raw - - -	4 18 7		1,249 4 6		- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -		121 28 1		3,366 4 3			
	Cotton - - - -	- - -		- - -		117 7 2		2,115 7 9		0 2 8		1 8 –							
														TOTAL Value of Imports - - - *Rs.*		2,11,083 13 4			

(signed) *Philip Goldney*, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

Appendix (B.)

QUARTERLY RETURN, across the FRONTIER of the *Shikarpoor* COLLECTORATE, from 1 July to 30 September 1847.

E X P O R T S.

CLASSIFICATION of GOODS.	DESCRIPTION of GOODS.	SHIKARPOOR.		SUKKUR.		LARKHANAH.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity and Weight.	Value.	Quantity and Weight.	Value.	Quantity and Weight.	Value.	Quantity and Weight.	Value.
		M. s. c.	*Rs. a. p.*	*M. s. c.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*M. s. c.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*M. s. c.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Alum	Scindee	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 2 8	– 6 –	3 12 8	7 6 –
	Mainedhut	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 0	7 – –		
Braziery	Brass Ware	6 9 5	232 10 –	2 0 5½	118 15 –	0 26 14	46 15 –	8 38 8½	398 8 –
Cotton, Bombay	Bombay	28 15 7	319 2 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 15 7	319 2 –
Drugs	Bombay	32 2 8	537 7 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	254 28 6	1,693 6 9
	Various kinds	219 36 2	1,136 8 –	- - -	- - -	2 29 12	19 7 9		
Dyes	Gurree Lac	- - -	- - -	1 27 0	15 4 –	- - -	- - -	2 26 0	17 4 –
	Menthre	- - -	- - -	0 29 0	2 – –	- - -	- - -		
Edibles	Salt	- - -	- - -	100 0 0	100 – –	57 16 0	201 4 –	176 19 0	339 12 6
	Onions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 15 0	5 5 –		
	Coriander-seed	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	1 9 –		
	Saffron	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 31 0	27 8 –		
	Garlick	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 23 –	4 2 6		
Fruits	Mangoes	*No.* 621	13 2 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*No.* 835	67 4 3
	Cocoa Nuts	*No.* 120	5 5 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 20 0	
	Dates	- - -	- - -	41 16 8	48 4 9	0 3 8	– 4 –		
	Limes	- - -	- - -	*No.* 112	– 4 6	- - -	- - -		
Grain	Various kinds	631 13 0	457 – –	3,225 38 0	2,977 1 3	4,609 0 0	2,685 – –	7,466 11 0	6,119 1 3
Hides	Buffaloes, &c.	*No.* 351	145 11 6	*No.* 1,001	260 6 –	- - -	- - -	*No.* 1,389	334 9 6
	Dressed, Country	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*No.* 37	28 8 –		
Hardware	Padlocks	*No.* 12	1 14 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*No.* 12	60 14 –
	Needles	*Bundles,* 8	59 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*Bundles,* 8	
Ivory	Bracelets	*No.* 16	327 12 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*No.* 16	327 12 –
Liquors	Country Spirits	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 31 8	115 12 –	5 31 8	115 12 –
Metals	Copper Sheets	0 32 0	42 – –	- - -	- - -	0 1 11	2 8 –	33 8 11	353 14 –
	Iron	26 32 8	177 1 –	- - -	- - -	0 22 0	4 – –		
	Tin	4 8 0	122 13 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
	Lead	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 22 0	5 8 –		

| | | |

Captain Preedy, Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee.

1. The total value of articles imported into Kurrachee by land during the year 1844 amounted to *Co.'s Rs.* 2,23,501. 12 *a.* 3 *p.*, the duty on which amounted to *Co.'s Rs.* 10,458. 10 *a.* The value of articles imported in 1845 amounted to *Rs.* 1,94,091. 14 *a.* 5 *p.*, and the duty realized amounted to *Rs.* 11,475. 15 *a.* 2 *p.* In 1846 the imports amounted to *Rs.* 75,053. 0 *a.* 2 *p.*, and the duty to *Rs.* 546. 6 *a.* 2 *p.* The exports for 1844 amounted in value to *Rs.* 2,68,565. 15 *a.* 3 *p.*, and the duty on the same to *Rs.* 9,518. 3 *a.* 2 *p.* For 1845 the value of the goods amounted to *Rs.* 3,15,468. 12 *a.*, and the duty to *Rs.* 12,338. 3 *a.* 2 *p.*; and for 1846 the exports amounted in value to *Rs.* 27,862. 13 *a.* 3 *p.*, and the duty *Rs.* 1,556. 6 *a.* 8 *p.* In 1844 customs dues were levied according to the system which prevailed during the reign of the Ameers, and the duties on imports varied from 3 to 7 per cent., the average being 3 ½ per cent. In 1845 the average rate of duty was 3 ½ on imports and 3 per cent. on exports, and from the 1st January 1846, all town duties and inland customs were abolished by order of his Excellency the Governor, and frontier duties substituted; the import duties being fixed at 3 ½ per cent. from British possessions, and 5 per cent. from foreign territories, and 10 per cent. on woollen manufactured articles. The exports being levied at 3 per cent.

The articles of import comprise principally ghee, potash, indigo, mungeet, oil, sursee, oil cake, tobacco, hides, cotton seed, googull, reed mats, grains, country medicines, wool, Persian carpets, horse trappings, assafœtida, pistachies, kismiss, raisins, almonds, snuff, carraway seed, bing, maddee, and cummin seed. From Sonmeeannee, Sus, Khelat, and Khandahar. The imports from the two first-named places are intended for home consumption, and those from Khelat and Khandahar chiefly for the Indian markets. Great numbers of horses of the Herat, Khandahar, and Khelat breeds, and dogs of the greyhound species, are imported annually by Affghan merchants, a few of which meet with sale at Kurrachee, and the remainder are shipped for India. Fruits, such as apples and grapes, which are entitled to free entry, are likewise imported in considerable quantities. They meet with ready sale at Kurrachee, and throughout Scinde. The Affghan merchants generally take the hill route, between Khelat and Kurrachee, passing through the territories of Domed Ally Chotta, and of Khan Mahomed Mengal Brahooee of Wudd. I have frequently endeavoured to induce them to take the route into Scinde through the Gundava Pass, thence *viâ* Jooee, Jangar, and Hullanee to Kurrachee; but the length of this route, compared with the hill route, prevents their taking advantage of it.

The articles of export comprise principally cotton, and silk piece goods, hides, wool, dates, and indigo, to Sonmeeanee, Makram, and Khelat. The piece goods are generally imports from India, and the hides the manufacture of Kurrachee.

J. Macleod, Esq., Collector of Customs, Kurrachee.

1. (1.) Since Scinde became a British province in April 1843, the value of its trade for that and the succeeding year cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy, as during these years, from the imperfectly organized state of affairs consequent on the country changing masters, the record of vessels navigating the Indus cannot be relied on.

(2.) The following is an approximation, as near as it can be ascertained, of:—

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
1843 - - -	20,00,000	4,00,000
1844 - - -	25,00,000	4,00,000
1845 - - -	30,00,000	4,42,500
1846 - - -	45,00,000	4,42,900

(3.) These imports, it will be observed by the returns (below), consisted chiefly of articles for the supply of the troops and followers; of dates and other products of Arabia, for the consumption of Scinde; and of piece goods, metals, sugar, &c. for Affghanistan.

(4.) The exports, the products of Scinde, consisted, as they still do, of leather for Arabia, and the China market. Fish-maws and shark-fins. Other exports, such as dyes, fruit, indigo, and wool, are chiefly imports across the frontier from Affghanistan, the Punjaub, and Bhawulpoor.

(5.) All our European supplies have been drawn from Bombay. Timber, pepper, tobacco, and rice, from Malabar; grain and cotton from Kutch and Kattiwar; dates, drugs, and other minor articles from Muscat and the Arabian coast.

(6.) The trade with Central Asia reaches Scinde *viâ* Khelat, whence it branches to Shikarpoor and Kurrachee. It is a most promising trade, and consists of wool, drugs, dyes, woollen cloths, and horses. The returns are British piece goods, sugar, pepper, and various minor articles.

(7.) The number of vessels which arrived in Kurrachee from all parts during the first year was—

	VESSELS.	TONNAGE.
Arrivals:		
From Bombay - - - -	350	14,000
„ Guzerat - - - -	65	2,600
„ Malabar - - - -	89	2,603
„ Kutch and Kattiwar - -	317	9,272
„ Goa and Demaun - -	48	1,704
„ Muskat and Mekran -	130	4,030
TOTAL - - -	999	34,209
Departures:		
To Bombay and Guzerat - -	489	19,683
„ Kutch and Kattewar - -	381	11,139
„ Muscat and Mekran - -	186	5,755
„ Goa and Demaun - -	41	1,469
TOTAL - - -	1,097	38,046

The number of Vessels belonging to this port amounts to 319, viz.:

Trading Vessels - - -	38	966 tons.
Coasting Craft - - -	60	403 „
Harbour - - - -	60	600 „
Fishing - - - -	161	595 „
TOTAL - - -	319	2,564 tons.

SUMMARY of the Trade of Scinde by its Sea-face, for the Year 1846.

IMPORTS, GENERAL.

The value of imports for the year 1846 amount to *Co.'s Rs.* 45,53,681. 10*a.* 2*p.* from all places beyond the province: viz.,

	Co.'s Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
From Bombay and Guzerat	35,25,898	7	6
,, Malabar	2,90,558	15	10
,, Cutch and Katteewar	3,47,669	13	–
,, Goa and Demaun	19,464	1	–
,, Mekran and Muscat	3,70,090	4	10
TOTAL - - - *Co.'s Rs.*	45,53,681	10	2
Comparing the above with the external imports for 1845, amounting to rupees	30,33,610	7	1
An increase is shown to the extent of rupees	15,20,071	3	1

EXPORTS, GENERAL.

The value of exports for the year 1846, to all places beyond the province, amounts to *Co.'s Rs.* 10,51,419. 2*a.* 8*p.*, as follows:

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Merchandise	4,42,985	2	8
Treasure	3,23,434	–	–
Horses	2,85,000	–	–
Rs.	10,51,419	2	8

The following countries have contributed to this result: viz.,

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
To Bombay—Merchandise	3,44,886	10	11			
,, ,, Treasure	3,23,434	–	–			
,, ,, Horses	2,85,000	–	–			
				9,53,320	10	11
,, Kutch and Katteewar—Merchandise	-	-	-	22,874	–	6
,, Mekran and Muscat ,,	-	-	-	75,224	7	3
				10,51,419	2	8
Comparing the above with the exports for 1845, amounting as follows:						
Merchandise	4,42,548	9	5			
Horses	77,600	–	–			
				5,20,148	9	5
An increase is shown to the extent of - - - *Rs.*				5,31,370	9	3

Kurrachee Custom House,
1 January 1847. (E. E.)

(signed) *J. Macleod,*
Collector of Customs.

IMPORTS, GENERAL.

STATEMENT of IMPORTS into *Scinde*, from all Places beyond the Province for the Year 1846, and comparing the same with the IMPORTS for 1845.

CLASSIFICATION of GOODS.	Value of Imports for 1846.			Value of Imports for 1845.			RESULT.					
							Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Alum, China	1,903	4	–	7,145	2	8	-	-	-	5,241	14	8
Apparel and Hosiery	25,154	12	–	38,317	3	–	-	-	-	13,162	7	–
Ale and Beer	74,823	8	–	50,177	4	–	24,646	4	–	—		
Arrowroot	961	9	–	419	14	4	541	10	8	—		
Beads	579	–	–	626	1	–	-	-	-	47	1	–
Betel Nut	10,337	5	8	12,596	14	6	-	-	-	2,259	8	10
Books and Maps	2,133	8	–	3,678	–	–	-	-	-	1,544	8	–
Blacking	2,791	–	–	1,233	–	–	1,558	–	–	—		
Braziery	22,045	3	–	16,147	5	2	5,897	13	10	—		
Bangles	581	–	–	600	10	8	-	-	-	19	10	8
Chalk	572	8	–	405	6	–	167	2	–	—		
Cabinet Ware	-	-	-	1,990	–	–	-	-	-	1,990	–	–
Cowries	-	-	-	462	8	–	-	-	-	462	8	–
Coprah	45,457	8	–	35,510	7	–	9,947	1	–	—		
Cocoa Nuts	7,944	8	5	9,266	5	–	-	-	-	1,321	12	7
Coffee	3,246	7	11	538	4	5	2,708	3	6	—		
Confectionary	4,599	8	–	3,305	12	–	1,293	12	–	—		
Corks	1,580	–	–	2,093	2	–	-	-	-	513	2	–
Copperas	-	-	-	71	2	–	-	-	-	71	2	–
Cotton	91,311	–	–	1,38,850	4	–	-	-	-	47,539	4	–
Cutlery	11,155	4	–	8,891	13	–	2,263	7	–	—		
China ware	7,708	–	–	4,606	–	–	3,102	–	–	—		
Carpets, Persian	-	-	-	3,229	–	–	-	-	-	3,229	–	–
Carts	880	–	–	383	8	–	496	8	–	—		
Cuppas and Duppas	72	6	–	4,671	15	6	-	-	-	4,599	9	6
Drugs	15,183	6	3	24,564	4	–	-	-	-	9,380	13	9
Dyes	24,552	9	–	22,513	6	10	2,039	2	2	—		
Edibles	20,306	–	10	6,796	8	6	13,509	8	4	—		
Earthen Ware	212	8	–	826	4	–	-	-	-	613	12	–
Fire-arms	1,945	–	–	1,961	–	–	-	-	-	16	–	–
Fire-works	755	–	–	220	–	–	535	–	–	—		
Flint	-	-	-	183	–	–	-	-	-	183	–	–
Furniture	2,297	–	–	19,181	12	–	-	-	-	16,884	12	–
Fruit	1,91,115	–	9	97,270	1	–	93,844	15	9	—		
Glass Ware	16,465	–	–	18,018	9	7	-	-	-	1,553	9	7
Grain	5,41,190	9	6	3,29,191	11	2	2,11,998	14	4	—		
Gunny Bags	2,691	6	–	-	-	-	2,691	6	–	—		
Ganzah	2,647	8	–	2,465	–	–	182	8	–	—		
Gunpowder	904	8	–	815	–	–	149	8	–	—		
Gums	2,695	8	–	3,179	–	–	-	-	-	483	8	–
Hardware	12,165	8	4	16,208	15	–	-	-	-	4,043	6	8
Hides and Skins	880	–	–	-	-	-	880	–	–	—		
Hemp	1,443	–	–	771	12	–	671	4	–	—		
Ivory	8,500	–	–	2,458	10	–	6,041	6	–	—		
Indigo	-	-	-	156	–	–	-	-	-	156	–	–
Jewellery	3,325	–	–	2,620	–	–	705	–	–	—		
Liqueurs:												
Cherry Brandy	3,659	–	–									
Noyeau	614	–	–									
Curacoa	1,984	–	–	48,692	–	–	-	-	-	42,165	–	–
Maraschino	270	–	–									
Lamitta	329	–	–	1,859	8	–	-	-	-	1,530	8	–
Leather	6,563	–	–	398	7	–	6,164	9	–	—		
Medicines, Europe	12,864	–	–	8,195	–	–	4,669	–	–	—		

CLASSIFICATION of GOODS.	Value of Imports for 1846.	Value of Imports for 1845.	RESULT.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Military and Naval Appointments.	28,417 – –	16,952 – –	11,465 – –	—
Millinery, &c. - -	20,470 10 –	21,729 9 –	- - -	1,258 15 –
Marine Stores - -	18,633 14 –	13,127 1 –	5,506 13 –	—
Metals:				
Copper, Europe -	33,408 13 6			
Iron „ - -	28,449 12 2			
—— Nails - -	1,368 – –			
—— Country -	13,026 – –			
Lead - - -	492 – –	60,903 4 –	27,961 6 8	—
Tin, refined - -	8,196 12 –			
Steel - - -	2,047 4 –			
Spelter - - -	1,743 12 –			
Quicksilver - -	132 – –			
Mats - - -	1,167 14 –	1,326 4 7	- - -	158 6 7
Musical Instruments -	3,025 – –	1,537 – –	1,488 – –	—
Opium - - -	- - -	1 8 –	- - -	1 8 –
Oils - - - -	18,651 13 –	7,217 7 9	11,434 5 3	—
Oilman's Stores - -	45,703 6 8	27,373 10 9	18,329 11 11	—
Piece Goods:				
E. White cotton -	12,90,590 8 –			
„ Coloured - -	2,54,926 – –			
„ Chintz - -	25,570 – –			
„ Dyed - -	1,311 – –			
„ Velvet - -	3,811 – –			
„ Broad cloth -	10,690 – –			
„ Blankets - -	970 – –			
„ Flannels - -	1,145 – –	11,83,254 10 6	5,77,670 5 –	—
„ Worsted - -	6,354 – –			
China cotton and silk	48,465 – –			
Bengal - - ditto	28,348 – –			
Bombay - ditto	8,881 – –			
Cutch - - ditto	21,910 14 –			
Muscat cotton -	1,103 9 6			
Malabar ditto -	56,849 – –			
Pictures - - -	300 – –	- - -	300 – –	—
Provisions - - -	14,082 4 –	22,267 10 9	- - -	8,185 6 9
Paint - - -	1,417 – –	618 – –	799 – –	—
Precious Stones - -	133 8 –	799 – –	- - -	665 8 –
Plated Ware - -	3,273 – –	1,175 – –	2,098 – –	—
Pepper, black - -	78,004 10 5	44,857 1 –	33,147 9 5	—
Perfumery - -	11,696 – –	7,436 4 9	4,259 11 3	—
Queen's Ware - -	350 – –	289 – –	61 – –	—
Rose Water - -	201 – –	64 – –	137 – –	—
Rattans - - -	1,182 8 –	228 8 –	960 – –	—
Silver Ware - -	2,080 – –	671 – –	1,409 – –	—
Salt - - - -	304 7 –	128 6 –	176 1 –	—
Saltpetre - - -	3,725 1 –	- - -	3,725 1 –	—
Salt-fish (Bombloes) -	617 8 –	89 10 –	527 14 –	—
Spices - - -	13,885 12 9	20,307 6 9	- - -	6,421 10 –
Silk, raw - - -	1,07,590 4 –	45,953 8 –	61,636 12 –	—
Sugar - - -	3,99,969 3 9	1,74,000 15 2	2,25,968 4 7	—
Stationery - -	32,303 13 –	14,910 10 4	17,393 2 8	—
Soda Water and Lemonade.	3,759 – –	1,765 – –	1,994 – –	—
Spirits:				
Arrack - - -	2,769 8 –			
Brandy, English -	1,13,092 8 –			
—— French -	29,610 – –	1,19,187 – –	60,202 – –	—
Gin - - -	25,708 8 –			
Whisky - - -	8,208 8 –			
Saddlery - - -	19,609 8 –	6,215 8 –	13,394 – –	—
Seeds - - -	18,544 12 –	15,661 6 3	2,883 5 9	—
Sundries - - -	99,753 – 11	59,079 4 6	40,673 12 5	—
Tobacco - - -	60,465 6 –	22,627 15 –	37,837 7 –	—

CLASSIFICATION of GOODS.	Value of Imports for 1846.	Value of Imports for 1845.	RESULT.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Tea	33,927 6 –	24,661 1 1	9,266 4 11	—
Twist	1,45,834 – –	19,544 4 –	1,26,289 12 –	—
Umbrellas	1,375 – –	4,575 8 –	- - -	3,200 8 –
Vermilion	702 2 –	993 – –	- - -	290 14 –
Vegetables	10,310 2 9	4,705 11 –	5,604 7 9	—
Wines:				
Burgundy	272 – –			
Claret	15,753 – –			
Champagne	21,694 – –			
Madeira	7,700 – –	67,847 8 –	24,305 – –	—
Port	17,398 – –			
Sherry	29,170 8 –			
Sheraz	165 – –			
Wood	39,429 12 1	65,772 1 7	- - -	26,342 5 6
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	45,53,681 10 2	30,33,610 7 1	17,25,608 3 2	2,05,537 – 1

(E. E.)

(signed) *J. Macleod*,
Collector of Customs.

Kurrachee Custom House,
1 January 1847.

EXPORTS, GENERAL.

STATEMENT of EXPORTS from the Sea Ports of *Scinde* to all places beyond the Province for the Year 1846, and comparing the same with the Exports for 1845.

CLASSIFICATION of GOODS.	Value of Exports for 1846.	Value of Exports for 1845.	RESULT.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Alum	25 – –	- - -	25 – –	—
Apparel and Hosiery	12 8 –	467 12 –	- - -	455 4 –
Braziery	70 8 –	280 – –	- - -	209 8 –
Chalk	196 – –	- - -	196 – –	—
Drugs	9,178 10 –	51,199 14 1	- - -	42,021 4 1
Dyes	24,799 8 –	47,438 5 8	- - -	22,638 13 8
Edibles	13,057 15 10	14,196 11 9	- - -	1,138 11 11
Fruit	28,700 3 10	7,258 – –	21,442 3 10	—
Glass ware	8,107 5 –	3,249 3 –	4,858 12 –	—
Grain	28,255 1 –	60,440 4 5	- - -	32,185 3 5
Gunpowder	375 – –	- - -	375 – –	—
Gums	1,104 12 –	6,551 13 –	- - -	5,447 1 –
Hides, raw and cured	48,108 15 –	26,001 8 6	22,107 6 6	—
Ivory	360 – –	7,634 4 8	- - -	7,274 4 8
Indigo	20,234 12 –	77,569 – –	- - -	57,334 4 –
Metals	266 – –	629 11 –	- - -	303 11 –
Oils	5,371 8 –	4,130 10 6	1,240 13 6	—
Oilman's stores	18 – –	778 2 9	- - -	760 2 9
Piece goods, cotton and silk	10,690 3 –	15,426 3 6	- - -	4,736 – 6
Piece goods, woollen	525 – –	- - -	525 – –	—
Silk, raw	615 – –	- - -	615 – –	—
Shark fins and fish-maws	42,646 15 9	38,301 4 3	4,345 11 6	—

(*continued*)

CLASSIFICATION of GOODS.	Value of Exports for 1846.	Value of Exports for 1845.	RESULT.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Spices - - -	3,410 8 –	382 10 –	3,027 14 –	—
Stationery - -	195 – –	220 – –	- - -	25 – –
Seeds - - -	13,105 8 6	3,784 10 9	9,320 3 9	—
Sugar - - -	907 8 –	3,634 12 2	- - -	2,727 4 2
Saltpetre - - -	72 – –	- - -	72 – –	—
Spirits - - -	55 – –	301 8 –	- - -	246 8 –
Sundries - - -	4,319 1 9	1,447 7 5	2,871 10 4	—
Twist - - -	250 – –	- - -	250 – –	—
Tobacco - - -	1,159 15 –	1,780 8 –	- - -	620 9 –
Vegetables - -	21 8 3	384 14 –	- - -	363 5 9
Wool - - -	1,47,880 3 9	67,489 6 –	80,390 13 9	—
Wood - - -	28,890 – –	1,570 – –	27,320 – –	—
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	4,42,985 2 8	4,42,548 9 5	1,78,983 9 2	1,78,546 15 11

(E. E.)

(signed) *J. Macleod,*
Collector of Customs.

Kurrachee Custom House,
1 January 1847.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Net Collections realised by the Sea Custom Houses of *Scinde*, during the Years 1845 and 1846.

	COLLECTIONS.		RESULT.	
	1845.	1846.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Import and export duties - - -	54,397 11 10	64,409 15 10	10,012 4 –	—
Anchorage and light-house fees - -	5,408 11 3	8,176 5 3	2,767 10 –	—
Fees on kullasees (discontinued) - -	730 13 11	- - -	- - -	730 13 11
Bunder fees - -	- - -	68 1 –	68 1 –	—
Unclaimed goods -	- - -	331 9 6	331 9 6	—
Fishing license - -	- - -	873 – –	873 – –	—
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	60,537 5 –	73,858 15 7	14,052 8 6	730 13 11
		Deduct Decrease - -	730 13 11	
		Net Increase - - -	13,021 10 7	

(signed) *J. Macleod,*
Collector of Customs.

Kurrachee Custom House,
1 January 1847.

All European goods are imported into Scinde *vid* Bombay, and having paid the usual custom dues at that place are admitted to free entry under certificate. The amount of duty paid into the Bombay Customs-house on goods exported to Scinde was, in 1845, *Rs.* 1,66,814. 6. 9., and in 1846, *Rs.* 2,41,846. 14. 6.

(signed) *J. Macleod,*
Collector of Customs.

2. Is the trade supposed to have increased, or otherwise, since the country came into our possession?

Captain Rathborne, Collector and Magistrate of Hyderabad.

2. Trade is supposed to have considerably increased throughout the province since the occupation of the country by the British; but in this particular collectorate it has necessarily much diminished. The Hyderabad merchants have the whole trade through Cutch in their hands, which now goes by Kurrachee. They had till within a year or two of the conquest a large opium trade across from Pali, which has been stopped under the orders conveyed from the Supreme Government, and then the Court being at Hyderabad, and all the great sirdars being more or less in constant attendance, with their servants and followers, naturally gave a great impetus to trade, which the altered state of things has taken away.

Major Goldney, Collector and Magistrate of Shikarpoor.

2. The Kafilas are certainly not less numerous than in former times. To ascertain the opinion of the traders I have asked if the former import duties could be farmed out as before, and I am offered an increase; I therefore conclude that the trade has, if anything, increased.

Captain Preedy, Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee.

2. The trade of the country has, in my opinion, increased since the country came into our possession. The value of articles imported in 1846, as will be seen, amounts only to *Rs.* 75,053. 2 *a.*, whereas for 1844, the import valuation was *Rs.* 2,23,501. 2 *a.* 3 *p.*, but the decrease in the amount in 1846 is no criterion by which to judge of the state of the trade, for where in 1844 every article imported was liable to duty, and consequently to entry in my books, in 1846 not 1-8th of the articles imported were liable to duty, and articles imported from Bombay to Kurrachee, and thence to any part of Scinde, or articles imported into Kurrachee from any part of Scinde, pass free of all duty, and of these no registry is kept.

J. Macleod, Esq., Collector of Customs at Kurrachee.

2. (1.) The trade of Scinde has decidedly increased since the country became a British possession. The advent of a large army, with its numerous followers, and the host of artificers and labourers from Cutch and Bombay, whom the prospect of employment induced to migrate here, together with the large and regular disbursement of capital by the Government, gave stimulus to commercial transactions of every kind. All classes for a time found employment, and benefited in various ways; Beloochees and Jhuts by the sale and employment of camels; Banians by the increased demand for the necessaries of life, and the lower classes by employment on the public works and in private service. At every military station Parsee traders located themselves with the primary object of supplying messes, and eventually extended their transactions to the Bengal provinces and to the Punjaub, drawing their supplies from Bombay by the river Indus.

(2.) The increased facilities and protection afforded to the transit of goods, and the port of Kurrachee offering greater inducements, not only of convenience but of interest, because of the more favourable terms on which exports from a British port are admitted into Bombay, induced the desertion by the Affghan traders of the port of Somcueanie. The Cutch ports of Mandavie and Suckput have also suffered, the transit trade of the latter having nearly ceased. Vessels now run direct between Bombay and Kurrachee, or the mouth of the Indus.

(3.) The temporary employment, by order of Sir C. Napier, of the spare steamers of the flotilla in forwarding commerce by the river, operated beneficially in demonstrating to the native merchants the advantages of despatch in mercantile operations, and, at the same time, it was useful in showing the extent and value of the internal trade, which until then was not fully known. The experiment, though on a very moderate scale, proved the resources of the province

to be limited to a degree that was not anticipated. No freight offered for intermediate stations between Kurrachee and Sukkur, with the exception of European stores for the supply of military cantonments. Four vessels only were employed, and these of small capacity for tonnage. They were in general tolerably well filled in the upward voyage, but they never brought a full cargo downwards, though for the sake of encouragement country produce was allowed to be shipped at mere nominal rates.

(4.) For the last eight months imports by the sea face, though larger than they were prior to 1843, yet fall far short of the years 1845 and 1846. This I can only attribute to the withdrawal of the troops. The exports, never very large, have gone on gradually increasing for the same period, and may be accounted for, it is to be hoped, by the improving condition of the country.

Wool Exports:—
1844 - *Rs.* 3,544
1845 - 67,489
1846 - 1,47,220

(5.) The trade with central Asia has for the last three years been on the increase, and is yet capable of great improvement. The chief item of import is wool, which is carried to Bombay by the importers, and there sold; the proceeds are invested in piece goods and other British products for the market of Khelat and Khandahar.

(6.) It was hoped that the employment of steam-vessels for the conveyance of merchandise between Kurrachee and Sukkur would have ere this brought the trade of the Punjaub and North-Western Provinces by the line of the Indus. A variety of adverse circumstances have as yet retarded this desideratum. The chief obstacles have of late been removed, and the river being the natural outlet for the products of those countries, a very little encouragement is now required to induce merchants to embark their property in boats in lieu of the more tedious and expensive process of an overland journey to any of the ports of the Bombay Presidency.

(7.) We have of late had the prospect of an increasing intercourse with several ports of the Persian Gulf; the vessels arrived laden with dates, and filled up on their return with grain. As these visits were induced by the accidental circumstance of a partial failure of grain on the Arabian side of the Gulf, I do not anticipate any permanent improvement of the trade of Kurrachee therefrom.

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3. WHAT are the principal manufactures, and where carried on, whether for home consumption or exportation?

Captain Rathborne, Collector and Magistrate of Hyderabad.

3. There are no manufactures in this collectorate of any importance. Very beautiful glazed pottery is made in the neighbourhood of Halla, but only in small quantities when ordered; and cotton cloths of various kinds are made at Hyderabad and in the districts, especially at Nussurpoor, for home consumption; arms, leather, and lacquered ware, are also made of a good description, and carpets are made here and at Sehwan; but there is no export of these articles, except occasionally in small parcels for the private use of individuals.

Major Goldney, Collector and Magistrate of Shikarpoor.

3. The manufactures are indigo, sugar, cotton cloths, embroidery, hair and cotton carpets, tape, tanning, dying silk and cotton, domestic utensils of all ordinary articles of household use; some are exported (*vide* Returns), most are for home consumption.

Captain Preedy, Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee.

3. Coarse white and coloured cotton cloths, silks, and silk soongies, mushroos (half silk and cotton), are manufactured at Kurrachee and Tatta to a small extent. Carpets (woollen and cotton) of good texture and pretty patterns are manufactured at Boobuk and Arazee, in Sehwistan; also a coarse description of alum in Runnee Kote, in the Mahajandah pergunnah, and among the hills in Kacha; salt and saltpetre are likewise manufactured in Sakrah, Tatta, Karakha, and Sehwan. The plains in the Delta are covered with salt, which

which might be taken advantage of at little cost to Government. The whole of these manufactures are on a small scale, and confined exclusively to the wants of the inhabitants.

J. Macleod, Esq., Collector of Customs at Kurrachee.

3. (1.) The only manufacture carried on to any extent in Kurrachee is that of leather. It is chiefly intended for exportation to the coast of Arabia and the Persian Gulf. This branch of commerce has existed for a very long period, being mentioned in the works of Marco Polo. The article produced is of inferior quality, but is said to be suited to the taste and wants of the Arabs, who are its chief purchasers. The manufacturers are averse to its improvement, as they can generally find a ready sale for it in its present simply prepared state, the bark of the mangrove, the principal agent in its manufacture, being cheap, and always procurable.

(2.) The tanneries were formerly situated to the eastward of the town, on the present high road. Three years ago their removal was ordered by the Governor to their present locality.

(3.) Their numbers since that time have increased nearly twofold, though from all I can learn, the export of leather at the present day does not exceed that of 20 years ago.

(4.) Leather of tolerable quality for home consumption is made in every town in Scinde. The people employed in its manufacture are called "shekarees," and hold the same relative position amongst the inhabitants with "dhars," mangs, and other outcasts in Hindoostan. The juice of the modar is largely used in the manufacture.

(5.) In the Shikarpoor collectorate the art has made considerable progress under the auspices of the present collector.

(6.) The trade by the sea face is as follows:—

		Rs.
Exports - -	1844 - - - -	12,069
„ - -	1845 - - - -	38,051
„ - -	1846 - - - -	42,626

The exports are solely to Muscat and the Persian Gulf.

(7.) During the Talpoor dynasty, very heavy imposts were levied on this manufacture. Under the name of amdanie, the fresh skin paid three per cent.; when in a transition state, 9 ½ per cent., called lowasina, and when ready for the market, 6 ¼ per cent. on the purchase, making together 18 ¾ per cent. on this single item of revenue. The bark of the mangrove, used in the tanning, paid 37 ½ per cent., and if sold in town, 50 per cent. to the revenue contractor. These taxes it may be supposed were as much as the manufacture could support. Sir C. Napier abolished them all, and the trade is now in as flourishing condition as the state of the market will admit of.

(8.) Silk loongies are manufactured to a limited extent in the town of Kurrachee; 30 families are engaged in the trade. This manufacture is also carried on at Shikarpoor and Tatta: the raw silk from which they are made is the produce of China and Arabia.

(9.) Coarse cloths solely for the wear of the lower orders are also made here; those who follow the occupation are poor, and chiefly emigrants from Shikarpoor; there are about 40 families in Kurrachee. They are to be found in every town in Scinde.

(10.) Hatters number about 20 families, and are all in tolerable circumstances; the article is considered of superior quality, and is in demand throughout Lower Scinde.

(11.) Of turners, there are six families; their work is coarse compared with that of the Hyderabad workmen. Toys, snuff-boxes, cots, &c., form the chief articles made; their sale is principally confined to the town. Arab traders are frequent purchasers.

 (12.) Coppersmiths,

(12.) Coppersmiths, goldsmiths, ironsmiths, tailors, shoemakers, &c., of whom there exists a fair proportion, require no remark.

(13.) At Hyderabad, Halla and Shikarpoor, the manufacture of glazed tiles is carried on. The art would seem to have degenerated, since the specimens found in the old buildings evince a former higher state of the art. It would not be difficult, however, to restore it to its pristine state. An attempt was made during the past year to find a market for glazed tiles in Bombay, but with indifferent success.

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4. Of what classes are the bankers and money-dealers composed? Where are they principally located? What is the nature, extent, and direction of their dealings?

Captain Rathborne, Collector and Magistrate of Hyderabad.

4. The bankers and money-lenders are chiefly Hindoos (originally from the Punjaub), with a sprinkling of Marvarees and Cutchees. They are chiefly located at Hyderabad, Allyar Ka-tanda, and Adamkhan Ka-tandra. Their trade is chiefly in hoondies to all parts of the north and north-west. The direction of trade is principally towards Shikarpoor, Bhawulpoor, Bombay and Marwar. I am quite unable to judge of the extent of their dealings, but they must be considerable.

Besides the above, there are the regular village shopkeepers all over the country, who also act as money-lenders, as in India.

Major Goldney, Collector and Magistrate of Shikarpoor.

4. As usual, bankers, Hindoos, Lohaneeas, Bhatias, Bhabeahs, Punjabees, Hindoostanees, &c., are in the camp bazars. They live in the principal towns Shikarpoor, Boree, Sukkur, Larkhanah. They trade to all cities of the East. The amount of their transactions in bills I cannot state, but they are considerable. I estimate the trade at 10 lacs per annum, because the Meers received about a lac in duties, and they levied at 10 per cent. There are two or three men said to possess two lacs each; the ordinary capital is far below 50,000 rupees.

Captain Preedy, Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee.

4. The bankers in Scinde, particularly those in my collectorate, are few, and not people of wealth or substance. The most flourishing shroff in the town of Kurrachee would be unable to grant an order for 10,000 rupees, or to honour one for the same amount, at sight. Their dealings are confined to a few hundred rupees, with people on whom they can reckon for payment in due course, or with those who consent to pay exorbitant interest, on substantial security. They are all Hindoos. The people of Scinde who go under the designation of shroffs or bankers, are not exclusively devoted to that line of business. They all more or less speculate in mercantile transactions, and while they draw and honour hoondies or drafts, in the capacity of shroffs, are in reality mere bunyahs or traders of this class; there are several located in the different towns of my collectorate and whose dealings are considerably extensive, chiefly in the direction of Bombay, Muscat, Surat, Cutch, Malabar, and Bussorah.

J. Macleod, Esq., Collector of Customs at Kurrachee.

4. (1.) The bankers and money-lenders of Scinde are Hindoos, and are chiefly located at Shikarpoor, Hyderabad, and Kurrachee. They are also to be found in every town and village in the province, in numbers proportioned to the importance of the place, and it is a small village indeed if a banian cannot afford to make a living out of it. The Scinde banians are chiefly Lohannas, and as far as I have been able to ascertain, there is no one among them, whether in Shikarpoor or elsewhere, who confines his operations solely to the issue and discount of bills of exchange; and the receipt of deposits forms no part of his business. He looks to buying and selling as his chief means of increasing his wealth. His surplus funds are invested in loans to his less opulent or more enterprising neighbour, at a rate of interest proportioned to the risk.

(2.) The

(2.) The introduction of Company's rupees was a great blow to the banians, and a great blessing to all the rest of the population, for, as the inhabitants state, the particular coin they held in hand was sure to be at a discount when taken to the money-changer. Bill transactions in those days were most complicated, owing to the currency at no two places agreeing; all which was turned to account by the banian, and who by the introduction of a uniform currency was deprived of a main source of his gains.

(3.) The smaller banians or shopkeepers are to be found in every village; they collect all the surplus produce, such as ghee, grain, drugs, dyes, and supply the villagers with their immediate wants, among which may be enumerated coarse sugar, jagree, coarse cloths, dates, salt, &c., settling their accounts at harvest time, and taking as much grain as the cultivator can spare towards wiping off the balance against him; and, as the banian keeps the books, it is generally in his favour. The agents of the large dealers make periodical tours through the country, for the purchase of stock from the village banian, and thus the chain is maintained. When a cultivator applies for a loan to purchase a working bullock, to marry his child, or for seed grain, the recognised interest is 2½ to 3 per cent. per mensem, and village accounts run on occasionally for generations, it being a point of honour for a son to take his father's liabilities, the balance being always against the cultivator.

(4.) I have reason to believe that there is not a wealthy man in trade in Scinde, though perhaps an exception may be made in favour of a few who have had opportunities of making money since English interference with the province commenced.

(5.) Shikarpoor enjoys the reputation of being a city of great commercial importance, but a nearer view does not bear out this opinion; it partook of the prosperity of the Caubul monarchy, and has been on the wane ever since its decline. Since the death of Jeyt Sing the mercantile connexion of the place has not extended to the westward beyond Caubul and Candahar, and to the eastward beyond Jeypoor, Jessulmere and Bhikawer. Their main trade is now in the direction of Palee and Kurrachee, and, through these places, with Bombay. Hyderabad, late the second city in commercial importance, was indebted for its temporary prosperity to the residence of the Meers, and now that they exist no longer it is waning fast in importance. Kurrachee is really the only rising place of trade in Scinde; the transactions of her merchants are, chiefly from want of means, on a very small scale. They have none of the enterprise of Bombay merchants, and they have no capital to speculate with. I doubt whether there is a Hindoo in the Kurrachee bazar who can meet a demand for 5,000 rupees, unless given some days' notice to prepare the money Remittances to Bombay are frequently made in the current coin, at 2 annas per cent. The money, whether rupees or pie, is handed over to the tindall of a country boat for delivery to the owner's agent, in the same way as any other portion of the cargo, and this method is preferred to purchasing bills on the Bombay treasury, which are always to be had at a premium of 1 per cent. All the bazar money dealings which have come under my observation have tended to show the existence of straitened circumstances generally, and the results, narrow dealings, and an absence of anything like enterprise.

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5. What measures have been taken, or occur to you, as desirable to be taken for the encouragement and improvement of trade and manufactures?

Captain Rathborne, Collector and Magistrate of Hyderabad.

5. In a country like this, where till the British took Scinde corn might be said to be the circulating medium, and even now regulates the prices of all other commodities, it is obvious that the first step towards putting trade on a sound basis is for Government to divest itself as much as possible of its present function as principal trader in the country, the great dealer in corn, and if circumstances render that immediately impossible, that steps be taken to place the corn trade on a sounder basis than it is at present. The fixing the

value of a commodity, the price of which necessarily has so vital an effect on all other commodities, should be incapable of being affected by any but the most legitimate influences; and that can never be the case while the corn trade of Scinde stands on its present footing.

The only other point that I am aware of in reference to trade would be to make roads for wheel carriages through the country; and this, from the level nature of it, might easily be done by the zemindars, and I have no doubt would be gladly done in consideration of a small remission of rent for a couple of years. Indeed, throughout the greater part of the country, carts might travel now, but for casual interruption here and there, as a canal bank which requires sloping, or a mile or two of brushwood jungle to be cut down.

In regard to manufactures, it has long been my opinion, that the best way of encouraging these would be for Government, in addition to small prizes for the best specimens, to become itself the purchaser, for a few years, of an investment of some thousands of rupees' worth annually (say 10,000 rupees' worth), including well selected specimens of each, and transmit them to Bombay, to be there exhibited for a certain period to the public, and afterwards sold for the benefit of Government. I doubt much whether any loss whatever would be entailed on Government by the measure, while it would make the manufactures of Scinde known to the world, and in the most satisfactory manner test the question as to how far they may be really worth revival and encouragement. The numerous private commissions for Scinde articles naturally lead me to think they are so; but the plan I have ventured to suggest seems the best adapted for the settlement of the point. Specimens of salt, sulphur, and of the lead and iron ores of Scinde might also with advantage be forwarded to such societies or associations as might best be able to ascertain their true value.

Major Goldney, Collector and Magistrate of Shikarpore.

5. Duties have been much reduced; those on animals, horses, and camels, &c., abolished. Capital is wanted, and some security that the neighbouring states do not increase their transit duties as we decrease our import dues. I have heard that the Khan of Khelat, for instance, finding that we abolished the duty (five rupees each on horses), has laid on a corresponding impost in addition to his former duties. Some queries have been made by the first Calcutta houses as to—1st. The course of exchange. 2d. Duties and customs. 3d. Size, &c., of Indus boats. 4th. Whether bank notes be negotiable, or specie remittances obtained, &c.

These appear essential points to ascertain on the introduction of European capital and enterprise. Almost all Eastern products are procurable cheaply in Scinde. Hides, horns, silk, indigo, sugar, saltpetre, might be furnished at a very low price for exportation to the Europe markets; but capitalists are wanted enterprising enough to undertake the thing on a sufficiently liberal scale. The reputed insalubrity of the climate is a bar to such establishing themselves at present.

Captain Preedy, Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee.

5. The measures which have been taken for the encouragement and improvement of trade and manufactures are, the abolition of transit and town duties, the establishment of the Bombay customs regulations, and consequent reduction of import duties, the establishment of a regular tariff, the importation of wool free of duty, and a reduction in assessments of land. I am of opinion that the rates of customs levied on all imports (grain excepted) from Affghanistan, Beloochistan, the Punjaub, Cutch, and Bhawulpoor, might be further reduced with advantage, the rates levied on British being substituted for those levied on foreign bottoms. I am also of opinion that a further reduction in the assessment of land on which cotton is grown is desirable. The cultivators of Guzerat are at present able to import cotton into Scinde, and to undersell us in our own market. This, no doubt, is attributable in some measure to the superior machinery in use in Guzerat for cleaning cotton, but the chief cause is the comparatively cheap rate at which the cotton is cultivated. In Guzerat the cotton lands are watered by rain, whereas in Scinde they are dependent on artificial irrigation; on this account the assessment in the latter should, I conceive, be little more than nominal. The cultivation of the poppy would, I think,

tend

tend greatly to increase the trade of Scinde, as we should in a short time be enabled to export large quantities of opium for the China market.

A. Macleod, Esq., Collector of Customs at Kurrachee.

5. (1) No country could, I imagine, have been in a much worse position than Scinde when taken possession of by the British Government. The wealth of the country was locked up in the treasury of the Ameers. No encouragement had for a series of years been given to industry; the people were few in number, ignorant, and poor; agriculture, commerce, and manufacture were all at a low ebb; yet many circumstances combined to give an exaggerated idea of the value of the acquisition; a profusion of fertile soil, with a navigable river running through the centre of it. It was known that neither life nor property had been considered safe for many years, and that not one-tenth of the land was under cultivation, yet the nominal rent-roll was 40 lacs of rupees. The reputed value of the trade of Central Asia, and the apparent facility with which it might be drawn to the line of the Indus, tended in all probability to confirm preconceived ideas.

(2.) After the settlement of the country, and the recognition of jagheer titles, the Bombay Customs Act was introduced, and proved a most popular measure, as it facilitated the operations of the mercantile community; but at the same time it seriously affected the customs revenue, as under the Meers' system every article landed at any port was subjected to a series of petty cesses, in the aggregate greatly exceeding the highest scale of customs recognised at British Indian ports, as follows:

EXTRACT from the SEA CUSTOMS BOOKS; 4th May 1843.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To 9 bags of dholl toor, value at *Rs.* 76. 8 *a.*		
„ 1 bale of blank paper, weighing 1 maund and 21 seers, valued at *Rs.* 22. 14 *a.*		
Duty levied on the amount of the above articles, *Rs.* 99. 6 *a.* - - - - - - - -	3 3 6	
Mozeduria - - - - - - - -	– 1 3	
Fozeduria - - - - - - - -	1 8 –	
Mhoree - - - - - - - -	– 1 9	
Sweetmeat - - - - - - - -	– 1 6	
Exchange - - - - - - - -	– 1 3	
Moonjee on the dholl - - - - - -	2 11 3	
	7 12 6	
Deduct one-third of the duty - - -	1 1 3	
		6 11 3
To 7 khrars and 55 cassas of paddy, valued at 34 rupees per kurrar, 269 rupees.		
„ 50 cassas of rice, valued at 90 rupees per kurrar, 75 rupees.		
Duty levied on the amount of the above articles, *Rs.* 344. 2 *a.* 9 *p.* - - - - - -	6 – 6	
Mozeduria - - - - - - - -	– 2 –	
Shurkaree - - - - - - - -	7 3 –	
Mhoree - - - - - - - -	– 10 –	
Sweetmeat - - - - - - - -	– 2 6	
Exchange - - - - - - - -	– 3 9	
Moonjee - - - - - - - -	11 8 6	
	25 14 3	
Deduct one-third of the duty - - -	2 – –	
		23 14 3

(True extract.)
(signed) *J. Macleod,*
Collector of Customs.

(3.) Instructions were soon after received to register the amount and value of commerce across the frontier, in order to ascertain the consumption of English goods within the province, and exports to countries beyond its bounds. Had this measure been fully carried into effect, we would have had by this time a

 complete

complete knowledge of the present commercial value of the province, and of the state of trade with surrounding countries.

(4.) The abolition of transit dues, the reduction of taxes on land under cultivation, and the abolition of various impositions on manufactures, were the last acts of importance that came under my observation.

(5.) Measures could hardly have been taken better calculated to enable any country to develope her resources; but unfortunately Scinde had been too long misgoverned; her people were few in number, and these few sunk in poverty and ignorance; they were disheartened by long oppression, and cultivated just sufficient to meet the recognised dues of Government, and to provide themselves with a bare subsistence.

(6.) I will now take the liberty of giving my ideas as to the speediest and most natural method of regenerating the country. Without intelligence it can hardly be expected that people will be industrious; and I would beg to suggest, for the advantage of the rising generation, the introduction of an organised system of education, as in India, for the entire province. The present generation may be improved to a degree, for though ignorant and improvident, they work well when they find it to their interest; and when excavating canals, where they are paid by the piece, no race can be more diligent and persevering.

(7.) The people now begin to be fully aware that they can enjoy the fruits of their labour, and they begin to see the advantages of a settled government; this is observable in the many villages which have sprung up within the last three years within a few miles around Kurrachee. The great body of the people, but a few years back, removed their villages periodically, settling for a season, as their interest prompted them, where water for the purposes of irrigation was most easy of attainment. The only places where it has come under my observation that agricultural families are permanently located are on the banks of the main river, on the Goonee, and on other branches; and the spots were doubtless selected on account of the favourable nature of the soil, and the facility with which it is procurable.

(8.) In such localities are to be found fields of sugar-cane, of indigo, tobacco, cotton, and other crops, and in general thriving luxuriantly; small orchards occasionally present themselves, which not only add to the beauty of the country, but act as a means to bind the owner to the soil. Yet in these improved times the owner is not allowed to touch the fruit until the crop has been sold and the Government dues realised. This is a subject of serious complaint by the cultivators.

(9.) The working of the present land regulations I have no knowledge of, and the only want I ever hear complained of is that of water for irrigation. This is a most important subject as connected with the welfare of the country, and deserving of every consideration. The great desideratum is that of improved mechanical means for raising water from the canals and wells.

(10.) There are several staples which might be raised in any quantity on the banks of the Indus, and yet we are actually importing by the sea face from other countries for domestic consumption. The two most prominent are cotton and tobacco; the former is a thriving plant everywhere; the soil seems particularly adapted for its culture, yet the value of imports from Kutch and Kutteewar during the past year was 91,311 rupees, added to which, the first vessel which left Kurrachee in ballast the present season, took specie to Broach to invest it in cotton seed for the subsistence of camels and working bullocks in and about Kurrachee.

(11.) Tobacco is in universal use throughout Scinde, as the nature of the late Government might have given reason to anticipate. It is produced here in considerable quantity, and the quality is acknowledged to be good, though there is great room for improvement in its manufacture. Our imports by the sea face from Bombay, Cutch, and Malabar are yet considerable.

(12.) Of sugar of kinds we imported in 1846 to the extent of upwards of one lac of rupees worth. The cane grows well, and the cultivators, who also make

" goor,"

"goor," say that ignorance alone prevents them making sugar. A sugar-candy of good quality is made by the banians, but it is manufactured from imported sugar.

(13.) Indigo is found wild, and is not unfrequently cultivated. As may be expected from the circumstances of the country, it is of very inferior quality, but so was that of Bengal until British skill and capital was made to bear on it.

(14.) These are but a few of the articles which are now produced in the country, the culture of which, if fostered by the Government, would materially improve the state and prospects of Scinde.

(15.) To stimulate the Scindians to exertion, something beyond mere precept is wanted; they require to be shown their backward condition. A nucleus has been formed in Kurrachee by the establishment of a Government garden, which has already been attended with great benefit. The original object was the regular supply to the troops with vegetables, and being conducted by the commissariat officer, the means at his disposal have enabled his extending its utility, and we have now not only vegetables in abundance, but a variety of tropic fruit trees have been raised, which have been hitherto rarely if ever found in Scinde. Were such establishments instituted at the various collectorates, the measure would not fail to be of essential benefit to the country. The subject has before been brought under the notice of this Government, but I am not aware that it has been acted on.

(16.) Connected with experimental gardens and farms I would add that stock of every kind is inferior. We might much improve the horses of the country in particular, by having a few selected animals for breeding purposes at the principal stations. The introduction of the merino breed of sheep might prove useful, though the results of similar experiments in other parts of India are not prominently remarkable.

(17.) Machinery of every kind for shortening labour is most rude. The churka used in cleaning cotton is the most primitive affair of the kind in India, and in itself almost suffices to account for the growth of that valuable plant getting into distaste with cultivators. Measures are, however, in progress to supply all deficiencies of this character.

(18.) I might here advert to a most important measure, if judiciously carried out, which was sanctioned by Sir Charles Napier, viz., loans to cultivators; they at present depend for even their seed grain and advances from the village banians. I am informed the Government of the Meers sanctioned the issue of seed from their granaries, a similar quantity being received in return at harvest time.

(19.) The existing manufactures of the country are of minor importance; they have already been freed from all taxes which pressed on their full development, and will improve in quality and quantity as the demand may regulate.

(20.) The main commerce is that in transit, and the introduction of the rules which have been found in the Bombay Presidency most fit for its guidance seem to have left nothing further at present to be desired, beyond watching its progress and removing any obstacles which may present themselves. The Affghan trade is of most importance; we have admitted their wool duty free, and the rapid increase in the introduction of this staple shows the concession to have been a most politic one. The woollen fabrics however, are, I conceive, over taxed on arriving at the frontier, and as they do not enter into competition with the British woollens, it wou d perhaps be advisable to reduce the rates on import. In fact, the total abolition of frontier duties would, to the best of my belief, be a most politic measure. Contrary opinions are however held, but when it is considered that nine-tenths of the proceeds derived from the sale of these imports are invested in British produce, and are sent on the return camels to seek a market in Central Asia, my view of the subject may be deemed worth consideration.

(21.) One of the drawbacks to this trade is the heavy duties levied in transit between our frontier and Kandahar. The Khan of Kelat has of late years more than doubled the duties recognised by his father, and since merchants have

taken the direct road between Kelat and Kurrachee, several heads of tribes have demanded tribute on the passing Kafilas, which they are obliged to pay, or one or more of their camels would be in all probability abstracted during the night; for the Beeloochees are now afraid to offer open violence to people countenanced by the British Government.

(22.) The direct trade up the Indus is not yet of much importance, but it is improving, and a considerable impetus would be given to it were steam communication extended to Ferozepoor, and especially so now that exports from Scinde are admitted on favourable terms at Bombay, with which port we have regular steam communication.

(23.) The Government vessels now on the Indus are not adapted for commercial operations; they are slow, deep in the water, and of no capacity; the most serviceable vessels are always kept solely for public purposes.

(24.) Until of late no register was kept of merchandise passing the northern frontier by the river route. The return for the quarter ending September last, gave the value of imports from Bhawulpoor and the Punjaub at 1,60,300 rupees, among which the main items are grain, ghee, sugar, cotton, indigo, oil and piece goods. The exports for the same quarter are very unimportant, amounting to but 5,049 rupees, but it is to be hoped that the annual return, which will include the entire frontier trade, will give a comprehensive view of the commercial capabilities of the province.

(25.) I cannot conclude this memo. without adverting to a subject of general complaint among the natives of the country, which is the little countenance afforded them by European functionaries, and their general rejection, when natives of India and others, to them foreigners, are candidates for public employment. Among the putta wallas in public offices, servants, the Scinde horse, rural police, mounted police, camel corps and baggage corps, for service in which they are particularly adapted, dooley bearers, and even the Belooch battalions, I suspect but few *bonâ fide* Scindees will be found. The public labourers were brought from Bombay until of late at a high rate of pay until the superiority of the Scindees in this line became apparent. This is certainly to be attributed to their slovenliness of dress and to their imperfect knowledge of Hindostanee, but if they are not allowed opportunities of learning, they never will improve. The practice of employing foreigners tells against the province as the employees, especially Bengallees, are seldom accompanied by wives or families, and either send their savings periodically to their homes, or return when their means will permit their doing so.

STATEMENT of IMPORTS from *Bhawulpore* and the *Punjaub* into *Scinde* by the River, from 1 July to 30 September 1847.

GOODS.		QUANTITY.	VALUE.		
			Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Alum	*Maunds*	14. 35 *s.*	91	12	6
Apparel and hosiery (shoes)	*No.*	548	177	13	–
Drugs, of sorts	*Maunds*	11 ¼	52	4	6
Dyes - ditto	„	1,863 ½	5,479	6	–
Cotton	„	1,471 ½	16,371	11	–
Edibles, of sorts			21,065	3	–
Furniture			33	2	–
Grain, of sorts	*Maunds*	24,292 ½	41,085	9	10
Hardware	„	6 ½	124	8	–
Indigo	„	241 ½	12,060	14	–
Fruit, of sorts			226	5	–
Oil	*Maunds*	2,451	18,077	14	3
Piece goods, of sorts	*No.*	5,430	9,379	6	9

GOODS.		QUANTITY.	VALUE.		
			Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Paint	*Maunds*	1	10	–	–
Rose water	– –	– – –	5	10	–
Sugar	*Maunds*	4,127 ¼	26,003	3	4
Seeds	,,	377	1,814	5	6
Skins	*No.*	13	13	8	–
Spices (cardamoms)	*Maunds*	20 ¾	727	3	–
Stationery	– –	– – –	74	6	6
Sundries	– –	– – –	1,129	7	6
Salt	*Maunds*	15 ½	11	6	6
Twist	,,	117 ¼	2,137	11	–
Tobacco	,,	55 ¼	3,561	4	6
Vegetables	,,	– – –	556	12	–
Wood	– –	– – –	29	7	–
		Rs.	1,60,300	2	8

(signed) *J. Macleod,*
Collector of Customs.

STATEMENTS of EXPORTS to *Bhawulpore* and the *Punjaub* from *Scinde* by the River, from 1 July to 30 September 1847.

GOODS.		QUANTITY.	VALUE.		
			Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Apparel and hosiery (shoes)	*No.*	4	1	8	–
Fruit (dry dates)	*Maunds*	40	41	13	9
Grain, of sorts	,,	30,101 ½	26,665	15	9
Metals	,,	2	118	15	–
Provisions (wheat flour)	– –	10	15	–	–
Piece goods	*No.*	36	37	5	6
Stationery	– –	– – –	13	4	–
Sundries	– –	– – –	385	14	9
Seeds	*Maunds*	190	212	–	–
Skins and hides	*No.*	1,000	159	6	–
Silk	*Seers*	21 ¼	161	15	–
Salt fish	*Maunds*	100	100	–	–
Sugar candy	,,	77 ½	1,054	9	1
Tobacco	,,	1	3	12	–
Wool		1 ½	10	4	–
	Rs.		5,049	11	10

(signed) *J. Macleod,*
Collector of Customs.

(Copies.)
(signed) E. J. Brown,
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

(True copies.)
(signed) A. Malet,
Chief Secretary.

XIV.

XIV. Public Buildings constructed in Scinde.

(K.)—Return of Principal Public Buildings constructed in Scinde since the Acquisition of the Province.

No. 2,963 of 1847.

From the Secretary to the Government of Scinde to the Superintending Engineer, Kurrachee.

Sir,

By desire of the Commissioner, I have the honour to request you will furnish a list of all the principal public works which have been executed or projected since our acquisition of the province, their object, and actual or estimated cost. This information is required to be in my office on or before the 20th proximo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary.

Kurrachee, 10 October 1847.

RETURN of Principal Public Works constructed in *Scinde* since the Acquisition of the Province.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
I. Buildings for the accommodation of troops - - - -	10,38,816	8	3
II. Buildings for the preservation of military stores and equipment -	57,737	13	6
III. Fortifications - - - - - - - - - -	21,256	6	2
IV. Civil buildings - - - - - - - - - -	4,462	14	–
V. Miscellaneous works - - - - - - - - -	1,64,912	4	10
Grand Total - - - *Rs.*	12,87,185	13	9

In addition to the above, 40,000 rupees may be reckoned for those buildings whose original cost is unknown, making a total of *Rs.* 13,27,185. 13. 9.

(signed) *A. C. Peat*, Major,
Superintending Engineer, Scinde.

Work Projected, and in Progress.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
The completion of the Barracks at Hyderabad, the Artillery Barracks at Kurrachee, and the Mole, cannot be estimated at less than about - - - - - - - - - - - - -	7,00,000	–	–
New Barracks at Kurrachee, plan and estimate sent in - - -	6,14,673	–	–
Arsenal at Kurrachee - - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	98,948	–	–
Clearing out Fort of Hyderabad, estimates in hand - - - -	21,413	–	–
Court-martial Room, Kurrachee, plan and estimate forwarded - -	3,625	–	–
Bakery at Kurrachee, sanctioned - - - - - - - -	4,567	–	–
Ordnance Staff, N. C. Officers at Kurrachee, ditto - - - -	8,160	–	–
Alterations to Arsenal at Hyderabad, referred - - - - -	4,407	–	–
Roads at Kurrachee, with Pier at Ghizree Bunder (plans in hand), cannot be estimated at less than - - - - - - - -	10,000	–	–
Church at Kurrachee * (estimate) - - - - - - - -	52,000	–	–
Total - - - *Rs.*	15,17,793	–	–

(signed) *A. C. Peat*, Major,
Superintending Engineer, Scinde.

* A plan and estimate has been forwarded, but will require reconsideration.

BUILDINGS FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF TROOPS.

NAMES OF BUILDINGS OR WORKS.	LENGTH.	BREADTH.	HEIGHT.	CONSTRUCTION.	REMARKS.	ORIGINAL COST.
HYDERABAD:	*Ft. In.*	*Ft. In.*	*Ft. In.*			*Rs. a. p.*
Guard-room in fort	50 0	20 0	15 0	Walls burnt brick and mud; roof mud; floor mud	Occupied by guards	47 8 –
Public necessary ditto	150 0	18 0	12 0	Walls unburnt brick and mud; roof partly open, partly mud	Native occupants of fort	1,604 12 1
Prisoners' necessary in the hospital	40 0	10 0	3 0	ditto ditto ditto	Native sick prisoners in hospital	111 11 8
Barrack against the rampart	109 0	29 0	14 0	ditto ditto ditto	Native Infantry	600 – –
Fives court	150 0	35 0	35 0	Walls burnt brick and lime, plastered with chunam inside, and with mud outside; floor of cut stone.	Intended for the European troops in the fort; not used at present.	5,571 5 1
						14,522 15 11
30 Pindalls for Native Infantry, each	76 0	18 0	12 0			815 2 6
10 Native officers' houses	19 0	9 0	11 0	Walls unburnt brick and plastered; roofs flat, mud; floors mud; no doors or windows, excepting to hospital and dispensary.	Occupied by the Belooch Battalion.	1,080 – –
Hospital	281 0	29 0	11 0			360 – –
School-room	43 0	30 0	11 0			180 – –
Store-room	42 0	20 0	11 0			220 – –
2 Guard-rooms	22 0	22 0	12 0			250 – –
Necessary	40 0	16 0	10 0	Walls unburnt brick and mud plastered; roofs flat, and floors mud; no doors or windows, excepting to hospital necessary.	Occupied by Belooch Battalion	110 – –
Hospital	48 0	12 0	10 0			
Cook-room						98 – –
Dispensary	19 0	9 0	11 6			16,200 5 7
30 Pindalls for Native Infantry	80 0	22 0	12 6		Occupied by bricklayers belonging to the Engineer department.	815 2 6
10 Native officers' quarters	19 0	9 0	12 0			5,000 – –
Hospital	263 0	53 0	12 6			200 8 9
School-room	13 0	22 0	2 0		At present unoccupied	180 – –
Store-room	12 0	22 0	12 0			220 – –
2 Quarter-guards	– –	– –	– –	Construction as above		250 6 5
Necessary	40 0	16 0	10 6			130 9 4
Hospital cook-rooms	53 0	12 0	10 6		ditto	200 – –
Dispensary	20 0	36 0	12 6			200 – –
Apothecaries' quarters	26 0	26 0	12 0			
Hospital for European Infantry, with out-offices and subordinates' quarters complete.	435 0	75 0	25 0	Walls of burnt brick and chunam roofs, partly tiled, partly of mud; floors at present of mud, but to be paved with tiles; doors glass; panel windows glass.	Not quite completed	80,058 15 3
10 Barracks for a regiment of European Infantry, with out-offices.	– –	– –	– –	Walls burnt brick and lime; roof tiled; floor paved with tiles; doors glass and venetian.	In progress.	—
Library	– –	– –	– –			
Quarter-guard, &c.	– –	– –	– –			
Solitary cells, two sets	– –	– –	– –			
Horse Artillery lines	117 0	25 0	14 0	Walls unburnt brick, and sand floors; roofs mud	Quartermaster-serjeant Scinde Camel Baggage Corps.	Unknown.
12 Pindalls	112 0	24 0	10 0	ditto ditto ditto	Camel Baggage Corps and Golundauze	- ditto.
Hospital, with necessary attached	188 0	42 0	9 0	ditto ditto ditto	Golundauze	2,864 10 4
Quarters for an Infantry Regiment at Mohamed Khan's Jomda.	– –	– –	– –	ditto ditto ditto	Now untenable	9,544 5 4
Ahmed Khan's Jomda	466 0	22 0	16 0	ditto ditto ditto	Formerly occupied by European troops; now untenable.	5,244 8 11

	KOTROO:													
	Pendalls	238	0	18	0	6	0	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	Unoccupied				3,247	2 1
	Hospital	244	0	18	0	14	6	- - Walls of ground floor burnt brick and lime; partition walls of ground floor and walls of upper story unburnt brick and mud; roof of mud, and flat; floors of ground floor burnt brick, and lime of upper story; plank doors in upper story, glass and panel, the remainder plank, with iron fastenings.	Indus steam flotilla				13,137	15 3
	Officers' quarters	253	6	23	0	35	6	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - - - - - - -				24,204	10 4
	KURRACHEE:													
9	European Infantry barracks, including verandahs all round, and cess-pools, each.	249	0	55	0	10	0	- - Walls of pise work; roof of teak wood, covered with tiles; verandah of country wood, common rafters; split bamboo battens; mats, mud, and single tiles; floors of earth; doors of teak wood plank, plain; windows glazed.	60th Royal Rifles				1,35,123	1 10
2	Cook-rooms for ditto, each	33	0	22	0	12	0	- - ditto windows wooden bars and shutters - - -	- - ditto - - - - -				1,095	7 2
1	Additional cook-room, with verandah on one side.	33	0	22	0	12	0	- - Walls of sun-dried bricks and mud; masonry pointed with lime; floors of mud; roof of Cutcha teak wood; common rafters; split bamboo battens; mud plastered, and tiles, including verandah, doors of Cutchee teak plank, battened, and windows wooden barred, with shutters.	- - ditto - - - - -				622	13 7
2	Necessaries	33	0	22	0	12	0	- - Same construction as barracks, but windows wooden bars and shutters.	- - ditto - - - - -				1,914	5 –
1	Additional necessary, with a screen wall outside, and without verandah.	32	6	21	6	10	0	- - Wall of stone and mud, and stone and lime masonry; roof of teak wood, teak rafters, battens and mats, and mud plaster, tiled; floors of earth; door and window of plain teak, battened, and windows wooden barred, and shutters.	- - ditto - - - - -				619	8 8
1	European Infantry serjeants' mess-room including verandah all round, shelves.	90	6	50	0	24	0	- - Walls of unburnt brick, and brick and lime masonry; roof terraced, supported on posts of Cutcha sagha wood, embedded in the walls; beams, etreavers, iron ties, joists, split bamboo battens; punkhas covered with earth, and plastered with mud and lime; verandah roof supported on squared Cutcha sagh wood; joists and plates, principals, common rafters, and bamboo battens.	- - ditto - - - - -				7,639	10 8
1	Cook-room to ditto, with verandah	26	0	18	6	9	0	- - Walls of stone and mud, pointed with lime; floor of earth; roof of Cutcha sagh wood, trussses and common rafters; split bamboo battens; mats, mud, and single tiles; verandah supported on Cutcha teak wood, square posts and plates; common rafters; split bamboo battens; mats, mud, and single tiles.	- - ditto - - - - -				390	8 3
1	European Infantry regimental school and library, including verandah all round.	170	0	50	0	24	0	Construction similar to serjeants' mess-room - - -	- - ditto - - - - -				14,763	– 3

(continued)

BUILDINGS FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF TROOPS—*continued.*

NAMES OF BUILDINGS OR WORKS.	LENGTH.	BREADTH.	HEIGHT.	CONSTRUCTION.	REMARKS.	ORIGINAL COST.
	Ft. In.	*Ft. In.*	*Ft. In.*			*Rs. a. p.*
2 Necessaries, with screen wall in front	9 0	8 0	9 0	-- Walls of sun-dried bricks and mud; roof of jungle wood, nearly flat; common rafters; split bamboo battens; mats covered with earth and mud plaster; floors of mud; urinary gutters of stone and lime masonry.	60th Royal Rifles - - -	94 5 6
1 European Regiment Rear Guard, and defaulter's room, including verandah all round.	97 6	50 0	24 0	Construction similar to that of serjeants' mess-room -	- - ditto - - - - -	7,603 14 11
1 Urinary to above - - - -	9 0	8 0	9 0	-- Walls of sun-dried bricks and mud; roof of jungle wood, nearly flat; common rafters; split bamboo battens; mats covered with earth and mud plaster; floors of mud; urinary gutters of stone and lime masonry.	- - ditto - - - - -	47 2 9
1 Orderly room, including verandah all round.	35 0	35 0	17 6	-- Construction similar to serjeants' mess, excepting roof, which is of Cutcha sagh wood; common rafters; split bamboo battens; mud and single tiles; verandah roof, supported on square Cutcha sagh wood posts and plates.	- - ditto - - - - -	1,722 15 7
Serjeant-major quarters, including necessary and bath.	50 0	34 6	12 0	-- ditto - - - ditto - - - - - - -	- - ditto - - - - -	1,120 - -
Cook-room and store-room - - -	25 6	12 0	6 6	-- Walls of sun-dried brick and mud; roof of Cutcha teak wood; common rafters; split bamboo battens; mats, mud, and single tiles.	- - ditto - - - - -	
Quarter-master serjeant's quarters, including necessary and bath rooms under the verandah on four sides, and detailed cook-room.	50 0	34 6	12 0	Wall of unburnt brick, and burnt brick and lime masonry; floors of mud; doors of Cutcha teak wood; half panels and half glazed windows; main roof of Cutcha sagh wood; common rafters; split bamboo battens; mats, mud, and single tiles; verandah roof, supported on square Cutcha sagh wood posts and plates; principal common rafters; split bamboo battens; mats, punkahs, mud, and single tiles; floors of earth - - - - - - -	- - ditto - - - - -	1,120 - -
And store-room under one roof, without verandah.	25 6	12 0	6 6			
3 Solitary cells for a European regiment, with verandah all round.	35 0	35 0	16 0	-- Wall of unburnt brick and mud, and burnt brick and lime masonry; roof terraced of country wood; beams; rafters; split bamboo battens; punkas covered with earth, and plastered; verandah roof supported on posts; principals and plates common rafters; split bamboo battens; mats and single tiles; doors of Cutcha teak planks with iron fixtures, and fastenings; floor of cells of burnt brick and lime pavement; and of verandah of earth, plastered with mud.	- - ditto - - - - -	4,477 4 -
3 Ditto - - ditto - - - - -	64 0	35 0	16 0	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - - -	- - ditto - - - - -	2,250 - -
Armourer's shed - - -	19 0	14 0	10 0	-- Walls of sun-dried brick and mud masonry; roof of jungle timber; common rafters; split bamboo battens; mats, punkhas covered with earth, and plastered with mud, and nearly flat floor of earth.	- - ditto - - - -	100 8 5

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BUILDINGS FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF TROOPS—*continued.*

NAMES OF BUILDINGS OR WORKS.	LENGTH.	BREADTH.	HEIGHT.	CONSTRUCTION.	REMARKS.	ORIGINAL COST.
	Ft. In.	*Ft. In.*	*Ft. In.*			*Rs. a. p.*
European Female Hospital, including cook-room, unairclosed verandah, roof, and detached necessary, connected by passage.	162 0	51 6	16 0	- - Walls of sun-dried brick and mud masonry; floors of mud; roof of Cutcha teak wood trusses, and unframed wood, common rafters; split bamboo battens; mats and single tiles; doors of Cutcha teak wood, half panelled, and half glazed, and windows glazed.	60th Royal Rifles - - - -	8,003 11 1
Foot Artillery Hospital, with a verandah all round, partly closed in, and partly open, with an open temporary verandah on three sides nearly.	64 6	44 6	15 0	- - Walls of sun-dried brick, and mud masonry; framed wood work of roof of babul; unframed wood work of teak; teak rafters; bamboo battens; mats, mud, and singe tiles, including closed verandah; outer open verandah, supported on jungle wood posts, with a punkha roof; doors Cutcha teak, half panelled, and windows glazed.	- - Baggage Corps stores, and 1 Company Foot Artillery.	
Ditto - - Cook-room - - -	18 0	16 0	10 0	- - Walls of stone and mud, pointed with lime; floor; earth roof of Cutcha sagh wood trusses, common rafters; bamboo battens, and single tiles; doors and windows of planks.	- - ditto - ditto - - -	3,643 13 7
Ditto - - Necessary - - -	17 0	13 0	10 0	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - - -	- - ditto - ditto - - -	
Well for Horse Battery 4/1 Artillery -	19 6	- -	24 0	Rough dressed stone and lime masonry - - -	Foot Artillery horses - - -	604 7 7
Well trough for Foot Artillery, including Persian wheel.	21 0	- -	27 0	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - - -	- - ditto - - - - - -	1,819 1 8
6 European pendalls on the height, including verandah on three sides each.	204 0	35 3	15 0	- - Walls of stone, and mud roof of jungle timber; common rafters; split bamboo battens; mats and punkhas; floors of earth; doors Cutcha teak, panelled and battened; windows glazed.	1st Fusileers and Sappers and Miners	34,534 5 11
2 Cook-rooms for Europeans on height, with verandah in front each.	33 0	22 0	11 0	- - Wall of stone and mud, pointed with lime; floors of mud; roof of Cutcha teak trusses; common rafters; split bamboo battens, covered with mats and tiles, including verandah; doors of plank; and windows barred, with shutters; verandah roof, supported on Cutch teak wood, squared posts and plates; common rafters; bamboo battens, mats, and single tiles.	- - ditto - - ditto - - -	- - Cost included in Pendalls.
2 Necessaries for the Europeans on the heights, without verandah.	33 0	22 0	8 0	- - Wall of stone and mud and stone and lime; floors of earth; roof of Cutcha teak trusses; common rafter; split bamboo battens, covered with mats and tiles; doors of plank, and windows barred, with shutters.	- - ditto - - ditto - - -	- ditto,
Horse Artillery Barrack - - -	- -	- -	181 0	Main walls of coursed rubble stone and lime masonry; jambs of doors and windows, including pillars and arches of cut stone and lime; floors paved with cut stone; doors and windows glazed, main and verandah; roof of teak wood trusses and unframed woodwork of teak rafters; battens, mats, mud and tiles; upper-story floor of teak planks, supported on girders, having iron tiles, slain cases of teak wood.	2d Troop Horse Artillery - -	50,945 4 3
No. 3.	172 6	60 6				
Upper Storied Building - - -	- -	- -	14 0			

Ditto guard-room, with verandah all round.	59	0	39	6	15	0	- - Walls of stone and mud, pointed with lime; floor of mud; doors and windows of cutcha teak wood, half panelled and half glazed, and windows glazed; roof of Cutcha teak wood trusses, and unframed wood; common rafters, bamboo battens, mats, mud and single tiles; verandah roof supported on posts and plates; common rafters; bamboo battens, mats, mud and single tiles.	- ditto - ditto - - -	2,350	4	10
1 Well - - - - - -	8	6	-	-	15	0	Rough dressed stone and lime masonry - - - -	2d Troop Horse Artillery horses -						
1 Well, including Persian wheel - -	20	6	-	-	15	6	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -						
Trough - - - - - -	60	0	12	0	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	2,346	4	2			
Patcheree - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - Wall of sun-dried brick and mud masonry; floors of mud; roofs of cutcha teak wood, trusses and rafters; split bamboo battens; mats, punkhas, mud and single tiles; doors of Cutcha teak wood, plain panelled, and windows glazed.	- - 2d troop, Horse Artillery horses, married men.	4,780	-	-			
1 Lines for His Excellency the Governor's escort.	174	6	9	6	7	0	- - Wall of sun-dried brick and mud; floor of mud; roof nearly flat and of jungle timbers split; bamboo battens, punkas with earth plastered with mud - - - -	Governor's escort - - -	3,080	-	7			
1 Ditto - - ditto - - - -	183	6	1	7	7	0	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - - -							
1 Ditto - - ditto - - - -	174	6	9	6	7	0	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - - -							
1 Jemadar's house - - - -	34	6	20	6	10	0	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - - -	Jemadar's - - ditto - -						
1 Subedar's house - - - -	30	6	16	6	10	0	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - - -	Subedar's - - ditto - -						
1 Rusaldar's house - - - -	34	0	20	0	8	0	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - - -	Russaldar s - - ditto - -	320	4	9			
1 Quarter guard - - - -	30	6	16	6	9	0	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - - -	Quarter-guard - ditto - -	104	11	8			
25th Regiment Native Infantry Hospital	151	6	22	0	10	0	- - Wall of unburnt brick and mud; roof of teak wood, teak rafters; battens, mats and common plaster; floors of mud; doors of plain plank, battened and windows, barred, with shutters.	Sick, 4 Native Infantry Rifles -	3,393	15	-			
Old Native Infantry Hospital, 14th Regiment Native Infantry.	103	7	41	9	10	0	- - Wall of unburnt brick and mud; floors of mud; roof of teak trusses and unframed wood; bamboo battens; mats, punkas; doors and windows of mats.	Sick, 2d troop Horse Brigade -	1,853	8	6			
16 Belooch Pendalls, each - - -	178	0	20	0	8	0	- - Walls of brick and mud; floors of earth; roof nearly flat, and of jungle wood, common rafters; bamboo battens, mats and punkas, covered with earth and mud plaster.	Belooch Battalion - - -	12,195	9	10			
2 Wells in Belooch lines - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	Merely an excavation - - - - - - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -						
Belooch Battalion; serjeant major's quarters, with bath and necessary under the verandah, round four sides	50	0	34	6	12	0	Wall of brick and mud; floors of mud; roof of Cutcha teak trusses, and unframed wood, common rafters, bamboo battens, mats and single tiles; doors of Cutcha teak wood, panelled, and windows glazed - - - - - -	Serjeant-major, Belooch Battalion -	1,120	-	-			
	50	0	34	6	12	0								
Cook and store-room - - - -	25	6	12	0	6	6								
European and Native Staff Hospital, with verandah all round; and two detached cook-rooms and two necessaries detached.	253	0	52	0	15	0	- - Wall of brick and mud, and floors of earth; roof of teak Cutch wood, trusses and unframed wood, common rafters and bamboo battens, mats, mud, and single tiles; doors of Cutcha teak wood, half panelled and half glazed, and windows glazed; verandah roof, supported on squared posts and plates and principals of Cutcha teak wood, common rafters, bamboo battens, mats, mud, and single tiles; out-offices, wall of brick and mud; roof of Cutch teak wood, common rafters, bamboo battens, mats, mud, and single tiles; doors of plank, windows, barred and with shutters.	Staff Europeans and Natives - -	8,975	11	11			

(continued)

BUILDINGS FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF TROOPS—*continued.*

NAMES OF BUILDINGS OR WORKS.	LENGTH.	BREADTH.	HEIGHTH.	CONSTRUCTION.	REMARKS.	ORIGINAL COST.
	Ft. In.	*Ft. In.*	*Ft. In.*			*Rs. a. p.*
Line serjeant's quarters, including necessary and bath under, the verandah on four sides; cook-room and store-room under one roof, without verandah	37 0 26 0	26 0 12 6	12 0 8 0	Walls of unburnt brick and burnt brick and lime masonry; floor of mud; doors of Cutcha teak wood, half panelled and half glazed, windows glazed, main roof of Cutcha sagh wood, common rafters, split bamboo battens, mats, mud and single tiles; verandah roof, supported on squared Cutcha sagh wood, posts and plates, principals, common rafters, split bamboo battens, mats, pomphas, mud and single tiles; out-offices, walls sun-dried bricks and mud; roof of Cutcha teak wood, common rafters, split bamboo battens, mats, mud and single tiles; floors of mud - - - -	Line serjeant - - - - -	1,391 4 5
No. 6. Sappers and Miners new native lines, each.	129 0	18 0	8 0	- - Walls of brick and mud; floor of mud; roof of jungle-wood, common rafters, bamboo battens; mats, punkhas, and mud.	- - One company of Sappers and Miners - - - - -	4,914 11 7
2 Subedar's quarters, native Sappers and Miners, each.	34 6	20 6	10 0	Ditto, with doors and windows of plain plank battened -	- ditto - - 2 subedars - -	
2 Jemedar's quarters, native Sappers and Miners, each.	30 6	20 6	10 0	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - - 2 jemedars - -	
GARRAH: Lines for a regiment of Native Infantry	- -	- -	- -	- - Mud walls, and roof of jungle; timbers, rafters, punkhas, &c.	Unoccupied - - - - - -	10,871 9 10
KURRACHEE: 18 pindalls for Europeans, of a temporary nature, with a verandah on three sides of each, each.	316 0	33 0	14 6	- - Walls and pillars of brick and mud, with top courses of burnt brick and lime; floors of mud; roofs of jungle timbers; common rafters, bamboo battens; mats and punkhas, covered with mud, and plastered; doors and windows of mats.	- - 1st Fusileers and 60th Rifles, 1,800 men.	1,07,979 3 9
Out-offices to 18 temporary pindalls, consisting of 18 cook-rooms, 36 water-rooms, and 11 necessaries.	- -	- -	- -	Walls and roof of jungle timber - - - - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	2,555 - -
SUKKUR: Hospital for two regiments Native Infantry.	210 0	50 0	- -	Walls of sun-dried brick and mud; roofs of hospital of squared fir timber, jungle wood rafters, and mud; and cook rooms and necessaries of jungle wood and mud, floor mud, doors of hospital plank, and windows glazed - - -	11th regiment Native Infantry, accommodation for 100 men, also for medical assistants - - -	3,075 12 -
Cook-room for - - ditto - -	71 0	12 0	- -			
Necessary for - - ditto - -	35 0	16 0	- -			

General Hospital	112	0	46	0	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - - -	By Details.—Accommodation for 50 men and medical assistants -	1,454 11 0
Cook-room for ditto	27	0	18	0	-	-	- - ditto - - ditto - - - - -		
Ditto - - ditto	50	0	13	0	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -		
Necessary for ditto	13	0	13	6	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -		
Ditto - - ditto	26	0	13	6	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -		
40 pendalls for a regiment of Native Infantry.	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - Wall of brushwood, plastered with mud, pillars of sun-dried brick and mud, roof of jungle wood and mud; floor mud, doors plank.	11th regiment Native Infantry -	Unknown.
40 Ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	Vacant - - - - - -	- ditto.
2 Quarter-guard rooms	39	6	34	0	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - - - -	- ditto.
Irregular Horse lines	245	0	20	0	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - - - -	558 - -
Artillery barracks	233	0	32	0	-	-	Wall, sun-dried brick and mud; roof, jungle wood and mud; floors of mud - - - - - - - -	ditto - - - - - -	Unknown.
Cook-room for ditto	32	0	12	0	-	-			
Necessary for ditto	12	0	18	0	-	-			
2 Cook-rooms	23	0	12	0	-	-	- - Wall, sun-dried brick and mud; roof, jungle wood and mud; floor paved.	ditto - - - - - -	- ditto.
6 Necessaries	12	0	6	0	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - - - -	- ditto.
1 Quarter-guard	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - - - -	824 13 11
4 Staff serjeants' bungalows	38	0	34	0	-	-	- - Wall, sun-dried brick and mud; roof, jungle-wood; floor paved; doors plank, and glass windows.	1 by Line serjeant, 3 vacant - -	3,440 13 6
18 New European barracks	161	0	49	0	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	- - 15 vacant, 3 containing Baggage Corps stores.	1,20,587 8 9
8 Solitary cells	22	6	22	6	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	Vacant - - - - - -	2,781 2 7
1 Quarter-guard	69	0	49	0	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - - - -	1,651 - 6
1 Rear-guard and lock-up room	101	0	49	0	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - - - -	2,840 9 6
1 Canteen and serjeants' mess-room	144	0	49	0	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - - - -	5,573 8 9
2 Staff serjeants' bungalows	39	0	25	0	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - - - -	1,414 2 6
4 Cook-rooms	64	0	28	0	-	-	- - Wall, sun-dried brick and mud; roof, jungle wood and mud; floor paved; plank doors.	ditto - - - - - -	3,659 13 -
4 Necessaries for men	48	0	17	0	-	-	- - Wall, sun-dried brick and mud; roof, jungle wood and mud; floor paved; no doors.	ditto - - - - - -	2,674 8 5
2 Ditto for women	16	0	9	6	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - - - -	271 - 7
1 School-room	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - - - -	6,631 3 11
1 Armourer's quarters	34	0	34	0	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - - - -	1,200 - -
2 Hospitals for men	197	0	52	0	-	-	Wall of sun-dried brick and mud; roof double, of jungle wood, lathes and mud; floor paved, doors plank and venetioned windows glazed - - - - - -	ditto - - - - - -	
1 Hospital for women	64	0	42	0	-	-			
2 Cook-rooms for women	41	0	28	0	-	-	Walls of sun-dried brick and mud; roof of jungle wood, lathes and mud; floors mud, cook-room doors plank -	ditto - - - - - -	53,676 - 4
2 Necessaries for women	48	0	29	0	-	-			
2 Apothecaries' bungalows	52	0	34	0	-	-	Walls of sun-dried brick and mud; roof of jungle wood, lathes and mud; floors paved and glass windows - -	ditto - - - - -	
1 Dead-house	34	0	34	0	-	-			
FORT BUKKUR:									
2 Barracks for Europeans	220	0	20	0	-	-	Wall of sun dried bricks and mud; roof of jungle wood, lathes and mud; floor mud - - - - - -	ditto - - - - - -	Unknown.
1 Cook-room	30	0	10	0	-	-			
2 Necessaries	8	0	6	0	-	-			
1 Quarter guard	30	0	10	0	-	-			
1 Hospital	-	-	20	0	-	-			

(continued)

BUILDINGS FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF TROOPS—*continued.*

NAMES OF BUILDINGS OR WORKS.	LENGTH.	BREADTH.	HEIGHT.	CONSTRUCTION.	REMARKS.	ORIGINAL COST.
	Ft. In.	*Ft. In.*	*Ft. In.*			*Rs. a. p.*
4 pendalls for Ordnance classes - -	172 0	17 0	- -	- - Walls of laths plastered with mud; roof, &c. jungle wood and mud; floor mud.	Ordnance department - - -	158 - -
3 pendalls for Lascars - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- - Part of burnt brick and mud and part of sun-dried brick and mud; roof of jungle wood, lathes and mud; floor mud, doors planks.	Ordnance Lascars - - -	4,458 13 6½
SHIKARPORE:						
Hospital for 1 company of European Artillery.	108 0	74 0	- -	Walls of sun-dried bricks and mud, roof jungle - -	1st company, 3d Battalion, Artillery	4,900 - -
Barrack for half - ditto - ditto -	117 0	53 0	- -	Wood, lathes and mud - - - - - - - -	- - ditto - - - ditto - -	5,704 10 6½
2 Barracks for half ditto - ditto -	117 0	53 0	- -	Floor paved - - - - - - - - -	- - ditto - - - ditto - -	5,704 10 6½
1 Quarter guard for ditto - ditto -	50 0	34 0	- -	- - ditto - - - - - - - - -	- - ditto - - - ditto - -	600 - -
2 Wells for ditto with trough - -	- -	- -	- -	Burnt brick and mortar - - - - - -	- - ditto - - - ditto - -	3,360 - -
2 Necessaries for ditto - - -	19 6	18 0	- -	Construction as hospital - - - - - -	- - ditto - - - ditto - -	390 - -
1 Staff serjeant's bungalow - - -	42 0	38 0	- -	- - ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	- - ditto - - - ditto - -	1,120 - -
1 Cook-room for ditto - - -	15 0	15 0	- -	- - ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	- - ditto - - - ditto - -	240 - -
1 Workshop for artillery - - -	27 0	9 0	- -	- - ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	- - ditto - - - ditto - -	430 12 9
4 Barracks for regiment Native Infantry	300 0	28 0	- -	- - ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	7th and 18th regiments Native Infantry and detachment Scinde Horse	6,000 - -
2 Ditto - - ditto - ditto - -	300 0	28 0	- -	- - ditto - ditto - - - - - - -		3,000 - -
1 Hospital - ditto - ditto - -	194 0	49 0	- -	- - ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	- - ditto - - ditto - -	5,300 - -
1 Quarter guard ditto - ditto - -	54 0	39 0	- -	- - ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	- - ditto - - ditto - -	720 - -
1 Store-room - - - - - -	57 0	20 0	- -	- - ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	- - ditto - - ditto - -	610 - -
2 Staff serjeants' bungalows - -	42 0	38 0	- -	- - ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	- - ditto - - ditto - -	2,180 - -
1 Riding-master's bungalow - -	54 0	43 0	- -	- - ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	- - ditto - - ditto - -	986 7 4
2 Wells with troughs - - -	- -	- -	- -	Burnt brick and mortar - - - - - -	- - ditto - - ditto - -	2,916 14 4
8 Barracks for regiment Native Infantry	- -	- -	- -	Construction as hospital - - - - - -	- - ditto - - ditto - -	6,620 - -
2 Ditto - - ditto - - ditto -	- -	- -	- -	- - ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	- - ditto - - ditto - -	3,570 - -
10 Subedars' houses - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- - ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	- - ditto - - ditto - -	2,090 - -
1 Hospital for regiment Native Infantry	- -	- -	- -	- - ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	- - ditto - - ditto - -	8,530 - -
2 Wells - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	Burnt brick and mortar - - - - - -	- - ditto - - ditto - -	1,890 - -
1 Quarter guard-room - - -	- -	- -	- -	Construction as hospital - - - - - -	- - ditto - - ditto - -	660 - -
2 Staff serjeants' bungalows - -	- -	- -	- -	- - ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	- - ditto - - ditto - -	2,290 - -
11 Half troop barracks for 1 regiment of Cavalry.	100 0	22 0	- -	- - Wall of sun-dried brick and mud; roof, jungle-wood, laths and mud; floor mud.	- - 7th and 18th regiments Native Infantry.	3,000 - -
1 Barrack for Irregular ditto - -	100 0	22 0	- -	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - - -	- - ditto - - ditto - -	630 - -
1 Hospital for - - ditto - -	100 0	36 0	- -	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - - -	- - ditto - - ditto - -	500 - -
1 Well with trough for ditto - -	- -	- -	- -	Burnt brick and mortar - - - - - -	- - ditto - - ditto - -	1,680 - -

LARKANA, FORT FITZGERALD:									
10 Barracks for Camel Corps	203	0	24	0	-	-	Wall of sun-dried brick and mud roof	Scinde Camel Corps	10,782 2 11
10 Native officers' quarters	24	0	24	0	-	-	Jungle wood, tatties and mud, floor mud	- ditto - ditto	
1 Guard-room	36	0	24	0	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto	- ditto - ditto	204 3 6
1 Line for sowars	1,534	0	24	0	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto	- ditto - ditto	7,255 8 10
2 Wells	-	-	14	0	45	0	Burnt brick and mortar	- ditto - ditto	5,624 14 6
2 Ditto	-	-	10	0	45	0			
CITADEL, FORT LARKHANA:									
1 Hospital upper story	203	0	49	0	-	-	- - Walls of sun-dried brick and mud; roof of jungle wood, tatties and mud; floors mud.	- ditto - ditto	13,960 5 7
1 Guard-room	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto	- ditto - ditto	
1 Barrack for 20 sepoys	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto	- ditto - ditto	
SHAPOOR:									
Lines for a detachment of native infantry, Khangurh.	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto	Detachment of Scinde Horse and (*s. o.*)	1,709 12 6
9 Sowars' lines for Irregular Cavalry	285	0	19	0	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto	Detachments of Scinde Horse and 7th regiment Native Infantry	5,292 6 -
10 Native officers' quarters	34	0	21	0	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto		
19 Ditto - ditto	23	0	17	0	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto		
2 Wells	-	-	8	0	80	0	- - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - -	Unknown.
KYRE GURREE:									
2 Sowars' lines, of 25 rooms in each	13	0	7	0	-	-	Walls of mud; roof of brush wood and mud	Detachment of Scinde Horse	100 - -
MOBARUCKPORE:									
1 Sowars' lines	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto	- ditto - ditto	119 - -
MEERPOOR:									
1 Sowars' lines	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto	- ditto - ditto	119 - -
								TOTAL Military Buildings - - - *Rs.*	10,38,816 8 3½

BUILDINGS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF MILITARY STORES AND EQUIPMENT.

HYDERABAD:									
Powder magazine	48	0	18	0	24	0	- - Constructed of burnt brick and mud, surrounded with a high wall of mud and unburnt bricks; roof not bomb-proof; floors composed of planking, and plastered with gypsum; it is built on the outwork.	- - Now empty; formerly filled with powder of the Ordnance Department.	2,613 - 7
Gun-shed for Golundauze battery	80	0	30	0	15	0	- - Built of unburnt bricks and mud; roofs flat, and of mud; no doors and windows; roof supported by wooden posts, open on three sides.	- - Occupied by the guns of the Golundauze battery.	363 4 3

(*continued*)

BUILDINGS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF MILITARY STORES AND EQUIPMENT—*continued.*

NAMES OF BUILDINGS OR WORKS.	LENGTH.	BREADTH.	HEIGHT.	CONSTRUCTION.	REMARKS.	ORIGINAL COST.
	Ft. In.	*Ft. In.*	*Ft. In*			*Rs. a. p.*
Gun-sheds near and without the Arsenal	60 0	30 0	15 0	- - Built of unburnt bricks and mud; roofs flat, and of mud; no doors and windows; roof supported by wooden posts open on three sides.	- - Occupied by the Ordnance Department.	726 8 6
Camel stables - - - - - -	220 0	53 0	10 0	- - Built of unburnt bricks; mud roofs, flat; mud and bhoosa plaster; the doors of store-room, plank; the remaining buildings without doors.	- - Used as hospital for sick horses of Golundauze battery.	213 12 9
Camel stables - - - - - -	70 0	30 0	12 0	Unburnt bricks and mud, plastered with mud and bhoosa; flat mud roofs; no doors, except saddle-room, which are of plank, made of jungle wood - - -	Unoccupied - - - - -	9,554 5 4
Harness and saddle-room - - -	51 0	15 0	9 0		- ditto - - - - -	
Camel stables - - - - - -	466 0	22 0	6 0		- ditto - - - - -	5,224 8 11
KOTROO:						
Store-room - - - - - -	244 0	18 0	14 6	Wall of unburnt brick and straw, and mud plaster, flat mud roof; mud floor; plank doors, with iron hinges -	Indus steam flotilla - - -	2,534 10 4
Engineer's workshop - - - -	123 0	38 0	- -		Engineer stores - - - -	16,257 1 5
KURRACHEE:						
Dawk bungalow, with verandah all round	78 6	39 3	12 0	- - Wall of pise work; floors of mud; roof of teak wood; trusses and unframed wood work; rafters, battens, mats, mud, and lime plaster, covered with tiles; doors of teak plank, battened, and windows glazed; verandah roof of rafters, battens, mats, mud, and lime plaster, covered with tiles.	Ordnance stores - - - -	1,427 7 8
Ditto, out-offices - - - -	38 0	22 3	8 0	- - Walls of pise work; roof of jungle timbers; rafters, bamboo battens, mats and punkhas; floors of mud.	Ordnance stores, as powder magazine	Unknown.
Ordnance guard-room - - -	36 0	13 0	8 0	- - Walls of wattle and dab; floors of mud; roof of jungle wood; common rafters; bamboo battens, mats and mud doors, and windows of mats.	Ordnance guard - - - -	- ditto.
Office for the Ordnance department, with verandah in front.	- -	- -	- -	- - Walls of brick and mud; floors of mud; roof of jungle timbers; common rafter; bamboo battens; mats and mud doors of Cutcha teak wood, half panelled, half glazed, and windows glazed.	Ordnance office establishment - -	80 - -
Ordnance guard-room, necessary, and sentry walks.	- -	- -	- -	- - Ditto. Walls and roof of country wood; common rafters; split bamboo, battens and punkhas; floor of earth.	Ordnance European guard - -	444 4 -
Store-room in the engineer's yard -	- -	- -	- -	- - Walls of wattle and dab; floors of mud; roof of jungle wood timbers; common rafters; bamboo battens, mats, mud and tiles; doors and windows of planks.	Stores - - - - - - -	336 11 6
SUKKUR:						
Four pendalls for a company of Golundauze.	120 0	20 0	- -	- - Walls of brushwood, plastered with mud; pillars of sun-dried brick and mud; roof of jungle wood, rafters and mud; floor mud.	Detail of Golundauze - - -	655 - -

Artillery gun-shed, store-room and quarter-guard for Golundauze.	191	0	20	0	-	-	- - Wall of sun-dried brick and mud; roof of jungle wood and mud; floor mud; doors plank.	- ditto - ditto - - - -	1,498	14	9
Gun-shed and store-room for Artillery -	185	0	26	0	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - - - -	By gun-carriages - - - -	2,218	2	5
Saddle-room, horse hospital, granary and store-room for Artillery.	211	0	29	0	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - - - -	Vacant - - - - -	4,317	13	9
Store-sheds, store-room and guard-room for engineer department.	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - - - -	Engineer department - - -	1,422	12	-
Magazine - - - - - - -	87	0	29	6	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - -	1,605	13	4
Two fire-engine sheds - - - -	24	0	12	0	-	-	- - Walls of sun-dried brick and mud roof, doomed; floor paved, door panelled.	- - - - - - - -	873	2	-
SHIKARPORE:															
15 Gun-sheds for Artillery - - -	118	0	32	0	-	-	- - Wall of sun-dried brick and mud; roof, jungle wood, tatties and mud; floor paved.	- - One company 3d Battalion Artillery (foot).	3,260	8	-
2 Store-rooms for Artillery - -	38	0	28	0	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	460	-	-
3 Saddle-rooms - - - -	34	0	20	0	-	-	- - Wall of sun-dried brick and mud; roof, jungle wood, tatties and mud; floor mud.	Detachment of Scinde Horse - -	1,080	-	-
Store-room for Native Infantry Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - - - -	- - Detachment 18th regiment Native Infantry.	570	-	-
FORT LARKHANA:															
Store-room, Armoury, &c. - - -	203	0	49	0	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - - - - -	Scinde Camel Corps - - -	Unknown.		
								TOTAL Buildings for the Preservation of Military Stores and Equipment - - - *Rs.*	57,737	13	6
							FORTIFICATIONS.				
KOTREE:											
Fort - - - - - - -	338	0	338	0	21	0	- - Built of mud; the bastions circular on plank; door battened.	Steam Indus flotilla stores - -	20,103	5	9
KURRACHEE:											
Repairs to Fort Manorah - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stone, lime and mud - - - - - - - -	Unoccupied - - - - -	1,153	-	5
								TOTAL Fortifications - - - - - - *Rs.*	21,256	6	2
							CIVIL BUILDINGS.				
HYDERABAD:											
Deputy collector's bungalow - -	45	0	17	0	6	0	- - Walls of Cutcha brick; the roof flat, and of mud; the doors and windows glass and panel.	- - Occupied by the deputy collector and his office establishment.	1,840	10	8
Wall round the above - - - -	427	0	-	-	6	0	Mud; gates, babool wood - - - - - -	- - - - - - - -	211	15	8
KOTREE:											
Deputy collector's bungalow - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - Walls of mud; the roof flat, and of jungle wood; doors and windows panel, and glazed, of babool wood.	Unoccupied - - - - -	2,204	4	9

(*continued*)

CIVIL BUILDINGS—*continued.*

NAMES OF BUILDINGS OR WORKS.	LENGTH.	BREADTH.	HEIGTH.	CONSTRUCTION.	REMARKS.	ORIGINAL COST.
KURRACHEE:	*Ft. In.*	*Ft. In.*	*Ft. In.*			*Rs. a. p.*
Railing round the engineer's store compound.	1,236 0	- -	- -	- - Stakes of old wood, having four entrance gates of similar materials.	Executive engineer's stores - -	205 14 11
Secretary's office, with verandah all round.	55 0	52 0	12 0	- - Wall of burnt brick and lime, and brick and mud; floors of mud; roof of teak, Cutcha wood trusses, and unframed wood, common rafters, bamboo battens, mats and tiles; doors of Cutcha teak wood, half panelled and half glazed, and windows glazed; verandah supported on Cutcha teak-wood posts and plates, principals and common rafters, bamboo battens, mats, mud, and single tiles.	Office establishment - - -	3,184 9 1
Secretary's office, out-offices, and godown.	- -	- -	- -	- - Walls of wattle and dab; floors of mud; roof of Cutcha teak wood and jungle wood, common rafters, bamboo battens, mats, and mud; doors of mats.	Office records, &c. - - -	
Ditto, necessary - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- - Walls of wattle and dab; floor of mud; roof of jungle timbers, common rafters, bamboo battens, mats, and mud.	Office establishment - - -	
Post-office, with verandah all round -	- -	- -	- -	- - Walls of brick and mud; floor of mud; roof of jungle wood, common rafters, bamboo battens and tiles; verandah of posts and plates, common rafters, battens and tiles.	- - Postmaster and office establishment; built by postmaster, and cost.	Unknown.
SHIKARPORE:						
Government House - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- - Walls of sun-dried brick and mud; roof, unsquared timber, laths and mud; floor, mud; doors and windows panelled and glazed.	- - Major Goldney, Collector in Upper Scinde.	2,500 - -
Hospital - - - - - - -	100 0	36 0	- -	- - Walls of sun-dried brick and mud; roof, jungle wood, tatties and mud; floor paved; doors and windows panelled and glazed.	- - - - - - - -	400 - -
Well in fort - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	Burnt brick and lime - - - - - - - -	Public - - - - - - -	900 - -
MAHUR:						
Collector's bungalow - - - -	45 0	17 0	- -	- - Walls of sun-dried brick and mud; roof of jungle wood, tatties and mud; floor mud; doors panelled.	- - - - - - - -	1,983 - -
KURRACHEE:						
Government House - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- - Foundations and plinth stone, and mud outside, dressed; walls, sun-dried brick and mud; roof of centre portion tiled; verandah terraced; roof of wings terraced; verandah tiled.	Commissioner in Scinde - -	48,273 2 8
					TOTAL Civil Buildings - - - - - *Rs.*	61,703 9 9

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

| | | |

XV.

(L.)—Summary Receipts and Civil Disbursements under all Heads for the Years 1843-44, 1844-45, 1845-46, 1846-47.

STATEMENT of Revenue Receipts and Disbursements on Account of Civil Establishment in the Province of *Scinde*, during the Official Year 1843-44.

RECEIPTS.

	Co.'s Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
For February, March, and April	23,344	5	2
Land revenues	4,50,232	15	10
Town duties	1,89,148	9	4
Fishery	47,495	4	8
Sea customs	59,004	1	8
Liquor and drug contract	29,657	1	1
Fees and fines	19,025	7	–
River customs	2,725	10	9
Registry, anchorage, and lighthouse fees	2,665	14	6
House rent	905	7	6
Ferry tolls	247	12	6
Pearl fishery	480	12	4
Garden rent and sale of garden fruit	4,188	2	11
Goldsmith's contract	335	5	3
Sales of public auction	1,842	4	4
Miscellaneous revenue	8,745	7	9
Sale of grain	52,047	1	2
Refunds	5,823	1	2
Difference of exchange	154	4	8
Amount received by the Scinde General Treasury on account of per centage charged on bills	14,849	3	1
Total Receipts for the Year 1843-44	9,12,918	4	8
Deduct Disbursements for 1843-44	7,82,561	5	8
Balance — *Co.'s Rs.*	1,30,356	15	–

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Co.'s Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Civil Salary to Major-general Sir C. J. Napier, G. C. B., Governor of Scinde	30,000	–	–
Pay of office establishment and contingencies	5,915	1	10
Salaries, pay of office establishment, civil medical establishment, and contingencies of the office of the Secretary to the Government of Scinde	41,732	14	4
Salary, pay of office establishment, and contingencies of the Scinde General Treasure office	12,159	2	6
Salary, pay of office establishment, and contingencies of the Civil Judge Advocate-general's office	7,917	2	2
Salaries, pay of office establishment, and contingencies of the office of the Superintendent of Canals and Forests	25,901	10	3
Salaries to collector and deputy-collector, pay of office establishment, and contingencies of the Hyderabad Collectorate	2,05,707	12	10
Ditto — ditto — ditto of the Kurrachee Collectorate	66,372	1	1
Ditto — ditto — ditto of the Shikarpore Collectorate	1,15,152	14	9
Scinde Police Corps	2,12,567	14	8
Allowance to the zenana of the ex-Ameers	49,500	–	–
Lieutenant Byng's salary as aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Governor	1,728	–	11
Salary, pay of office establishment, and contingencies to the Resident at Kyrpore	5,493	5	–
Salary to the postmaster in Scinde, from 29th April 1843	2,413	5	4
Total Disbursements — *Co's. Rs.*	7,82,561	5	8

(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to the Government of Scinde.

STATEMENT of Revenue Receipts and Disbursements on Account of Civil Establishment in the Province of *Scinde*, during the Official Year 1844-45.

RECEIPTS.

	Co.'s Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Land revenue	14,66,656	–	7
Town duties	5,70,925	8	8
Fishery	66,246	4	1
Sea customs	41,877	13	–
Liquor and drug contract	49,093	1	10
Fees and fines	29,890	15	7
River customs	6,564	13	11
Registry, anchorage and lighthouse fees	1,145	12	6
House rent	1,138	13	8
Garden rent	32,951	4	10
Goldsmith's contract	224	–	–
Sales of public auction	4,336	11	9
Miscellaneous revenue	8,121	5	8
Confiscated property	7,439	13	1
Sale of grain	2,76,429	2	11
Sale of grass	1,429	4	3
Refunds	42,480	10	10
Amount received by the Scinde General Treasury on account of per-centage charged on the bill	17,222	15	7
On account of collections of the Thurr and Purkur districts, from date of transfer, 17th June 1844	18,194	10	3
Total Rupees for the Year 1844-45	26,42,368	15	–
Total Disbursements for the Year 1844-45	12,25,027	11	1
Balance – *Co.'s Rs.*	14,17,341	3	11

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Co.'s Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Civil salary to Major-general Sir Charles Napier, G. C. B., Governor of Scinde	30,000	–	–
Pay of office establishment and contingencies	7,372	–	–
Salary, pay of office establishment, civil medical establishment, and contingencies of the office of the Secretary to the Government of Scinde	59,998	7	11
Lieutenant Byng's salary, as aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Governor	5,269	8	–
Salary, pay of office establishment, and contingencies of the Scinde General Treasury office	12,415	6	–
Salary, pay of office establishment, and contingencies of the Civil Judge Advocate-general's office	12,455	13	6
Salaries, pay of office establishment, and contingencies of the office of the Superintendent of Canals and Forests	51,965	2	9
Salary, pay of office establishment, and contingencies to the Resident at Khypore	11,502	8	–
Salaries to collector and deputy-collectors, pay of office establishment, and contingencies of the Hyderabad collectorate	2,51,824	14	8
Ditto – – ditto – – ditto of the Kurrachee Collectorate	1,20,678	5	3
Ditto – – ditto – – ditto of the Shikarpore Collectorate	1,67,424	6	4
Scinde Police Corps	4,16,401	4	–
Allowance to the zenana of the ex-Ameers	54,000	–	–
Salary and pay of office establishment to the Collector of Customs	16,001	5	4
Salary to postmaster in Scinde	2,760	–	–
On account of establishment of the Thurr and Purkur districts	4,958	9	4
Total Disbursements – *Co.'s Rs.*	12,25,027	11	1

(signed) *E. J. Brown,*
Secretary to the Government of Scinde.

STATEMENT of Revenue Receipts and Disbursements on Account of Civil Establishment in the Province of *Scinde*, during the Official Year 1845–46.

RECEIPTS.

	Co.'s Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Land revenue	22,28,120	15	3
Town duties	2,87,557	3	–
Taxes	32,209	2	–
Garden rent	30,112	1	3
Liquor	96,389	10	5
Fishery	46,101	9	4
Ferry contract	5,124	8	8
Goldsmith's contract	754	7	11
Liquor and drug contracts	5,256	15	1
Miscellaneous contracts	1,293	–	3
Miscellaneous revenue	54,888	–	3
Fees and fines	51,651	8	5
Inland customs	52,427	9	–
Refunds	62,427	4	7
Confiscated and unclaimed property	8,613	10	10
House rent	1,079	11	2
Sales by auction	4,421	9	10
River customs	6,731	15	10
Custom duties	21,360	6	7
Collector of sea customs	62,462	11	8
Registry, anchorage and lighthouse fees	6,981	4	2
Amount received by the Scinde General Treasury on account of per centage charged on bills	13,511	–	2
On account of the Thurr and Purkur districts	22,017	10	7
Total Receipts for 1845–46	30,99,494	–	3
Total Disbursements	15,32,077	10	1
Total Balance – – – *Co.'s Rs.*	15,67,416	6	2

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Co.'s Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Civil salary to Major-general Sir Charles J. Napier, G. C. B., Governor of Scinde	38,666	10	8
Pay of office establishment and contingencies – – ditto	8,463	12	10
Salary, pay of office establishment, and contingencies of civil medical establishment, and contingencies of the office of the Secretary to Government of Scinde	49,718	13	8
Lieutenant Byng's salary as aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Governor	5,269	8	–
Salary, pay of office establishment, and contingencies of the Scinde General Treasury Office	12,804	9	1
Salary, pay of office establishment, and contingencies of the Civil Judge Advocate-general's Office	22,331	10	5
Salaries, pay of office establishment, and contingencies of the office of the Superintendent of Canals and Forests	60,619	–	3
Salary, pay of office establishment to the Resident at Khyrpore	12,010	–	–
Salaries to collector and deputy collectors, pay of office establishment, and contingencies of the Hyderabad Collectorate	4,52,542	5	9
Ditto – – ditto – – ditto of the Kurrachee Collectorate	1,67,631	9	6
Ditto – – ditto – – ditto of the Shikarpore Collectorate	1,50,811	4	1
Scinde Police Corps, Beeloch Horse, and Head money	4,70,467	4	3
Salary and pay of office establishment to the collector of customs	18,601	9	–
Allowance to the zenana of the ex-Ameers	54,000	–	–
Salary to the postmaster in Scinde and Omercote	2,760	–	–
Deputation allowance to Captain Christal, employed on special duty to meet his Highness the Rao of Cutch	330	–	–
On account of the districts of the Thurr and Purkur	4,349	8	7
Total Disbursements – – – *Co.'s Rs.*	15,31,377	10	1

(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to the Government of Scinde.

STATEMENT of Revenue Receipts and Disbursements on account of Civil Establishment in the Province of *Scinde*, during the Official Year 1846-47.

RECEIPTS.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Land revenue	17,10,787	11	6
Customs and taxes	98,788	1	7
Town duties	1,04,318	14	7
Garden rent	30,544	4	2½
Liquor and drug contracts	89,612	6	9½
Fishery and ferry contracts	64,425	3	9½
Goldsmith's and weaver's contracts	58	8	5
Miscellaneous revenue	66,478	7	6
Fees and fines	52,822	2	7
House, market and bungalow rent	3,134	8	9
Refunds	1,45,438	–	4
Sales by auction, confiscated and unclaimed property	11,552	1	1
Profit and loss	70,951	8	4½
Thurr and Purkur districts	28,194	4	2
Sea customs	82,571	1	–
Sale of timber	2,000	–	–
Amount received by Scinde General Treasury on account of per-centage on bills	26,969	–	6
Port dues	8,074	3	1
Total Receipts for 1846-47	25,96,720	8	3
Total Disbursements for 1846-47	16,81,056	10	4
Balance *Co.'s Rs.*	9,15,663	13	11

DISBURSEMENTS.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Civil salary to Major-general Sir Charles Napier, G. C. B., Governor of Scinde	56,000	–	–
Pay of office establishment and contingencies - - ditto	7,200	–	–
Salary, pay of office establishment, civil medical establishment, and contingencies of the office of the Secretary to the Government of Scinde	50,251	14	7
Lieutenant Byng's, salary as aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Governor	5,269	8	–
Salary, pay of office establishment, and contingencies of the Scinde General Treasury Office	14,440	6	5
Salary, pay of office establishment, and contingencies of the Civil Judge Advocate-general's Office	13,457	14	6
Salary, pay of office establishment, and contingencies of the office of the Super-intendent of Canal and Forests	98,109	10	5
Salary, pay of office establishment, and contingencies to the Resident at Khyrpore	12,006	2	–
Salaries to collector and deputy-collector, pay of office establishment, and contingencies of the Hydrabad Collectorate	2,38,595	4	8
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto, of the Kurrachee Collectorate	1,14,494	6	11
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto, of the Shikarpore Collectorate	1,57,338	10	7
Scinde police corps	4,51,580	7	3
Allowance to the zenana of the ex-Ameers	54,832	8	–
Salary, pay of office establishment to the collector of customs	18,657	9	9
Salaries to postmasters in Scinde and Omorkote	2,913	5	4
On account of the Thurr and Parkur establishment	7,956	15	11
On account of salary and office establishment, harbour master	4,148	15	11
On account of vaccinator in Scinde	700	–	–
On account of head money, and sundry contingencies	8,588	11	–
On account of cutting and clearing canals	3,64,514	4	1
Total Disbursements *Co.'s Rs.*	16,81,056	10	4

(True copies.)
(signed) A. Malet, Chief Secretary.

(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to the Government of Scinde.

XVI.

(M.)—LIST of all Officers, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, on Civil Employ in Scinde.

LIST of all OFFICERS, COVENANTED and UNCOVENANTED, on Civil Employ in *Scinde*.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	STATION.	CAPACITY.	Amount of Monthly Salary.	REMARKS.
			£. s. d.	
Captain E. J. Brown, Bengal Engineers.	Kurrachee - -	- - Secretary to Government of Scinde.	2,000 – –	
W. J. Surtees, Esq., Kurrachee -	Kurrachee - -	- - Assistant Secretary to Government of Scinde.	500 – –	Uncovenanted.
Assistant Surgeon Allender, Bombay Army.	Kurrachee - -	- - In medical charge of civil establishment.	200 – –	Staff pay.
Lieutenant Forbes, 3d Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry.	Khyrpore - -	- - Resident at the Court of Meer Ali Moorad.	1,000 – –	
Lieutenant Stanley, Fifth Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.	Kurrachee - -	- - Treasurer and postmaster in Scinde.	800 – –	- - 700 as treasurer; 100 as postmaster.
JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT:				
Captain Young, 50th Regiment Bengal Army.	Kurrachee - -	- - Judge Advocate-general, Civil Department.	1,200 – –	
Lieutenant Kirly, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment.	Shikarpore - -	- - Deputy Judge Advocate-general, Civil Department.	400 – –	Staff pay.
Captain Anderson, 17th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.	Hyderabad - -	- ditto - ditto -	400 – –	Staff pay.
POLICE:				
Captain W. Brown, 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.	- - - -	Captain of police -	1,000 – –	On leave.
Lieutenant E. C. Marston, 25th Bombay Native Infantry.	Kurrachee - -	Lieutenant of police -	700 – –	- - Acting captain of police.
Captain E. Baynes, 20th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.	Hyderabad - -	- ditto - - -	700 – –	
Lieutenant Younghusband, 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.	Shikarpore - -	- ditto - - -	700 – –	
Lieutenant H. Hodgson, 17th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.	Kurrachee - -	- - Acting Lieutenant of police.	221 11 –	- Acting for Lieutenant Marston.
SCINDE SURVEY:				
Major W. Scott, Bombay Engineers -	- - - -	- - Superintendent of canals and forests.	1,000 – –	
Lieutenant J. D. Campbell, Bengal Engineers.	- - - -	- - 1st class executive canal officer.	400 – –	
Lieutenant Perie, 1st Bombay Grenadiers.	- - - -	- ditto - - -	400 – –	Staff pay.
Lieutenant Donsey, 1st Bombay Fusileers.	- - - -	- ditto - - -	400 – –	
Lieutenant Delisle, Bombay Engineers	- - - -	- - 2d class executive canal officer.	300 – –	
Lieutenant Lambert, 1st Bombay Grenadiers.	- - - -	- ditto - - -	300 – –	
Lieutenant Dickson, 3d Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.	- - - -	- ditto - - -	300 – –	

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	STATION.	CAPACITY.	Amount of Monthly Salary. £. s. d.	REMARKS.
Scinde Survey—*continued.*				
Lieutenant Jeschemaker, Artillery	- - - -	- - 2d class executive canal officer.	300 – –	
Lieutenant Creagh, 19th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.	- - - -	- ditto - - -	300 – –	Staff pay.
Lieutenant Burton, 18th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.	- - - -	- ditto - - -	300 – –	
KURRACHEE COLLECTORATE:				
Captain Preedy, 25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.	Kurrachee - -	Collector and magistrate	1,200 – –	
Captain T. R. Stewart, 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.	Gorabaree - -	Deputy collector - -	700 – –	
Captain J. H Partridge, 18th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.	- - - -	- - - - -	700 – –	On leave.
Lieutenant Dunsterville, 4th Rifles, Native Infantry.	Jerruck - -	Deputy collector - -	700 – –	
Lieutenant Phillips, 1st B. E. Regiment Fusileers.	Sehwan - -	Acting deputy collector	142 5 –	- - Acting for Captain Partridge.
HYDERABAD COLLECTORATE:				
Captain Rathborne, 24th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.	Hyderabad - -	Collector and magistrate	1,200 – –	
Lieutenant G. Stack, 24th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.	Hyderabad - -	Deputy collector - -	700 – –	
Lieutenant Jameson, 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.	Meerpore - -	- ditto - - -	700 – –	
Lieutenant Fenning, 21st Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.	- - Mahomed Khan Ka Tanda.	- ditto - - -	700 – –	
J. Curling, Esq. - - - -	Halla - - -	- ditto - - -	500 – –	Uncovenanted.
C. Curling, Esq. - - - -	Head quarters -	- ditto - - -	500 – –	- ditto.
Lieutenant W. T. Cole, Esq. - -	Shah Bunder -	- ditto - - -	500 – –	
	Saikpore - -	- - - - -	- - -	Vacant.
SUKKUR COLLECTORATE:				
Major Goldney, 4th, Bengal Army -	Shikarpore - -	Collector and magistrate	1,200 – –	
Lieutenant James, 44th, Bengal Army.	Sukkur - -	Deputy collector - -	700 – –	
A. Young, Esq. - - - -	Mehur - - -	- ditto - - -	500 – –	Uncovenanted.
G. Wood, Esq. - - - -	Shikarpore - -	- ditto - - -	500 – –	- ditto.
C. W. Richardson, Esq. - - -	Larkhana - -	- ditto - - -	500 – –	- ditto.
Lieutenant Jarrington, 4th, Bengal Army.	Shikarpore - -	- ditto - - -	700 – –	
J. Macleod, Esq. - - - -	Kurrachee - -	Collector of customs -	800 – –	Uncovenanted.
W. Hawes, Esq. - - - -	Kurrachee - -	Harbour-master - -	500 – –	- ditto.
Assistant Surgeon, Stocks, Bombay Army.	- - - -	Vaccinator - - -	350 – –	Staff pay.

Kurrachee, 20 November 1847.

(signed) *E. J. Brown,*
Secretary to the Scinde Government.

(True copies.)

(signed) A. Malet,
Chief Secretary.

XVII.
General Queries.

XVII.

(N.)—General Queries.

1. Under the former Government, what were the checks to the commission of crime and the influences which restrained from vice? What powers were exercised by parents, guardians, husbands, heads of family or of caste, and are any of these still maintained in force?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

1. Under the former Government, poor criminals suffered occasionally; patronised robbers escaped. There was very little check on crime, the strong oppressed the weak, and the weak bore the oppression. There were no influences at work to restrain from vice; vice of every kind was carried on with a degree of openness and freedom from restraint, that was quite unequalled, except perhaps in the Punjaub. Parents, husbands, and heads of families; had almost absolute power over the members of their families; there were no heads of castes; caste distinction is little known in Scinde; the legitimate influence and power of parents, husbands, and guardians still remain, but they have no power to use force in support of their authority, except in as far as may be warranted by law and reason.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpore.

1. Under the late Government, punishment was more felt, prisoners were not so well treated; with us, they have been known to save money; they usually quit prison healthier and stouter than when first confined.

Formerly imprisonment was in stocks; the delinquent depending on charity, or a burden to his family, they did not like this.

Torture, such as whipping, or in case of Hindoos, tying bones of cows round their necks; and these measures extended to the relatives of the culprit.

Fines on zemindars and villages were hastily imposed, and strictly enforced, in so much, that villagers have been known to arise and burn to the ground the dwellings of suspected persons, to force them to quit the community. Such were the checks on crime; from vice, the restraints were moral, except that parents, &c., or the caste at large, were allowed to inflict chastisement, not recognised by us now as within their province. They also imprisoned within their own houses refractory sons, wives, daughters and others, till they reformed, or promised to do so. I always wink at such proceedings if I can, considering that our own law takes no cognisance of profligacy short of misdemeanor.

By the Meers, the ordinary influence of parents and guardians was authorised; cases of domestic or religious nature were settled by heads of villages, families, syuds, cazees and priests, or arbitration. When reported to the magistrate, such are still so referred.

Husbands were entitled to slay wives for adultery. Doubtless the accusation was frequently brought forward against a wife, whom it was merely desirable to get rid of. This is now a punishable offence, but I confess that in cases of undoubted criminality on the part of the wife, I incline to side with the husband, considering that society and religion alike sanction, nay inculcate, the penalty.

The adulterer, if he escape with life, may repair his crime by giving a sister or daughter to the injured party.

With us, he is fined and imprisoned, if prosecuted.

Cases have occurred of Hindoo women avowing themselves the paramours of Mussulmans, and repeating that creed in open court. In such, I regretted that my powers do not extend to most summary and severe punishment. Sons too, deny their parents' authority, caste, and all restraints, and threaten to become Mussulmans. In former times, a douceur to the kardar would, even under

under the Mussulman rule, have placed the delinquent in durance with his natural guardians and pastors.

I think some such power very desirable.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

1. Under the former Government, the fear of punishment was the principal, if not the only, check to the commission of crime; parents and guardians possessed full powers over their children, while the husband's authority over his wife was unlimited. Heads of families were generally much respected and possessed great influence over the whole of their relations; heads of castes were generally referred to in all matters of dispute, and usually possessed sufficient influence to bring about an amicable adjustment. Under our Government, parents and guardians exercise the same powers as heretofore, but the husband's authority over his wife has been considerably circumscribed. The husband cannot now, as formerly, cut his wife down in a fit of jealousy, with impunity. Heads of castes also still possess considerable influence.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

1. It has been already remarked that there was nothing worthy of the name of police under the former Government, and the physical checks against the commission of crime, and the moral influences that in civilised communities restrain from vice, if not altogether wanting in Scinde, were of imperfect and partial operation.

Parents, guardians, husbands and heads of family, if Mahomedans, exercised such authority as was sanctioned by the Koran; and Hindoos according to the usages of their respective castes.

Besides which, those of both persuasions, as has been before explained, usurped the power of sitting in judgment on their women, whom they frequently put to death without mercy, on the most frivolous grounds.

The heads of caste exercised considerable authority in settling disputes amongst those of their own caste; but this was more by permission than by precept, no exclusive power having been granted them for this purpose; but the Hindoos were seldom interfered with, so long as their arrangements did not clash with the interests of Government.

No change appears to have been made under the present Government, in the powers exercised by any of the above individuals, except as regards the custom of murdering their women.

Captain Anderson, Deputy Judge-Advocate, Hyderabad.

1. As has been already observed, there were few checks to the commission of crime under the former Government, and there were none of those moral influences, which, in well-regulated communities, deter men from the open perpetration of vice. It may indeed be said, that with the exception of a vague notion of honour and propriety, in regard to the infraction of certain social ties and conventionalisms, the people were left in a great manner to the free exercise of their passions.

As regards Mahomedans, the power exercised by parents, guardians, heads of family, and husbands, were supposed to be those sanctioned by the Mahomedan law; but the cazees, who were the expounders of that law, being with few exceptions both corrupt and ignorant, it was in most cases of dispute either misinterpreted or wilfully set aside altogether, in favour of the wealthier or more powerful of the appellants.

As before mentioned, the Belooch used to put his wife to death with impunity, her relatives being in general satisfied with his bare assertion of her misconduct. In short, the natural affections seem to have been the only checks to domestic tyranny of every description.

The Hindoo population of Scinde are not so much divided by caste as in India, and consequently have fewer disputes with each other; but when such occurred, they were commonly referred for arbitration to the mookee or a punchayet: the law left them at perfect liberty with respect to their domestic arrangements.

I believe it is the object of the present Government not so much to interfere

with, as to exercise a wholesome restraint upon the subject in these matters, leaving all classes to the free observance of their own customs, so long as the latter involve neither cruelty nor injustice. With this view, it is the duty of the magistrate to make himself acquainted with the Mahomedan law, and also that of the Hindoos as far as possible; he will thus to a great extent have the means of preventing the commission of injustice, and of gradually making the people contented with our rule.

2. How was religion kept up under the former Government; what funds were assigned for the maintenance of religious institutions; how were they managed, and what checks were there to their misappropriation? How were religious observances enforced; by spiritual authority alone, or by temporal also?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

2. Religion was kept up by the heads of it working on the superstitions of the princes and people. There is not in Scinde hardly one who is not a follower of some peer or other, and liberal payments are made to such by their followers. The Meers, besides, gave handsome money and grain allowances annually in aid of all the principal mosques and shrines.

The management of these funds was entirely in the hands of the heads of the religious establishments receiving aid; there were no checks to their misappropriation, but I imagine they were mostly expended for the purposes indicated.

The cazees and moolahs had to a certain extent power to enforce religious observances, such as the observance of the fast in the month of Ramzan, &c.; but this power only extended over the lower classes, the higher had no fear of being molested by them. In the same way the moolahs and syuds exercised much petty tyranny over Hindoos; being perpetually on the watch for their committing themselves in language, so as to justify the threat of a forcible conversion, and thus afford an opportunity of extorting money.

All such power has now ceased.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpore.

2. There were no funds for the support of religion, beyond the petty pensions and grants to mendicants of both persuasions, and grants to syuds.

Religious observances were enforced by spiritual authority only.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

2. The Mahomedan religion was kept up by considerable grants of money for the support of syuds and moolahs. In the city of Tattah alone, about 14,000 rupees per annum were assigned out of the duties levied there, for the support of about 500 syuds, and for oil in the lights of the large mosque. Funds were also assigned for the support of the tiger at Sehwan, for the lamps at the tombs of Lall Shah Baz, of Peer Puttah, and of Peer Muggur. The money was paid over to the syuds, who rendered no account to any one of its expenditure. Religious observances were enforced by the cazee, who with the assistance of his moolahs, severely chastised the poorer classes who happened to be detected in transgressing the rules of the Koran. No support was afforded by the former Government to the Hindoo religion.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

2. As a general rule, there were no fixed funds assigned by Government for the maintenance of religious professors, or for keeping up religious establishments.

The rulers of the country professed the Mahomedan religion, as did also the great bulk of their subjects.

To some of the principal mosques and shrines a fixed allowance was granted by the Ameers, generally under the head of oil-money; but this was small in amount, and the establishments maintained at mosques and other holy places; the expenses of repairing them, &c., were in a great measure defrayed by presents

presents and offerings made at the Mahomedan festivals by wealthy and pious believers.

The Ameers contributed most largely on these occasions, but all gave something, however trifling.

The outward forms of religion were most scrupulously observed in Scinde, but I am not aware that these observances were enforced by any exercise of temporal authority.

The Hindoos were allowed to practise the ceremonials of their religion in peace; but, though tolerated, no support from Government appears to have been accorded them for the maintenance of their sacred temples and establishments.

Captain Anderson, Deputy Judge-Advocate, Hyderabad.

2. There was no regular machinery in operation, nor were any fixed funds set apart for the maintenance of religion under the former Government. Each Meer was guided in respect to the endowment and maintenance of mosques and shrines, solely by his own individual superstition or caprice. The donations of the wealthier classes were regulated on the same principle, and the lower orders, on visiting a shrine from curiosity or devotion, paid according to their means or inclination, unless, as not unfrequently happened, they were induced by blows, threats, or persuasions on the part of the attendant mollahs or moorjawurs, to give more than they originally intended.

The following, as far as my information goes, is a list of the chief mosques and shrines contributed to by the Meers. It will serve far better than any observations of mine to show how far, and in what manner, religious institutions were supported.

1st. To the mosque of Mace Kheiree, in the city of Hyderabad, erected to the memory of Kheiree, the mother of Meer Futteh Allee, the four Meers used to give between them 18 rupees every six months; and Meer Noor Mahomed, 12 rupees. Government also paid 1 ¼ rupee daily for the subsistence of poor travellers; and monthly, one rupee for water, and three rupees to the muzzeim.

2d. To Meer Futteh Ali's mosque, in the city of Hyderabad, the ground-rent of two bunnyas' shops, situated at its entrance, was allotted for its maintenance, amounting to six rupees monthly.

Mace Heewas mosque, in the city of Hyderabad, received one anna daily for oil, two khassas of jowarree monthly, and six rupees every six months for its maintenance.

A mosque erected in the city of Hyderabad by Meer Nusseer Khan received one anna daily for oil, and two khassars of jowaree monthly.

A mosque founded by Meer Kurrum Ali Khan, in the city of Hyderabad, received five rupees and four khassas of jowaree monthly, one-eighth of a seer of oil, and six wheaten loaves daily.

These appear to be the only mosques in the city supported by Government, but as all to which it contributed were maintained in the same way, the instances given will suffice to show the principle. Full and exact particulars can be had only by referring to the Government records.

The Meers also allowed —

To the shrine of Lall Shah Bazat Sehwan 4 $\frac{5}{16}$ths of oil daily.
To the shrine of Lall Oodhera, 1 ¼ seer of oil daily.
To the shrine of Mukhdoom Nooh, at Halla, one seer of oil daily; and to that of Shah Muckaee at Hyderabad, one quarter of a seer of oil daily.

Besides these regular payments, the Meers occasionally made presents to the several shrines, and to peers, deurweshes, and other religious characters, according to their pleasure. Meer Kurreem Ali gave a silver door to the shrine of Lall Shah Baz at Sehwan. They used also to pay a number of moolahs, fukeers, and others (yoornyadars), in all parts of the country, at various rates, either in grain or money, for which sunuds were drawn out, and duly entered in the dufter. A reference to the records in the collector's office would afford the full particulars of these and all other items; but I believe the whole yearly expenditure of the Hyderabad Meers, including the religious edifices at Hyder-

abad, Sehwan and Tattah, and all charities, will be found to have amounted to about 17,000 Company's rupees.

Hindoo fukeers, as well as those of the Mahomedan faith, were often allowed a few acres of ground, or a well free of rent for their subsistence.

Some of these grants have since been confirmed or renewed, but I have not the means of showing to what extent the former charities are supported by our Government.

In general, the founder of each mosque was expected to keep it in order, and support the muzzein; and on his death, if he left no heirs, or their means were insufficient, the inhabitants of the town or village in or near which it was situated were supposed to contribute the necessary expenses.

There were no checks whatever to the misappropriation of such sums as were allotted in the manner above shown to religious institutions.

Those who neglected to observe the facts and other forms of religion may in some cases have been remonstrated with, or censured by the cazees, but it cannot be said that any provision was ever made or attempted by law for the enforcement of religious observances either by temporal or spiritnal authority.

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3. What persons exercised influence over the people from their character or position; such as jaghiredars, heads of clans, faqueers, religious devotees, soucars, &c. &c.?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

3. Jaghiredars and heads of clans formerly exercised entire influence over the people, conjointly with peers, syuds, fuqueers, &c.; soucars had little or no influence over any but people of their own faith and calling; they were very much in the position of the Jews in England in the earlier periods of our history.

Latterly the whole influence had fallen into the hands of the nuwabs, mooktearkars, and kismutgars, with a number of others, the lowest of the low; many of whom, by disgraceful services about the court, had attained power. A bright exception should be made among those of low origin who had thus been raised, in the person of Mahomed Yousuff Kismutgar, who rose, not by any dirty act, but very naturally as the foster brother of Meer Mahomed, and who is as unassuming, plain, and sensible a man as any in the country.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpore.

3. Jaghiredars exercised unbounded authority and influence among their own people, and within their own estates.

Heads of tribes also; but this is now on the decline, except among Belooches. Property always asserted its inevitable sway, and perhaps does so now more than formerly. Syuds and devotees of either religion are much looked up to by those of their respective faiths.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

3. The most influential persons amongst the Mahomedans are the syuds, who were formerly and are still regarded by their countrymen as quite a privileged class. Under the former Government, a syud might commit almost any atrocity with impunity. Fukeers and peers possessing a reputation for sanctity, had also great influence amongst the Hindoos. Heads of castes possessed much secular influence, while in spiritual affairs the thakoors, cossains, and other religious devotees possessed supreme control.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

3. Jaghiredars and heads of clans exercised great influence within their limits. Fukeers and religious devotees had also considerable influence, and those pests to society were to be seen in every town and village; but the syud was the individual who claimed and enjoyed the greatest share of respect from all classes. In virtue of their descent from the family of the Prophet, their persons were held sacred. The people looked up to them with fear and reverence, and they were treated by the Government with equal distinction. Petted and

and caressed by all, they enjoyed almost an entire immunity from punishment, however gross their crimes. In the oppression of the people may be seen the natural consequence.

The Beloochees, though not equally favoured with the syuds, were held in high estimation by the Ameers, and if of a powerful tribe, they did very much as they liked, it being useless to complain against them.

Wealth had not only the legitimate influence in Scinde that it has in all other countries, but the corrupt rule of the Ameers placed its possessors in most respects above the laws, justice being seldom obtainable without paying for it.

Captain Anderson, Deputy Judge-Advocate, Hyderabad.

3. It has been already shown that jaghiredars possessed considerable influence in their own jaghires, varying in proportion to their wealth and family connexions.

Heads of clans also had influence according to the power and rank of their respective tribes.

Fuqueers and religious devotees, an indolent, good-for-nothing, and often dissipated class, were as usual fed and respected both by Hindoos and Mahomedans.

Syund, as is customary in all Mahomedan countries, were regarded as a superior race, and enjoyed immunity from capital punishments, mutilation, &c. That they neither deserved this indulgence by any real moral superiority over their neighbours, nor profited by it, will, I think, be most amply proved by reference to the gaol registers, wherein a large portion of them will be found convicted of the most heinous offences.

Peers, from their supposed sanctity, were not amenable to the laws, and were looked up to by their respective disciples or followers of all ranks, even the highest in the land, with a degree of respect bordering upon adoration; many of these most grossly abused their advantages.

Wealth gave its possessors the power which it seldom fails to command, and under a feeble and corrupt Government became a most powerful engine for the working of evil.

However, it is but fair to add, that there were men who preserved their integrity amid the general laxity, and further, that these men were marked, and held a high and deserved reputation with the public; although they possessed neither rank nor wealth, nor any influence but that created by their just and irreproachable lives.

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4. What was the system of clanship and the usages of tribes in their intercourse with each other; their alliances, feuds, and friendships? and did these exercise any extensive influence over the social relations of the people?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

4. Each tribe, and division of tribe, acted in all matters of feudal service, friendship or enmity, under the head of its own division. The perpetual feuds among different tribes were a constant source of bloodshed; and materially interfered with the prosperity, and even ordinary security, of the people at large, as the large numbers of armed persons who constantly went about banded together in consequence, were little scrupulous as to their conduct towards the more peacefully inclined inhabitants. The system also was productive of great inconvenience to the government of the Ameers itself.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpore.

4. Undoubtedly clanship did exercise much influence; it is not long since an Abra stabbed a Lahory zemindar of great property near Larkana, because the latter had a suit against his relative, and the Lahoree instantly accused the head of all the Abras (a Sindee, not Belooch tribe) as the instigator.

The feuds of clans generally were carried to bloodshed, but always susceptible of arrangement by money or by alliance by marriage. Intermarriage among different tribes is not disallowed, but it is rendered difficult by the value set upon women; so that in default of the father, the nearest of the kin

male claims the right of disposing of a girl in marriage, and thus marriages often are confined to the same tribes.

Nothing more peculiar to Scinde above other Mussulman countries occurs to me worthy to notice.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

4. The system of clanship is patriarchal; each clan is under the control of its chief, whose office is hereditary; of late years, under the former Government, each chief was tacitly allowed to exercise the full powers, both of a patriarch and sovereign; he administered justice, collected revenue from his clansmen, and waged war or made peace with the neighbouring clans. The Noomryas and Jockeyas, and other Scindian clans, intermarry with each other, but not with the Belooch clans. Blood feuds existed amongst them, and were carried on with bitter animosity, being transmitted from father to son for several generations. These feuds and the frequent skirmishes which took place in consequence, had the effect of keeping up a martial spirit amongst the tribes.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

4. The system of clanship and the usages of tribes in their intercourse with each other, appear to have greatly resembled those prevailing in all countries not much advanced in civilisation where clanship exists: always ready for a foray; sometimes combined together for a plundering excursion, or to resist a common enemy; sometimes fighting fiercely with each other; they looked upon warfare as the only honourable means of obtaining a livelihood.

The alliances between tribes were uncertain; occasionally they lasted for years, but a blood feud occurring, placed them at war with each other, and the feud might last for years.

The system of clanship appears to have exercised an extensive and baneful influence over the social relations of the people, and the insecurity to life and property under the late Government is mainly to be attributed to the unrestrained liberty permitted to clans.

Captain Anderson, Deputy Judge-Advocate, Hyderabad.

4. The system of clanship seems to have resembled in many respects that which obtained in the feudal times in our own country, when might made right, and the more powerful chiefs and heads of clans held the ascendancy, and either quarrelled with each other, or combined to coerce and browbeat the weaker.

The three principal tribes, next to that of the reigning family, were, I think, the Nizamanees, Murrees, and Logharees, and I believe their chiefs were connected by marriage with the Meers. This fact is a proof of their previous importance, which must have been still further increased by the alliance.

The different tribes were each noted for some prevailing vice, virtue, or pursuit; as falsehood, truth, honesty, dishonesty, the possession of large herds of camels, and so on. They did not usually intermarry, but I believe there was no positive law against it.

The limited extent of my information prevents me from detailing the particular usages of tribes in their intercourse with each other; but there can be no doubt that their feuds and alliances must have exercised a most extensive and generally baneful influence on the social relations of the people. In fact, the confusion which prevailed from the absence of uniformity in the principles and operations of the laws, is to be attributed mainly to the system of clanship and the undue power which it placed in the hands of the chiefs.

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5. Were there any educational institutions in the towns and villages? Do the people generally learn to read and write, and what classes most? What do they read? What languages and dialects are spoken; and are they generally understood by all the inhabitants?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

5. There were no educational establishments, but all over the country moollahs taught

taught those to read and write who wished to learn. Hindoos of the amil class (universally employed as government servants), nearly all learn to read and write Persian with facility, though not with correctness, and the children of sirdars and syuds mostly learned to read and write too.

The Persian is the office language, but Sindee, in some of its various dialects, is spoken and understood by all.

The Beloochees, too, have a language of their own, the Serai; but few keep it up. Hindostanee, too, is now spoken and understood in most large towns.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpore.

5. There are no government schools or colleges; moollahs and syuds have schools in most villages of any size, not too well attended.

Hindoos generally read, write, and keep accounts. Mussulmans in trade or government employ usually do so, but many jaghiredars and men of consequence can neither do one nor other. Persian is the universal language and character studied by the Mussulmans. Many Hindoos speak, but few read, Persian.

The books studied by the Persian student are the various histories of Scinde Chuch Nama, and so forth, and the Koran; seldom any commentaries or expositions.

Government documents for the offices, now and formerly, are written in Persian; village accounts frequently in Sindee.

The Hindoos have many styles of writing; a man at Sukkur is often unable to read the Shikarpore character, though only 24 miles apart. There are but four men at Shikarpore able to decipher the Belooch Banians' writing. Punjabee and Sindee (Kyntee and Mahajine) are used by the traders, according to their nations.

Pushtoo is spoken often by old Pathan families, settlers from above the passes, located for years past near Shikarpoor; numbers of Hindoos speak both Pushtoo and Persian, having studied them or learned them in their travels in Affghanistan; most government servants speak Persian.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

5. There were no public educational institutions supported by Government in the towns or villages, but private schools were numerous in the large towns. The Mahomedan children of the wealthy were instructed in Persian and Arabic by the moolahs, one or two of whom were retained in each family, while the children of the poorer classes and of Hindoos (great numbers of whom studied Persian) were instructed by the public moollahs. The books made use of were the Chuson, Chiragh, Goolistan, Bhoistan Secunder, or History of Alexander, Chuch Namah, &c. The children of the Hindoo and mercantile classes were all instructed in Sindee, either by Brahman teachers or by Bunyahs. The Sindee is the language generally spoken and understood, but the Government accounts and correspondence are all kept in Persian.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

5. There were no educational institutions supported by Government, but private schools were common in most towns, where Hindoo and Mahomedan children, but principally the former, were taught to read and write.

Most of the Hindoos can read and write Sindee, and the sons of rich merchants, and those who are candidates for Government employ, learn Persian also.

A very small proportion of the Mahomedan part of the population are able either to read or write. Sindee is the common language of the country; there are two dialects in use, but as both are generally understood by the inhabitants, it is unnecessary to particularise them.

Captain Anderson, Deputy Judge-Advocate, Hyderabad.

5. There were several schools in the town of Hyderabad; these were taught by moollahs, but were attended chiefly by Hindoo children, who learnt to read and write Persian with the view of obtaining situations in the Duftur Khana,

and of becoming eligible for kardarates and other Government appointments. A few Mahomedans destined to become cazees were taught Arabic.

Arithmetic was not taught in the schools. Such knowledge of it as was found necessary for keeping accounts and the transaction of general business, was picked up by the Hindoo children from their parents and friends; few Mahomedans paying much attention to that branch of education.

Government did not contribute in any way to the maintenence of schools, nor were any particular buildings appropriated to that purpose. Those who wished to educate their sons clubbed together, and hired a moollah, who either taught them at his own quarters or attended at one or other of their houses, as was found most convenient for all parties. The school being once formed, others would join, paying the moollah according to their means.

Education was conducted precisely in the same manner in country towns and villages when there happened to be a moollah qualified to teach Persian. Many of the zemindars read and write Persian, but the Mahomedans are comparatively an uneducated race, while there are few Hindoos who cannot read and write Persian or Sindee, and they are in general remarkably quick at accounts.

Persian was the language in which all Government records were kept, and in which orders, sunuds, official papers, and documents of all kinds, and public and private letters were written.

The Persian spoken and written is not, as may be supposed, of the purest description, but it answers all purposes remarkably well; the Sindee, or common language of the country, being wholly unfit for the transaction of official business.

Of the latter, there are two dialects, viz., that of the upper country between Hyderabad and Shikarpoor, and that of Lar, or the lower country south of Hyderabad; but their difference consists only in the use of a few local words and expressions, and is no bar to general communication.

Hindoo and Memon shopkeepers and merchants keep their accounts in the Sindee character and numerals, and all mercantile business is transacted in that language.

The character is in general difficult to decipher from contractions, the omission of vowels, and the similarity of many of the letters. This objection, however, does not apply so much to their account books and ledgers, which are almost always carefully and often beautifully written, as to their notes and memoranda, which are usually written on small scraps of paper, and are sometimes barely legible, and cost much trouble to decipher.

Confusion also arises from the employment of different characters and symbols; one set being used by the people of Shikarpoor, another by the Hyderabadees, a third by those of Lar, and a fourth by the Memons.

On an intimate acquaintance with the characters, their difference might probably be found less than it seems; but it is undoubtedly important, as it has frequently given rise to difficulty and delay in our courts of justice, and must be a constant source of impediment in all matters of business.

The Belooch dialect is used chiefly by the hill tribes, and has little affinity with the Sindee; Pooshtoo is spoken by a few foreigners from Khelat and the upper countries.

I have had one or two applications for spelling-books on the part of Moonshees, who expressed a wish to learn English, and I have no doubt that if Government schools be established for the teaching of Persian, English, and arithmetic, many, especially the better class of Hindoos, would eagerly avail themselves of the opportunity to secure a good and cheap education for their children, provided no attempt be made to tamper with their religion.

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6. Are the people generally well off for subsistence? What classes have gained, and what lost, by the change of Government; what is the general feeling of the people towards us; and how is each class individually affected towards our rule?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

6. I think the people are altogether much better off than in the Deccan, but worse off, I should say, than in Guzerat.

The

The lower classes, including the working cultivators, the village banyans, bricklayers, carpenters, blacksmiths, and persons of trades of that kind,—in short, the people of the middle ranks unconnected with Government, are much better off than they were. Those of the higher classes of Beloochees who made their salaams (by far the larger portion) are substantially as well off, though they have lost all their consequence. The amil class, embroiderers, goldsmiths, dealers in silk and velvets, the tradesmen of the court, are all much worse off. The consequence of syuds and holy men has dwindled to nothing, and their receipts have greatly diminished, and the class of Kismutgars, and personal servants of the Ameers, is reduced to the lowest condition. The feeling of even those who have lost by rule, is that of respect for the considerate course pursued after the conquest, so different from what was expected, or what would have been shown by the Beloochees themselves had they been victors.

The cultivating and middle classes are well affected towards us, and so are the generality of the Hindoos; the rest, that is, all who benefited by the former rule, are dutiful by necessity, but without bearing any affection for our reign, though probably as much so as the people in any part of India that I have seen, and much more so than those in many parts.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpore.

6. The people are poor, but seem comfortable and satisfied; and I think generally well clothed; all above the lower grades of cultivators are mounted, and live in rude plenty.

Among apparently rich traders there is little real wealth; masses of debts, often irrecoverable, and paper transactions, without much real money passing, appear to constitute the commerce of Scinde.

Jaghiredars have gained in the permanence of their estates, and in no longer furnishing troops; merchants, in reduced duties, and protection to trade; the poor, in the abolition of taxes personal, and on grain, and in the reduction of rents.

The aristocracy have lost influence and position, as powerful retainers of the court. Military or other honourable employments are closed against them, and no farther jaghires can be expected.

Traders have probably found the demand for articles of Eastern luxury, in which they traded, much lessened by the removal of the princes and their families; but they will be reimbursed when they turn their attention to the openings for capital afforded by importing and exporting to the north, British goods, &c.

Perhaps the poor people suffer somewhat by the falling off of demand for soldiers, game-keepers, and watchmen about the Court. A great many idlers were fed by the Meers of Khyrpoor, and Pathans here received pay as horsemen, who are now supplied from India. Many of these are now the Belooch Battalions, which also afford an opening for the idle Beloochees on very high pay, as compared with the grain allowance of former days. The increasing use of British cotton thread (cotton twist of commerce) has pressed upon the poor and aged females, who now find it difficult to support themselves by their wheels.

The feelings natural to men of spirit must be averse from our rule. I do not think the Rathans, however, hereabouts were pleased with the expulsion of their brethren from Scinde by the Meers about 1823; and the Beloochees, we must remember, were always distinct from the Scindian Moslem. I find civility, attention, and obedience; and frequently have ridden out to Janeedera unattended by a single horseman, and the impression on my mind is, that except by *employés* of the old Government, and Belooch idlers, our rule is looked upon, on the whole, as an improvement upon the late Government.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

6. The people generally are poor, and in debt, though not in actual want of subsistence, very few of them possess any great wealth. The higher classes of Mahomedan and of Hindoo merchants, together with the manufacturers of loongees, embroidered cloths, gold and silver ornaments, swords, and all who in any way depended upon the Ameers and their courtiers, have lost by the

XVII. General Queries.

change of Government, and by the subsequent changes made in the customs regulations, while the poorer and middling classes of traders, the cultivators, and the fishermen, have benefited greatly by our rule. As regards the general feeling towards us, I am of opinion that the mass of the people are well affected towards us; those, however, who have lost by the change of Government, the higher classes and the artificers before enumerated, are discontented, though I doubt much if they sigh for the return of their former rulers. Our system of listening to informers against Sirdars and high-caste men, and of confronting the parties on terms of perfect equality before military commissions, and in our court of justice, has given great offence, and men of character and respectability are now somewhat backward in entering our service.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

6. The people of Scinde are, I think, generally well off for subsistence. They have little prudence and foresight, taking slight thought for the future; but the necessaries of life are in most parts of the country cheap, and labour abundant at a fair rate of wages, and it must be the fault of the individual if he is unable to gain a comfortable livelihood.

The great losers by the change of Government are the jaghiredars, heads of tribes, syuds, and religious pretenders, who have been shorn of their ill-used authority, and the merchants and others who transacted the mercantile and official business of the Ameers, and their court, most of whom are now thrown out of employment.

The cultivating class and those merchants and shopkeepers who were unconnected with the former Government are the principal parties who are gainers by our rule.

The feeling of the people towards us is, I believe, on the whole, favourable, though it cannot be doubted that there are many who have lost by the change, who would gladly return to the former system of misrule and confusion; but I think at the same time that there are few men in Scinde of any substance who would risk their persons or their property to bring this about.

Captain Anderson, Deputy Judge-Advocate, Hyderabad.

6. The people of Scinde are said to be generally ill-off for subsistence. This may be ascribed chiefly to the idle and improvident habits encouraged by their former institutions. No one seems to work willingly, and few do so at all, unless compelled to it by their necessities, or the importunity of their creditors; there being among them no spirit of enterprise, or emulation, love of independence, or even common prudence or foresight.

Many jaghiredars, and most of the ryots, are in debt, and not a few of the bunnyas.

The lavish and indiscriminate hospitality formerly exercised by all ranks, from the Meer to the cultivator, tended much to impoverish them, especially the middle and lower classes. Moreover, jaghiredars, chiefs, and others of note, were always surrounded by large bands of armed retainers, who were paid in money or rations, and whose sole duty seems to have consisted in swaggering about the country at the heels of their masters. This custom was productive of many evils; it impaired the resources of the employer, and fostered idleness and dissipation among the employed; while it withdrew a large amount of labour and capital from their legitimate purposes.

These sources of poverty and crime are now gradually diminishing before the example shown by our Government. Jaghiredars and others, finding it both unnecessary and impracticable to retain their followers, have dismissed them; and among all classes the love of ostentation will grow less as the opportunities of displaying it are withdrawn. All classes of the population have gained more or less by the removal of transit duties, poll-tax, and other injurious imposts. The Scindee and the ryot in general must have benefited considerably by the abolishment of forced and gratuitous labour, the reduction of rents, and the establishment of a more equitable system of law, under which they can no longer be fleeced and trampled on with impunity, and by the readiness with which all their grievances are listened to and redressed by the authorities.

The Hindoo also must have been a gainer; as under the former rule he was subject to every species of indignity, being looked on with contempt by the Mahomedan,

Mahomedan, and sometimes even forced to embrace his religion on the most frivolous pretences.

Those classes which have lost by the change of Government are chiefly:

1st. The heads of tribes, and all who formerly held authority from their rank, wealth, or position, they being now shorn of their power and importance.

2d. Large merchants and shop-keepers, especially those at the capital, who have been deprived of the many illicit and underhand sources of profit which were available under the former Government. Also all importers, venders and manufacturers of swords, guns, daggers, cloths, stuffs, articles of jewellery, gold and silver ornaments, &c.; all of whom must have enjoyed a very considerable amount of patronage from the Meers and their court, from the constant demand for arms of all sorts, khillats, presents, ornaments for their women, and state equipage of every description.

3d. Persian writers, and accountants of every grade, from the "Dewan" to the "Muhurrir," in a word, those comprised under the term "Amil," all found employment under the Meers, and had moreover many facilities afforded them of amassing wealth by bribery, peculation, and other underhand practices, from which they are now in great manner debarred by the severity of our laws, and the supervision to which they are subject.

Some of these who are still entertained are discontented with their present position and emoluments, and many are thrown altogether out of employment, either from their own misconduct or there being no room for them in the Government offices.

4th. Cazees and moollahs have lost much of their influence, and peers, syuds, and religious pretenders, who were formerly permitted to revel unchecked in almost every species of crime, are now brought within the pale of the law, and punished as severely as other offenders.

5th. The host of idle retainers and vagabonds of every description, who are no longer fed at the expense of the chief, but are now compelled either to beg or steal, or to condescend to work for their subsistence.

It will be observed that some of these classes have been real losers by the change of Government. With respect to them, it is to be hoped that means will be found to re-awaken their energies, and direct them into new and more permanent channels.

With regard to the others, who may fancy themselves sufferers by being put under wholesome restraint, it is manifest that their "loss" is a positive gain to the community.

The whole of these classes, for the reasons above stated, are dissatisfied with the change of Government. It may be remarked, also, that although the Meers did, in some instances, commit tyranny and injustice upon the more defenceless classes of their subjects, still it must be admitted that their rule, as far as it depended upon themselves personally, was characteristically mild. Indolent, easy tempered, and pleasure loving, they undoubtedly gained the affections of many by acts of mercy, generosity and forbearance; and notwithstanding the great faults of their rule, their return to the country would be hailed with delight by the bulk of the people.

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7. What is the moral character of the people as regards truth, honesty, industry, sobriety, &c. &c.?

Captain Rathborne, Magistrate of Hyderabad.

7. The moral character of the people varies extremely among the different classes. The Hindoos of the amil class have little truth, and moderate honesty, but great industry; are sober, though they mostly live freely, and for the chief part are of a liberal, generous and open disposition. The Hindoos of the trading class have for the most part little truth or honesty, except among themselves; but among themselves, in their dealings with one another, I believe they are very strict. They are very industrious; sober, though not so much so as the

same class in India; and in their penurious way of living and avaricious disposition generally form a remarkable contrast to the Hindoos of the amil class. The Belooch sirdars have mostly all the vices and virtues of rude chiefs; while the syuds and moollahs are as bigoted as might be expected, where sanctity, or the affectation of it, has been so pampered as it has been here.

The village population are sober and industrious; and I think, on the whole, that as regards the population, as good materials exist here as anywhere for eventual improvement and prosperity.

Major Goldney, Magistrate of Shikarpore.

7. I think there is a respect for an oath among all classes, highly creditable: in ordinary matters, they scruple not to cheat Government in revenue, and they will deny their signatures, promises, and transactions of all kinds in dealings and disputes with each other.

They are industrious, certainly; they freely consume spirits and intoxicating drugs, as bhang, opium, cherrus; all are commonly used by every class, Hindoo and Moosulman.

But you rarely see a man drunk; they use wine, &c., as we do, habitually, but in moderation. I fear that there is a good deal of intrigue and incontinence; thefts are frequent, but not so frequent as formerly.

Captain Preedy, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

7. The moral character of the people as regards truth is, as in most parts of our Eastern dominions, very defective; but the Scindians are not, I believe, worse in this respect than their neighbours of Hindoostan, while in honesty and sobriety they have greatly the advantage over them. The stealing of a solitary bullock or cow is frequent in the districts, but burglaries and highway robberies are very rare. In industry and activity our Indian subjects are superior to the Scindees, but the latter can work well when stimulated by interest or by example.

Captain Young, Judge Advocate-General.

7. The little regard that the natives of Scinde have for truth has already been noticed, but I should not describe them as wanting in honesty; appropriating the camels or cattle of their neighbours, they did not consider a crime, and other cases of theft are of comparatively rare occurrence, and generally effected by loose and abandoned characters.

Industry is a virtue that few possess, but it must be allowed that under their former rulers there was trifling inducement to practise it.

Instances of drunkenness are uncommon, except in large towns, and I think it may be said that the people are decidedly a sober race. Their faults and vices are mainly owing to the late vile system of misrule, which served to foster every vicious habit. They are quiet, docile and tractable, and not deficient in intelligence, and only require the encouraging hand of a just and philanthrophic Government to bring their good qualities more prominently forward, and looking to the great natural capabilities of the country, it is equally our interest, and it is our duty, to spare no exertions to improve the social condition of the people entrusted to our charge.

Captain Anderson, Deputy Judge-Advocate, Hyderabad.

7. It only remains to add a few general remarks to what has been already stated under other heads, regarding the moral character of the people.

To give a just and distinct idea on this point, it would be necessary to institute a comparison between the inhabitants of this and some other similar country, say India, whose rank in the scale has been already established. This I am unable to do, for the reason that during my service in India I was never thrown into contact with the mass of the people, and had not the means of observing their habits and peculiarities which I have enjoyed in this country. I do not believe, however, that, as regards morality, the native of Scinde will be found behind the Hindoostanee in any respect; while he is more than his equal in point of intelligence and docility, and has a manifest advantage in being unfettered by the restrictions of caste.

If

If it be true, as has been frequently asserted, that this country, from its fertility and geographical position, contains most of the elements of prosperity, the chief bar to its improvement and the development of its resources will be found to lie not in the faults and vices of the natives, but in a want of a sufficient amount of population.

In concluding these remarks on the character of the natives, I most earnestly beg attention to what I have said of their intelligence and docility, in which I am certain that I shall be borne out by all who have had opportunities of judging them. The suggestion previously offered as to the practicability of making the gaol the means of effecting industrial reformation and general improvement in the arts and manufactures, is the result of mature deliberation, based upon some knowledge of the skill and habits of the people, and experience of the great ingenuity and willingness to learn displayed by village artisans and prisoners employed by me in making models of windmills and irrigating machinery.

On mentioning my views on this subject to Captain Baynes, the Lieutenant of Police, he not only entirely concurred with me, but moreover informed me that he had already, with the limited means at his disposal, instructed many of the prisoners in brickmaking, building, and sawing timber, and other useful arts, as these services happened to be required, and had found them not only extremely willing to learn, but in some cases to take a positive interest in their work.

This system has been carried out to some extent at Tannah, and other parts of India; but, if I am not mistaken, each gaol has been hitherto restricted to the manufacture of a particular article.

It is here proposed to make the gaol the means of instruction in all arts and manufactures suited to the wants of the people and the productions of the country, and to stimulate the prisoner to industry by giving him a wider range for the exercise of his abilities, and allowing him, in his choice of labour, to follow as much as possible the natural bent of his inclination.

(Copies.)

(signed) *E. J. Brown,*
Secretary, Scinde Government.

To the Superintendent of Canals and Forests, Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you, in obedience to your directions, the following remarks upon the subject of the population of Scinde. I could have wished that the information contained in the report were more complete; but besides the scantiness of my materials, I am unable at present to search for or procure any more details.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. F. Burton,*
Lieutenant, 18th Regiment N. I.,
Assistant Surveyor S. C.

Camp, Kurrachee,
29 December 1847.

MEMORANDUM by Lieutenant *Burton*, Scinde Survey Department, on the Population of Scinde.

THE Mussulman portion of the population may be divided into two great bodies; 1st, the Scindhi proper; 2d, the naturalised part of the community, viz., the Sayyids, Affghans, Belochis, Africans, Memans, and Khewajahs. Division of the population.

The Scindhi may be considered as the descendant of the original Hindu population, converted to Islam during the reign of the Beni-Umayyeh Caliphs. Remarks on the Scindhi race.

The native annals distinctly mention that Mahamoued bin Kasim, the Arab general, found a large and flourishing kingdom in Scinde, guarded by a well-appointed and efficient army. From the same sources we gather that, during the age of ignorance, *i.e.*, the time which elapsed between the rise of Christianity and Islam, emigration had taken place on a large scale from Arabia to Scinde;

Scinde; and as besides other evidence, we may remark that the traditions of Kurdiztan, Persia, and Affghanistan all agree in asserting that they were either colonised or conquered by wandering tribes from the great peninsula, there is no reason why Scinde may not at a remote age have been overrun by wanderers from Arabia.

The province was easily conquered by the Moslem invaders, and was by them entrusted to a family of Scinde converts, whose descendants are still settled in the country. After a long series of invasions by all the hill people from the north and east, it fell into the hands of the Talpur race of Belochis, who governed it for about 60 years.

Appearance, &c. of the Scindhi.

The Scindhi is taller and more robust than the natives of India; he is of dark complexion, and tolerably strong and muscular, but idle, apathetic, notoriously cowardly and dishonourable, addicted to intoxication, unclean in his person, and immoral in the extreme. His character has been debased by constant collision with the more hardy and valorous hill tribes, who have always treated him as a serf; and by his perpetual dependency upon Hindu shroffs and banyans, who have robbed him and impoverished him to the utmost. The native histories praise him for his skill in tracking footsteps, and divining by means of sheep's bones (phaminya jo ilm). His chief occupations at present are cultivation, fishing, and hunting. There are few learned men amongst the Scindhis; their great akhunds or instructors being at present four in number, viz. Miyan Mohammed of Mathara, Miyan Mohammed of Sehwan, Miyan Ibrahim, near Omercote, and Ali Mahammed of Tatta. They generally instruct gratis, and the course of study lasts from 15 to 20 years. The student begins with Arabic grammar and syntax, then proceeds to mantik (logic), and reads from two to five elementary works; next to maain-bayan (or rhetoric), and reads from one to three books in it. The pupils are then considered sufficiently learned to study the Koran, with its different tapsir or commentaries. The Hadis, or traditional sayings of the prophet, and other branches of education, viz., theology, astrology, magic, alchemy, mathematics, geomancy, &c., &c., are occasionally studied. Females of the highest rank are taught to read (though not to understand) the Koran, and are instructed in the different religious works translated into the Scindhi tongue; but they are not allowed to write, for the reason prevalent throughout the Moslem world.

The religion of the Scindhi is almost universally the Hanafi form of Islam; a few of them belong to the Shiek sect, but the latter is too inconsiderable in number to be very troublesome. The Kalora family did much harm to the country by encouraging the immigration of Sayyids, Mullahs, and a host of religious locusts, who did little more than take from the people all they could, and flocked in from Bokhara, Shiraz, Hindoostan, and other directions. As many of the Talpurs were shieks, their protégés were of the same faith; but the tenets of Tashayyu suffered considerably, as usual, by coming into collision with those of the Sunnis.

There are many large clans or families of Scindhis; the chief are,

Arisar.	Bhopatani.	Badhi.
Abra-Dàoch.	Bútro.	Bhopat.
Agím.	Bhugiyo.	Bahár.
Amro.	Buito.	Báú.
Ahmedání.	Bhatí.	Chahàn.
Agár.	Bhalár.	Chániyo.
Achhro.	Bahban.	Chhoretho.
'Akro.	Bararo.	Chhediyo.
Abro.	Bákro.	Chaghdo.
Bukíro.	Bhogo.	Chanhán.
Bhiriyo.	Bakhiyár.	Chandueno.
Bakman.	Burdí.	Chhutto.
Bhambro.	Boro.	Cháran.
Badí-poto.	Buzdar.	Chhortiyo.
Bagbdo.	Behan.	Chauno.
Burbulí.	Bóran.	Dero.
Búdal.	Bambhó.	Dáyo.
Bhaud.	Bhánaí.	Dhokí.
Bál ur.	Berand.	Dapher (or Shikarí).

Dudh.
Dùdo.
Dád-poto.
Dars.
Dodo.
Dáraz.
Dhagar.
Dochar.
Dador.
Damkí.
Dadhar.
Dáro.
Dháro.
Dákho.
Dakak.
Dublo.
Dunyo.
Dhággar.
Dáherí.
Dúàkar.
Deto.
Depar.
Daochh.
Dinejo.
Dagar.
Dall.
Dambhar.
Gaphelo.
Gahho.
Gaddo.
Giddar.
Gayan.
Garaye.
Gel.
Guggo.
Gaud Loghar.
Gidor.
Garmo.
Gungo.
Gaicho.
Gaggan.
Ghanno.
Hàle-poto.
Háliyo.
Hinarjo.
Hamatí.
Helayo.
Hulliyo.
Hákit.
Hamírako.
Hálo.
Isanpoto.
Jakiyo.
Jakro.
Jebar.
Jagiyo.
Jaínot.
Jagsí.
Junejo.
Jahejo.
Jínro.
Jhabro.
Jhangasiyál.
Kokáryo.
Kangar.
Kachhelo.
Khalípor.
Khákí-nálo.
Kháher.
Káho.
Kishmishí.
Kiyan.
Kaír.
Khachar.
Kháró.
Kháwar.
Karkulí.
Káuro.
Kodar.
Khushk.
Kanánd.
Kas.
Kátiyár.
Kanth.
Karyo.
Kakar.
Kíryo.
Kako.
Kebar.
Khokhar.
Katyán.
Kandro.
Kubbar.
Kabharo.
Ládo.
Labhán.
Lago.
Lageto.
Lako.
Lang.
Lakhiyo.
Lándar.
Làkho.
Ladhyo.
Lángáh.
Lallang.
Laddí.
Landrí.
Mahmat.
Mahípoto.
Mange-poto.
Meman.
Manáhí.
Mangúáno.
Masháíkh-poto.
Mor.
Máliyo.
Malár.
Multání.
Maz-diyo.
Mírákhor.
Machhar.
Maháro.
Manáhí.
Mandhor.
Mandar.
Mahmud.
Mocho.
Meri.
Mahano.
Máchlu.
Mangriyo.
Mangnejo.
Máhujun.
Mindhro.
Mahesar.
Múso.
Numríjo.
Notiyár.
Nor.
Náhujo.
Nátaín.
Nárejo.
Náích.
Nágúo.
Othár.
Pahwar.
Párán.
Parbátujo.
Parrar.
Paro.
Patafi.
Parosar.
Parah.
Palli.
Pahor.
Pússùjo.
Pussaíjo.
Parahár.
Pallah.
Rajer.
Ramzan-poto.
Rahu.
Rajiro.
Ráno.
Rúnjho.
Rathor.
Rangí
Rajsí.
Ramdeh.
Raníyo.
Sammo } - who formerly ruled the country, and are now labourers' cultivators.
Sumro }
Satthio.
Sadhar.
Sodho.
Sánd.
Súfí.
Soho.
Shoro.
Shikari (or Daphir).
Saho.
Sudar.
Sadehar.
Sagho.
Sopár.
Shaitain.
Sángí.
Satpuryo.
Sakheram.
Sahar.
Sáhim.

Séhro.	Tihbo.	Vighyáinal.
Samejo.	Tájú.	Valuro.
Sipio.	Tajiyo.	Varipoto.
Sehto.	Teno.	Vidhriyo.
Sorangi.	Thaim.	Vikaro.
Samtiyo.	Tunyo.	Vayiro.
Seddák-poto.	Tivno.	Vikyo.
Sùjal.	Taro.	Warso.
Shodo.	Utho.	Wangiyar.
Sholain.	Udhejo.	
Sátár.	Unnar.	

The Scindhi language.

The Scindhi dialect is a language perfectly distinct from any spoken in India. It is used, with many varieties, from the northern boundary of Katiwar as far north as Bhawulpore, and extends from the hills to the west to the desert which separates Scinde from the east portion of the Indian peninsula. These limits well agree with the Moslem accounts of the extent of empire belonging to the Raé or Hindu rulers of Scinde. Its grammatical structure is heterogeneous; the noun and its branches belonging to the Sanscrit, whereas the verb and adverbs are formed apparently upon the Persian model. The dialect abounds in Arabic words, which, contrary to the usual rule in India and Central Asia, constitute the common, not the learned name of things, as *e.g.*, "Jabal," a hill; "baser," an onion (in ar basal); "abbo," a father; "thum," garlic (corr. from the Arfum); "Shay-y," a thing; "kull," all, &c. &c. &c. Pure as well as corrupted Sanscrit words, perfectly unintelligible to unlearned natives of the Indian peninsula, are perpetually occurring in Scinde, as *e.g.*, "Sáin," sir; "kukkur," a cock; "jas," victory; "apar," endless, &c. &c.

The only literature contained in it may be briefly described as religious and poetical; the former being translations of Arabic works on divinity, moral tales, &c. &c., the latter being the popular traditions of the country cast into rude and unartificial verse. In almost all cases the books have been composed by Scindhi Mussulmans (as opposed to Balochis, &c.), and are written in the Arabic character called the Naskhi. These works are generally speaking difficult, and barely intelligible to the Hindu munshís, mehtas, and kardars of Scinde, and probably this may be the reason why they have hitherto been so little heard of by Europeans. The Hindus, as will afterwards be explained, have a totally different alphabet, and their own works written in it. To conclude this part of the subject, the only branch of learning valued or cultivated by the Scindhi is Arabic. It is not often that he attempts Persian, and the extraordinary difficulty he finds in mastering the most simple arithmetical operation, has always rendered him useless as a writer or accountant.

The Scindhis being all Moslems, no distinction of caste, properly speaking, exists amongst them. The kori (weaver), dedh and chamar (workmen in leather), chuhro and bale-shahi (sweepers), and dapher or shikari (huntsmen), however, as in all Mussulman countries, are considered low and vile. They always marry into their own trades, and the two latter are not generally suffered to live inside the villages and towns.

Among the daphir or shikaris a curious custom prevails. Although Moslems they eat carrion, live in the different shikargahs, and are not allowed to enter a mosque. When, however, one of this class wishes to become a good Mussulman he lights four fires, and stands in the middle till sufficiently purified by the heat; the kazi then causes him to bathe and put on fresh clothes, and finally teaches him the kalmeh. He then enters into the Machhi class.

Remarks on the classes naturalised in Scinde.

The different classes naturalised in Scinde are as follows:

1. Sayyids.	3. Balochís.	5. Memans.
2. Afgháns.	4. Slanes.	6. Khwajahs.

The Sayyids.

The four great families of Sayyids settled in Scinde are the Bakhari, Mathari, Shirazi, and Lekhiráyé. They are all of the Shieh or Rafizi persuasion, and have been settled in the country for upwards of 150 years. Some of them are learned men, and are much respected by the people. Under the Kalhora dynasty they became possessed of much property; but the Talpurs, although of the same religious persuasion, rather patronised literature and the arts than wasted their property upon priests.

The

The Afghans or Pathans are generally found about Hyderabad, and towards the north. Many of them have been settled in the country for some generations, and are possessed of landed property. In personal appearance, strength, and courage, they far surpass the common Scindhis. Their nation has frequently attacked Scinde, and invariably succeeded in the enterprise. The two most celebrated invasions in later times are, 1st, that under Sirdar Madad Khan Mirzyi, about 80 years ago; and that of Shah Shuja, who, however, did not penetrate into the country much beyond Shikarpore.

The Balochis are a mountain tribe which inhabits the extensive tract of wild and barren country from the Hala mountains eastward to the confines of western Persia. When the Talpur Ameers succeeded the Kalhora dynasty, numbers of their families and dependents settled in the country, and received the reward of their services in land and pensions. The tenure of their jagirs seems to be a rude form of the feudal system. Every chief of a clan was expected to attend his superior in time of war, and it was a point of honour for each to bring as many vassals into the field as he could muster, though no fixed number was laid down. Another reason of the aggrandisement of the Baloch zemindars was, that the Talpur Ameers, being mutually jealous and fearful of one another, each strove to attach a greater number of followers to himself by gifts of land and other grants.

In our old descriptions of Scinde, as for instance those of Captain M'Murdo, &c. &c., the Baloch is generally called a Scindhi; the former, however, is a far superior being; he is fairer in complexion, more powerfully formed, of more hardy constitution, and when intoxicated, sufficiently brave in battle.

He has his own ideas of honour, despises cowardice, and has no small share of national pride. At the same time he is addicted to intoxication, debauched in his manners, slow in every thing except the cunning of a savage, violent, and revengeful. His manners are rough in the extreme; his amusements chiefly field sports and drinking, and his food is coarse and distasteful. The Balochis of Scinde in religion are Hanafi Moslems, though many of them towards Persia are Shiehs; and it was chiefly by seeing so many Trains at their court, that many of the Talpurs were induced to desert the religion of their forefathers. Their dialect is very little known; it differs considerably from that of the hill people, and as far as I can discover contains no literature, except the productions of their bhato or bards. Very few Scindhis understand it, and the Baloch always converses with the people of the plains in the Scindhi tongue.

Another name for the Baloch race is "Mirmichi." It is not a light or insulting expression (as "Jat" applied to a Scindhi, or "Kirar" to a Hindu), but occurs in their different songs and rhymes. So, for instance, in the old prophetic verses, supposed to allude to the conquest of Scinde by the British, and said to have been uttered by the Samoi, or Haftan, to Jám Tamachi; it occurs thus: "Kare Kabhare, Jhero lagando chepahar Mirmichi, Mare, Sukh Wasandi Sindri" (near the village of Karo Kabáro, a place between Omercote and Shadadpore, a battle will take place during 18 hours; the Mirmichi will be defeated, and Scinde will enjoy happiness). As a people the Baloches are unusually illiterate, and several of the Talpur family were unable to read or write.

There is not, I believe, in all Scinde a single learned Baloch; even the Ameers contented themselves with a knowledge of Persian and Scindhi, with writing books of poems composed for them, and sending to Persia for works which they never perused. As it was with Europeans during the middle ages, the Baloch prefers the pleasures of the chase to any other; thinks the training of a hawk a more enviable acquirement than reading or writing, and would rather be able to cut a sheep into two parts, than be master of all the sciences ever studied in Bagdad or Bakhará.

The chief clans of hill people settled in the plains are,

Bagraní.	Budhanì.	Chhalgerí.
Banguláín.	Barphat.	Changaní.
Bugtí (Boogti).	Bhurgarì.	Dhonkáí.
Babur.	Buldì.	Dedo.
Badraní.	Chándigo.	Demkí (Doomkie).
Bahrání.	Cholání.	Gungání.
Badání.	Cháng.	Gorphánd.

Gohang.
Giskorí.
Gádhaí.
Garchání.
Gabol.
Holání.
Jakráni.
Jamálí.
Jayo.
Jat.
Jeskáná.
Jalbórní.
Jalálání.
Jatai.
Jadaní.
Jarawár.
Kaprí.
Kalphar.
Karmití.
Khoso.
Kalor.
Loghari.
Lashari.
Limd.
Lajwani.
Lahanì.
Lakakar.
Marí (Muree).
Mír-jat.
Mánikaní.
Mandrání.
Magsì.
Muzárí.
Nizámání.
Natanì.
Natkání.
Nahání.
Nadání.
Nidámání.
Rind.
Rajer.
Sháhwání.
Salámání.
Sarkhání.
Tálpúr.
Tharo.

The slaves.

The slaves are generally domestic or household, not prædial or rustic as amongst the Hindús of India. Formerly great numbers of Zangibares, Bambasis and Habshis (Abyssinians), &c. &c., found their way into Scinde by Muscat and other parts of Arabia. They were generally imported and sold young, and fetched from 40 to 150 rupees; but the Abyssinians were worth sometimes as much as 400 or 500 rupees, especially the females. All of them are celebrated for their thievish, drunken, and fighting propensities. Under the native rulers they were almost as troublesome as the Sides of Cutch. They were treated as inmates of the family, and lived so comfortably that emancipation to them was rather an evil than a benefit. In some cases they rose to distinction, and as confidential servants of the princes exercised no small authority over their inferiors. Of this class was the Síde Hash Mahommed, the favourite attendant of Sher Mahommed (though not any relation to Marshal Hoche). All this class became Hanifi Mussulmans, and generally speaking married females of their own caste. The male Sides of one family usually took to wife the females slaves belonging to it, and did not connect themselves with the property of another master. The children of the slaves were of course slaves, and manumission appears to have been rarely practised except for religious motives. Occasionally a Scindhi Moslem would marry Sidiyani, and the half-caste offspring is called a "gaddo." A quadroon, or the offspring of such half-caste, and a Scindhi father, is called a kambrani.

The Memans.

Many Memans are found settled in Scinde, especially about Hyderabad, Sehwan, and Kurrachee. They doubtlessly were originally Cutchi Hindus who became Moslems, and probably emigrated to Scinde during the Kothara rule. Their professions are trade, agriculture, and breeding camels; their dress is that of the Scindhi, and their faith that of Abú Hanifeh. Some of them are very learned men, and they have done more than any other class to introduce the religious sciences into this country. I have noticed this class of people, as they have either abandoned or never adopted the heresy so common among their brethren in Bombay, viz., the system of depriving the females of their pecuniary rights in wills and inheritances. The Scindhi Memen always adheres to the words of the Koran, leaves one-fourth of his property to his wife if he has no issue by her, and one-eighth should he have issue. His daughter, moreover, claims half the portion of property allowed to a son. No class of people in Scinde is more highly spoken of than the Meman.

The Khwajahs.

There are but few Khwajahs settled in this part of the world. Their own account of their origin, &c. is, that they originally emigrated from Persia, and it is almost certain that they fled from their native country when the Ismailiyah heresy, to which they still cleave, was so severely treated by Halaku Khan. They differ from the Ismailiyahs in one essential point, viz., whereas that people only believe in seven imams, the Khwajahs continue the line up to the present day. They are, therefore, heterodox Sheehs, as they reject Abubekr, Omar, and Osman, and reverence Ali, Hassan Hasein Taimul Abidin, Mahommed i Bakir, and Imam Giafari Sadik. The Khwajahs, male and female, all wear white, red, and coloured clothes, avoiding dark blue, the usual line of the country. They have their own mukhi in Kurrachee, and never go to the Moslem kazis to settle their religious differences. Under the mukhi are a number of inferior officers called "waris," and their probity (among their own caste) and

and strictness of life are highly spoken of. Their present imam, Agha Khan, now a pensioner of the British Government, has done much towards injuring these poor people by his rapacity and ill-judged extortion.

Remarks on the Hindus of Scinde.

The Hindu portion of the community occupies in Scinde the same social position that the Mussulmans do in India. As in Arabia, Affghanistan and other portions of central Asia, the Hindu of Scinde is merely employed in trade and in ministering to the religious wants of his fellow castemen. We therefore find among them none of the outcasts (as Parwaries, Mangs, Koris, Pasis, Chandalas, &c.), so numerous in their own country. It is very probable that few or none of the Hindu families which existed in Scinde at the time of the first Moslem inroad have survived the persecution to which they were subject, and it is most likely that, by degrees, they were either converted to Islam or emigrated to another land. The present race is almost entirely of Panjahi origin, as their features, manners, religious ceremonies, and opinions, as well as their names, sufficiently prove. But although from the country of Manak Shah, few of them are really of the Sikh persuasion, though most of them have a tendency that way. The fact is the latter religion is so confused and intermingled with Hinduism, that we can scarcely discern when the distinction begins or ends.

As, however, they still persist in dividing themselves into castes, I may follow their own plan in enumerating the chief subdivisions, and add a short description of each.

The Brahmanical division.

Of the Brahmans, we find two chief castes which do not intermarry, viz.:— 1st. Pokarno. 2d. Sarsudh.

The Pokarno are shewaks (or worshippers) of Maharaj, an avatar of Vishnu, and are therefore pure Hindus. They eat no flesh, and wear the turban, not the Scinde cap; they shave their beards and dress very like the common traders or sahukars. The Pokarno considers himself superior to the Sarsudh, as the latter will eat from his hand; moreover, the Pokarno generally can read, if not understand, Sanscrit, and is skilled in drawing out the "janam-patri," or horoscopes, of children, &c. His knowledge of astrology is, however, very confined. Few of this caste learn Persian or undertake business of any kind, public or private. The Pokarno takes the affix Das, Ram, Chand, Rae, Mal, Je, and Misr, before or after his name, as *e. g.*, Misr Sukh-droji Taro Misr. They live by instructing the Hindus in the dharma or religious duties, by deciding horary questions, writing out the "tripno," or astrological aspect of a man's fortunes, and other such impositions. They are much respected by their inferiors in caste, and even by those who profess the Sikh faith. To the sanctity of their name and origin, they add the prestige of a tolerably strict life, never drink spirits, and never marry out of their own caste.

The Sarsudh.

The Sarsudh worships Mahadeva (or Shiva), and Bhawani, his sakti. The latter deity is known to them by many names and forms, *e. g.*, Durga, Devi, Parwati Kali, and Singhawani (the "rider of the lion"). Most of the tirthas, or places of Hindu pilgrimage in Scinde, are sacred to the latter deity, as Hinglay; the Makli hills near Tatta Dhara Tirth, in the Sukki hills, near Sehwan, &c. &c. The Sarsudh only abstains from certain kinds of flesh, as that of the low tame fowls and other impure meats; he eats the deer, kid, sheep, wild birds of most species, fish, and onions. The meat is always bought, as most castes of Hindus in Scinde will not kill any animals themselves.

The Sarsudh marries in his own caste. As regards dress he wears the clothes of a sahukar or Hindu merchant, and shaves the beard; he is not distinguished by any peculiarity in the tilak or sectarian mark. So also the Pokarno places on his forehead a perpendicular or horizontal mark indifferently, whereas in India the former distinguishes the worshippers of Vishnu from the Shawya, who is known by the line across the brow. Most Sarsudhs wear a white turban, whereas the Pokarno prefers a red one; and the former will occasionally assume the costume of an amil (or an individual in civil employment), whereas the latter, as a rule, never does. There are considerable numbers of this caste at Hyderabad and Sehwan or Sewistan. Few of them learn Persian, but confine themselves to Sanscrit and the Gurmukhi writings, and it is very rare to find any of them engaged in Government business. The Sarsudh has very little astrological knowledge, but he makes up for his deficiency in that line by a rather rude succedaneum. The mode by which he divines futurity is as follows: the questioner goes to the Brahman and makes some inquiry respecting his future fortunes. The seer holds his breath for a short time, and the more

effectually to prevent aspiration, closes his nose with one hand. After a little delay he pronounces upon the issue of the affair, and receives a small sum for his trouble. This style of prediction is called Nashkan Koran, and is generally practised in Scinde, although it would almost appear to require more power of imposture in the practiser and more credulity in the dupe than most men are capable of.

The Kshatriya division.

Of the Kshatriyas we find but a few who lay claim to the honours of that caste; and here I may observe, that it is general throughout India for the different castes of fighting shudras, whose peculiar dharma or religious duty it is to engage in war and plunder, to call themselves Kshatriyas, although, according to Hindu history, all that race was annihilated by Divine wrath. So the nair of Malabar, who is notoriously of servile caste, will describe himself and his ancestors as belonging to the royal or fighting division, wears the janeo or thread of the twice born, and demeans himself accordingly. The Kshatriya of Scinde is almost invariably a wani or banyan, who becomes a follower of Nanak Shah's faith. He is therefore a common Sikh, and by the rules of his religion, ought not to be bound by any distinction of caste. He refuses to touch meat unless the animal has been killed according to the form called jhatko, *i. e.*, a single stroke of the sword across the neck, whilst the words, "Bol Khálsá, wàh gurúki fath," are pronounced. This the Kshatriya generally does himself, or gets some other fellow casteman to perform for him. The Kshatriya in Scinde generally engages in trade; very few of them are amils, and their studies are usually confined to Gurmukhi and the writings of the gurus. They wear no peculiar costume, and do not necessarily shave or wear the beard. They are either deists or worshippers of the Hindu deities indifferently, and feed like the Sarsudh Brahmans.

The Waishya division.

Of the Waishya, Wani or Banyan caste, we find one great family, viz. the Lohano. It is, as usual, divided and subdivided almost *ad infinitum*, but the distinguishing features of the race are still sufficiently prominent. In treating of the Lohano caste, we describe the main body of Hindus in Scinde.

The Lohano wears the thread of the twice born, though a very imperfect specimen of the Waishya race. He eats meat, drinks spirits, and will not object to fish and onions. Some are Vishanvohus or followers of the Waishaya faith; others worship the different incarnations of Shiva and his sakti; some again are of the Sikh faith, whilst others venerate the river (Indus) god and his vazir, under the respective names of Jenda Pir and Udhejo Lal. Their devotions are neither frequent nor regular; they generally content themselves with attending the different mela, jat, and darsan (*i. e.*, different kinds of religious fairs and meetings), where much more licentiousness than devotion is to be met with.

The Lohano's prayers, if they can be so called, are usually in the Punjabi, rarely in the Sanscrit or Persian languages.

They are said to have a few words in the Sindhi tongue written in the Khudawadi characters, but they are very unwilling to show or sell them to Europeans.

The gurus (or religious instructors) read and explain them to their followers, and the Lohano who engage in trade always keep their vahiyun or books in the rude and all but illegible Scindhi character. In their spoken dialect they are fond of words of Sanscrit, instead of Arabic or Persian origin; thus, names of the days of the week also differ from those used by the Mussulman.

The two faiths are mixed up together in an unusual way in Scinde; the Hindoo will often become the murid of a Moslem, and *vice versâ*. Lo Agha Khan, the Imam or visible head of a branch of the Ismailiyah heresy, has a number of Hindu followers who reverence him and pay the usual sum (one-third of their gains) as if they belonged to the same caste. Lo, also the same pirs or saints, buried in different parts of the country, are not only respected by individuals of both religions, but moreover the Hindus will all have one name for each and the Moslems another. Thus, the former venerate the river god under the name of Jenda Pir, whereas the latter call him Khwajah Khisr. So also Udhero Lall becomes Sheikh Tahir, Lahi Jasray is converted into Pir Mangho (Mugur Peer), Rajah Bhartari is called Lall Shah Bar, &c. &c., and of course the Hindus claim those worthies most probably with more justice than the Moslems, who have merely altered the name for their own purposes. By this style of proceeding it is not difficult to make out the number of these saints, said to be buried in Scinde, viz. 125,000. Contrary to the practice of high caste men in India, here we find that Hindus who have been forcibly made Moslems and compelled

to

to be circumcised, to say the kahna, attend the mosque, and eat the flesh of the cow, can be admitted into their original dharma by going through certain ceremonies and paying highly for the luxury.

The Lohano may be divided into two great classes according to their several occupations. Classes of Lohano.

1st. The amils or Government servants.

2d. The sahukars, hathwaru, pakh, wara, &c., *i. e.*, merchants, shopkeepers, agriculturists, &c. &c.

The amils have adopted the Mussulman costume, wear the tope, the beard long, the sutthan or drawers, and only shave the crown of the head. They do not, however, trim the mustaches according to the sunnat, often will put on the tilack or sectarian mark, and wear the shirt with a gore across the left breast, whereas the Moslems always have the opening down the right side. The former too have not adopted the tohar or circumcision, and neither eat nor intermarry with the followers of Mohammed. Like other Lohanc, they eat the same meat as the Sarsudh Brahman, buy flesh from Mussulmans, as it is unlawful for them to kill anything, and drink water from the hand of their inferiors in caste. Their marriages are expensive, and seldom cost less than 500 or 600 rupees, consequently many remain single till late in life. They seldom take more than one wife unless that one be barren, and dislike, though will not refuse to marry a widow. In the Khudabadi caste of Lohano, if a girl become a widow early in life, the deceased husband's brother generally marries her; the practice is occasionally, though rarely, met with among the other divisions of that race. The ceremony preliminary to marriage is called mangno, or betrothal; it is conducted by the intervention of a sorsudh and a zajik (musician) and their wives. The two males enter into a treaty with the father of the intended bride, and the females conduct matters between the women of the two families. If agreed upon, they wait for the first lucky day, and then send to the sister or sister-in-law of the bridegroom a dish of sweetmeats and cocoa nuts and a few rupees. This and a few other ceremonies being duly concluded, both parties patiently await the means of matrimony. The Amils.

The nuptial ceremony is a matter of no small consequence; it lasts from nine to 30 days. A large sum is expended in feasts. Brahmans and gurus attend to read out the different formulas; and lastly, the bride is taken to the bridegroom's house. It would be too tedious to enter into the minutiæ of this ceremony, and as some of the proceedings are of a very peculiar nature, I therefore refrain from any detailed description of them.

As regards education, the amil begins with going to a Brahman, where some ceremonies are gone through, and the Sanscrit alphabet read to him; he then attends some akhund or teacher, and reads from morning till night, with a short break about the middle of the day.

The first book is the Bal Námo or spelling-book, next a short collection of verses called the Sat-kitaba, then the Gulistan of Soudi, lastly the Tushá of Harkuran; he also translates Persian into Scindhi *vivâ voce*, learns to write the former tongue, and begins arithmetic; when he has acquired the elements of the latter study he is introduced into one of the daftars by some relation, and there puts into practice that of which he has learned the theory. The rules of arithmetic generally known are jama (addition), and khorá or zarb (multiplication); the other simple operations are performed rather by guess work than by rule. The Persian spoken and written is of the most solecistic description, and both in point of pronunciation and handwriting is inferior even to the Indian jargon formerly so generally used; a most unintelligible kind of shikastah, or running hand, is the only one of the seven kinds of writing known in Scinde, and native words are introduced almost *ad libitum*.

As regards the general appearance and character of the amil, we may describe him as a more robust and a better looking man than the common Scindhi, and account for the difference by referring it to his meat diet, and indulgence in spirits instead of bhang; he is rather acute than talented, and evinces much readiness in accounts and in managing money matters. Even the Ameers, with all their hatred and contempt for "Kafirs," could not collect or dispose of their revenues without the aid of Hindu amils; thus, probably, arose the kardar system, which, though totally of a different nature, is, in Scinde, what the

patell and his little republic are in different parts of India. But although the native rulers had checks over their officers which we have not, we find that no Ameer could ever consider himself safe from the most impudent frauds. To conclude this part of the subject, I may safely assert, that in no part of the eastern world, as known to us, there exists a more scheming, crafty or dangerous race than these Hindu amils; they are held by no oath, fear no risk, or show no pity, when in pursuit of gain; they hesitate not to forge documents, seals, and orders for the most trifling advantage, show a determined fondness for falsehood, and unite the utmost patience in suffering to the greatest cowardice in action.

Some of the seths, or sahukars, wear the costume of the amil, others are dressed like the common Hindu shopkeepers and agriculturists. The clothes of the latter are a turban, an angurkha or long cotton coat, a lung or poteyo (*i. e.*, a dhotur), a kamerband and a bochan, or handkerchief, thrown over the shoulders; they shave the beard, but do not trim the mustaches, wear the janen and tilak, and shave the crown and back of the head, so as to have merely a choti, or lock on the poll, and chuna, or bunches of hair on both sides; when in mourning they shave the mustache, and the chuni. For education the trader goes to a "wayho" (or Hindu teacher), who teaches him the Scindhi (not the Arabic) alphabet, reading and writing, together with a little arithmetic and book-keeping; after a year or two he is supposed to have finished his studies, and begins to learn business by practice. It is needless to say that these individuals prove themselves uncommonly acute, and show the same aptitude for business as their brethren in India; some of them, as for instance the Shikarpuri merchants, wander all over Central Asia, and it is commonly said in Affghanistan, that everywhere you meet with a Jat and a Kira, or a Scinde banyan. Their staple articles were cloth and hundis, especially the latter; and large fortunes used thus to be acquired. Under the British Government their system of remittances has been all but done away with. The Shikarpuri Hindus are as notorious for the depravity of their females as for wealth and commerce; in fact their caste fellows in other parts of Scinde have often taken the subject into serious consideration.

The names of the amils, merchants, shopkeepers, and other members of the Waishya class, are usually of Sanscrit derivation, and the different affixes, Mal, Chand, Roe, Ram, Das, Lall, are generally added to the individual's name; but these words do not denote, as they frequently do in India, any difference of castes; the son of a Ram or Lall may be called Chand or Mall, and *vice versâ*.

Of the Shudra or servile castes we find several varieties. They all have adopted the janeo and tilah, and intermarry in their own castes. The wahun exercise the craft called in Persian "nukhudpazi," and subsists by preparing and selling different kinds of toasted grains. The Sonaro or Zargar is, properly speaking, a mixed caste, descended from Brahman father and a Shudra mother. In Scinde however he is considered as one of the servile race; like his brethren in almost all countries, he is distinguished for a superior degree of craftiness, and is usually a wealthy man for his station in life. The Hindu females in Scinde wear a profusion of ornaments, and the Moslems have imitated the custom, though the latter do not use so many different kinds of decorations as the former; a list of the geha (or jewels) in common use would contain about 200 words, many of them pure Scinde, others borrowed from Hindustan and Persia. The Katti or Dyer caste is a large one in this country, as coloured clothes are generally used by Hindus and Moslems. They generally live at some distance from the large towns, and the reasons for their so doing is said to be that they thrive there, from a greater facility in charging high for the article dyed. Many of them however are found in the town, and there is no religious prejudice against them. It is most probable that they find it necessary to live near the wells from which the sweetest water is procured, and establish their manufactories accordingly. The Sochi or shoemaker will not dress or tan leather; he buys it of the Moslem mochi (or tanner), sews it, and, if required, embroiders it with silk. The Hajjam generally comes from about Jesulmere, but he is of Scinde extraction, and wears the dress of his own country, though his turban is generally of the Jesulmere form. The above are the chief Shudra castes in Scinde. They worship Mahadeva and Devi, and they have no priests but Brahmins. The names of the Shudras may be known by the absence of the affixes Rani, Mal, &c., and the use of the appellation of the

the caste after the individual's own name, *e. g.*, Teju Wahm, Pursu Sonaro Haru Khatti, Khattu Soohi, &c., &c.

Besides these different classes of Hindus there are a few of the nondescripts called Sikhs resident at Hyderabad, Sehwan, and other places in Scinde. They have separated into two grand divisions; viz., the Lohans Sikh, and the Akali, or Khalsa. The main difference seems to be that the latter will eat some meats (as for instance that of the domestic fowl), which the Lohans will not touch; and, on the contrary, the former in cases of mourning will shave their faces, whereas the latter will never allow a razor to touch their hair or beards. The Sikhs are easily recognised by the fairness of their complexions, and by a peculiar look, and general appearance. Their devotions are in the Punjubi language, and their holy books (as the Adi Frauth, the Dashema Granth, and the Punj Granth), are composed in that dialect, and written in the Gur Mukhi character. These sacred volumes are generally placed in dharm salas, or places devoted to their reception, and a faqueer (called an udhasi), with a murid (or young follower, technically termed a tahlis), are placed to watch over and preserve the books.

Of religious mendicants we find the Shanasi Jogi, Gasain, and Jangan, though the latter is very rare. The four former are originally of Brahmin origin; the Janjam is generally a native of Hindustan. The Shanasi has ochre coloured gern clothes, and wears a turban, not a cap. He is, strictly speaking, a religious mendicant, subsists by begging and by the alms of his chelas. He is also a kind of venal sorcerer, and acquires great consideration by the sale of his mantras and jantras. The Shanasi worships Mahadeva, and never marries. He sometimes commits suicide by ordering his pupils to bury him alive (a rite called ghiffah), but if he dies in the course of nature he directs his body to be disposed of either by dharti dak (*i. e.*, burying in the earth), or jala dak (*i. e.*, throwing into water). The former is generally, the latter only occasionally, practised. The following is the usual way of performing jalu dak: a dillo (or pot) full of sand is fastened to each arm and leg of the corpse, it is then carried into a boat, till the mourners get to deep water, and the body is then cast in with many ceremonies. The Jogis also have ochre coloured clothes, but wear caps instead of turbans. Their habitations are called astan, and they live by the same means as the Shanasi. They pierce a large hole in the lobe of the ear, and are therefore called "kana phar," or the ear "splitters." When dying they are not allowed to lie down, but placed in a sitting position, leaning forward on a berajin (a wooden pillow). For the Jogis tomb they dig a pit, fill it half full of salt, place a pahori (mattock) in the corpse's hand, and then seat it upon the layer of salt in the position called pathsli (or cross legged, with the arms resting on the beragin). Salt is then again thrown over the body, and earth above it; some great men of the caste have a tomb of bricks, and a lamp lighted before it.

The Gasain has many chelas in Scinde. He appears like the Shanasi to live by alms and presents, and often amasses a considerable sum of money. He is generally thrown into water when dead.

The Ogar resembles the Jogi as the Gasain does the Shanasi. He carries a bit of hollow stick, fastened by a thread round the neck, and invariably blows through it before undertaking any action whatever.

The Jaryain being an Indian, not a Sindhi beggar, requires not to be described here.

None of the four classes above described wear the janeo. Their names are thus distinguished: Natgur Shanasi, Surajgar Gasain, Goraknath Jogi, Sarasatinath Ogor, &c., &c. They all worship Mahadeva Goraknath (a son of Mahadeva, according to their accounts), and Bhabaknath, a peculiar avatar of Goraknath, worshipped at Hinjlay, and so called from the Sindhi word, bhabakan (to boil up), because when a votary approaches the holy spot, the mud boils up of its own accord.

The Hindu females in Scinde appear to be fond of intrigue, especially among their own people; possess a considerable share of personal beauty, and seldom, if ever, become common prostitutes. The Mussulmans, on the contrary, seem to have little objection to entering the bazar, and like the Moslems in many parts of India, appear to consider it rather an honourable occupation than otherwise. The reason of this point of superiority in the Hindu over the Mussulmans probably is, that, in the first place, the former exercises a

stricter surveillance over his females, and secondly, he seldom drinks bhang, and is accustomed to a more substantial diet. It is not the custom for respectable individuals of either religion to travel about with their women, or to take them to foreign countries; they usually leave them under the charge of their parents and friends. In places where this practice is universal, as, for instance, in Shikarpore, it is not unusual for a husband to return home after a long sojourn in foreign lands, and to find his wife with a small family of her own. The offended party, however, seldom allows these incidents to interfere with the domestic tie, and after inflicting a mild chastisement, thinks no more about it, and treats the fatherless offspring with a truly paternal kindness.

All the Hindus, with the exception of the religious mendicants only, burn the bodies of their dead. No one is allowed to die in his bed, otherwise one of the males of the family who has attended upon the deceased, becomes in a state of impurity, and must visit some well-known tirtha, as, for instance, Narayan Sar, in Cutch Dhora With, &c., &c. The sick man, when near death, is placed upon a "chanko" ("lepan" or "pots," *i. e.*, a spot smeared with cow-dung), and when in the last agony, ganga water, sherbet of tulsi leaves, &c., must be poured into his mouth. If the dying man be rich, copious alms are then distributed to the poor, but if not sufficiently wealthy, a little wheat and ghi are considered sufficient. The mourners then bring seven pieces of pure wood, as that of the tamarisk tree, &c., &c., to make up the acharni (or bier); immediately upon this jawari stalks are placed; then some white khadi cloth, next a layer of cotton, then a piece of bafts (or fine cotton cloth), and lastly, the corpse in a kapan (a kind of shroud); over the body, a shawl, a piece of kimkhab, mashru, gulbadan or khudbaf, should be thrown, and it is tied down with jota, or fine string of sara (probably the "arundo karka"). Perfumes and flowers are then thrown over the corpse, and after a few short ceremonies, the bier is raised by four of the nearest relations, who are relieved of their burden by the other friends of the deceased at certain intervals. When arrived at the "Masan" (burning-place), they throw a pot-full of cold water over the body, and place it upon a pyre of wood, generally baubool. A Brahmin and other religious characters then approach, place a piece of money and other articles in the corpse's mouth, and then the four relatives who first raised the body, light the pipi at the corners. The mourners then retire till the corpse is consumed; after which they then walk round the pipi three times, bathe, and return home. A vast variety of ceremonies then follow, and the routine is not usually finished before 12 days. The widow shaves her head only once; the fine distinctions of death during the uttarayan and the dakhshanayan do not seem to be recognised, and the satirite also appears unknown to the Scinde Hindoo, although it doubtlessly was practised in the olden time.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. F. Burton*, Lieutenant, 18th Regt. B. N. I.,
Assistant Surveyor, S. C.

Camp, Kurrachee, 29 December 1847.

(True copies.)

(signed) A. Malet, Chief Secretary.

XVIII.

(O.)—Lists and Reports on the Men of Influence and Rank in the Province.

Memorandum of the Chiefs and Men of Importance residing in the Hyderabad Collectorate.

No. 2,959 of 1847.—To the Collector of Hyderabad.
No. 2,960.—To the Collector of Shikarpore.
No. 2,961.—To the Collector of Kurrachee.
No. 2,962.—To the Resident, Khyrpore.

1. I am directed by the Commissioner to request that you will furnish a list of all chiefs and men of importance within your jurisdiction, including the relatives of the Ameers, their history, connexions, and character, and the policy which has been adopted in their treatment.

2. You are also desired to furnish a short account of what you may have been able to learn of the former history of the country before it came into our possession. This information is required to be in my office on or before the 20th proximo.

Kurrachee,
10 October 1847.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary, Scinde Government.

No. 1,118 of 1847.

From the Collector and Magistrate, Hyderabad, to the Secretary, Scinde Government, Kurrachee.

Sir,

1. I have the honour to furnish you with the lists of chiefs, and of the families of the ex-Ameers resident within my jurisdiction, called for in your letter No. 2,959, of the 10th ultimo. In my remarks as to the character, I would beg to be understood as referring wholly to a native standard.

2. Regarding the former history of the country, the most perfect account I have met of it is that furnished in the 9th, 10th, and 11th chapters of "Postan's Personal Observations on Scinde," to which, being too long to transcribe, and accessible to all, I would refer.

The policy which has been pursued towards the Beloochees since the conquest has been to provide for the present maintenance of all at the cost of the State, by continuing their grants of land, made to them during pleasure, for life; and so to arrange as regards regrants to heirs, as to provide on fair terms for the perpetuity of the possessions of those who have just claims to perpetuity, and for the gradual reconversion of a portion of the others into the Khalsa lands, and fixing a small rent upon the remainder.

3. This has been the policy pursued as to means of subsistence; and as to matters of State, the object has been to deprive them entirely of all separate jurisdiction, immunities, and rights, and generally of all political power.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. B. Rathborne*,
Collector and Magistrate.

Hyderabad Collectorate,
Magistrate's Office, 22 Nov. 1847.

LIST of the PRINCIPAL SIRDARS residing in the Hyderabad Collectorate.

No.	TRIBE.	NAMES.	On what Terms held.	Amount of Land in this Collectorate in Begahs.	REMARKS.
1	Talpoor Shadadanee -	Meer Bijar Khan - -	Free - -	2,21,709	- - Lineal descendant and representative of Byjar, murdered by the Kalooras in 1778. Has also large estates on the other side the river; a quiet, gentlemanly man; bears an excellent character.
2	Ditto - - -	Meer Goolam Shah -	- - -	- -	- - Cousin of the above. Half his estates were confiscated, on conviction of forgery of a sunnud, purporting to grant lands in Chunnejah. Has considerable lands on the other side the river.
			Paying two annas per begah.	31,176	
3	Ditto - - -	Meer Fuzzool Ally -	- - -	- -	- - Brother of the above. Their estates are held in copartnership; they are not held in high esteem, and are very avaricious.
	Ditto - - -	Meer Mahmood - -	Free - -	1,42,678	- - Younger brother of the Bijar, who was murdered by the Kalooras; very old and infirm, and has quite retired to the seclusion of his family. He bears a high character; has lands in the other collectorates.
5	Ditto - - -	Meer Ahmed Khan Shadadanee.	Free - -	10,950	- - Eldest son of the above; a quiet man of unassuming manners, and much respected.
6	Ditto - - -	Meer Juhan Khan - -	Free - -	- Same land in Shadadpoor.	- - Brother of the above. His dissipation, and consequent involvements, have of late totally deprived him of the consideration due to his rank; has lands in the Kurrachee collectorate.
7	Ditto - - -	Meer Ally Mahomood -	Free - -	13,839	- - A quiet man, of no remarkable character, son of Meer Ahmed Khan.
8	Ditto - - -	Meer Ally Buksh - -	Paying ¼ - -	4,41,312	- - Son of Meer Gholain Shahwanee, who was killed at Meannee. The chief of Mahomed Khan Ka Jomda, which was named after his grandfather. Was very young when the British took Scinde, and has grown up free from prejudice, and an excellent character; has besides lands in the Kurrachee collectorate.
9	Ditto - - -	Meer Ahmed Khan Shahwanee.	Free - -	1,94,606	- - Cousin of the above. Stands very well, but is addicted to the bottle, and neglects his lands.
10	Ditto - - -	Meer Booda - - -	Free - -	1,13,648	- - Cousin of the last; a quiet man of good character.
11	Ditto - - -	Meer Mahomed Kassan -	Free - -	39,108	- - Cousin of the last; a very good man in his way, but hopelessly involved in debt.
12	Ditto - - -	Meer Mahomed Khan Khananee.	Free - -	93,081	- - The head of Khananee branch of Talpoors; resides at Jann Halla; a quiet man of good character, but reduced to a state of approaching imbecility from excess in opium; has besides lands in the Kurrachee collectorate.
13	Ditto - - -	Meer Amed Khan Khananee.	Paying ¼ - -	1,93,826	- - A very good young boy, cousin of the above, son of Meer Jan Mahomed Talpoor, who was killed at Meeanee. The father was the leader in, and great promoter of the disturbances that ended in the conquest, but bore a high character among his people.
14	Ditto - - -	Meer Shere Mahomed -	Free - -	55,274	- - Cousin of Meer Mahomed, and uncle of Meer Ahmed Khan; is much liked by the Beloochees, and bears a good character, but is unfortunately entangled in a low connexion, which puts him at constant feud with his relatives, and much diminishes the respect that would otherwise be paid to him.
15	Ditto - - -	Meer Moobaruc Khan -	Free - -	7,290	- - Cousin of the above; his father was killed at Meeanee; he is a quiet boy, of good disposition apparently.
			Paying ¼ - -	6,660	
16	Ditto - - -	Meer Mahomed Ally Khan	Free - -	14,290	- - Uncle of the above; a quiet man of no remarkable character.

List of the Principal Sirdars residing in the Hyderabad Collectorate—*continued.*

No.	TRIBE.	NAMES.	On what Terms held.	Amount of Land in this Collectorate in Begahs.	REMARKS.
17	Talpoor Shadadanee -	Meer Khan Mahomed -	Free - -	82,284	- - A man of good character, with the name, however, of being a little grasping; was one of the chief leaders in the commotion which ended in the conquest, but since then has been the devoted servant of this government, in which, however, he has not been unmindful of his own interest. Has large estates on the other side of the river. His aunt is mother of the ex-Ameer Meer Sobdar.
18	Ditto - - -	Meer Boodah - -	Ditto - -	- - -	- - Brother of the above; a quiet man of no remarkable character; is copartner in his brother's lands.
19	Ditto - - -	Meer Futteh Khan - -	Ditto - -	4,000	- - Brother of the above; a rude, boisterous gentleman, who thinks of nothing but the bottle and shikar.
20	Ditto - - -	Meer Goolam Mahomed -	Ditto - -	64,172	- - Maternal uncle of the above; a quiet man of no remarkable character.
21	Ditto - - -	Meer Abdoola - -	Paying ¼ -	27,479	- - A quiet, gentlemanly man, of considerable ability, and much respected in his neighbourhood; now Khardar of Meerpoor. His father, who was nearly related to Meer Shere Mahomed, of Meerpore, was killed at Meeanee. He is far from wealthy.
22	Ditto - - -	Meer Rajah - - -	Free - -	22,806	- - Father-in-law of the ex-Ameer Shere Mahomed, of Meerpore; a quiet man of good character.
23	Ditto - - -	Nawab Mahomed Khan Torah.	Ditto - -	41,135	- - Formerly bore the name of the fifth Ameer of Scinde, and is certainly to this day the man of the greatest influence in it; bears a high character among all classes, not, however, without the imputations of having used his power too much to his own profit, and the aggrandisement of his family. He is an obedient subject, but does not affect to love the change. He has, however, made himself very useful under our Government, from which his great object is to obtain a guarantee for the descent of his jaghires to his daughter, who is his only child. In his habits he is a very free liver; has valuable lands in the other collectorates, and cultivates large ryottee lands.
24	Ditto - - -	Dost Ally Khan Torah -	Ditto - -	31,690	- - First cousin and brother-in-law of the above; son of the Khyr Mahomed; mentioned by Dr. Burns as chief minister when he visited Scinde. A clever man of quiet habits; is married to a daughter of the Nawab Ahmed Khan Sugaheree, and his son is betrothed to the daughter of the above-named Nawab Mahomed Khan Torah.
25	Ditto - - -	Shere Mahomed Torah -	Ditto - -	18,806	- - Elder brother of the above, but of little consideration; he is a quiet, well-behaved old man, but as the distinction of the Torah family is entirely personal, he never had any influence. He is now Kardar of Waugeree.
26	Ditto - - -	Bhag Ally Khan Talpoor -	Ditto - -	17,750	- - A man of no consideration, notorious for his former addiction to the most infamous species of debauchery, and as having been a great shikarra; on the latter account was patronized by Meer Nassier Khan.
27	Bhogaree - -	Ahmed Khan - - -	Ditto - -	5,666	- - A quiet man of gentlemanly habits; held power as a Mooktear khar in the Meer's times.
28	Bhagranee - -	Ranja - - - -	Ditto - -	5,991	- A man of no remarkable character; a Belooch chief.
29	Nizamanee - -	Wully Mahomed - -	Paying ¼ - -	40,841	- - Lives near Shadadpoor; a Sirdar among the Nozamanees; of no remarkable character. His father was killed at Dubba.
30	Ditto - - -	Goolara Oolla - -	Ditto - -	27,938	- - The chief of a tribe of the Nizamanee, a boy of no remarkable character.
31	Ditto - - -	Raim Khan - - -	Ditto - -	24,843	Of no remarkable character.
32	Ditto - - -	Goolam Mahomed - -			A man of no remarkable character.

List of the Principal Sirdars residing in the Hyderabad Collectorate—*continued.*

No.	TRIBE.	NAMES.	On what Terms held.	Amount of Land in this Collectorate in Begahs.	REMARKS.
33	Nizamanee - -	Lall Khan - - -	Free - -	9,392	- - A man of rank among the Nizamanee; bears a high character for strong sense and fair dealing, and is much respected.
34	Ditto - - -	Alladad - - - -	Paying ¼ - -	7,500	- - Son of Goolam Hoossein, chief of the Ismailanies Neezamanees; a young man of no remarkable character.
35	Ditto - - -	Ally Buksh (Kermanee) -	Free - -	6,068	Of no remarkable character.
36	Ditto - - -	Gowar Khan - - -	Ditto - -	5,780	Of no remarkable character.
37	Luharee - - -	Nawab Ahmed Khan Lugharee.	Pays ⅛ - -	Land in Shikarpore collectorate.	- - Has lands on the other side the river paying a small rent; was of the highest consideration and power under the ex-Ameers; is of a venturous disposition and remarkably plain spoken; bears an excellent character, but with the fault of great haughtiness. He was therefore respected and feared rather than loved by the rest of his nation.
38	Lugharee - -	Mahomed Khan Lugharee	Pays ⅛ - -	Land chiefly in Shikarpore collectorate.	- - A younger brother of the above; bears an excellent character, and is clever and well bred. Held an office of great power in the Meers' times. These are sons of the Wully Mahomed Lugharree spoken of by Burnes as the minister in his days.
39	Ditto - - -	Goolam Mahomed (Koombury Walla.)	Free - -	16,111	- - A Belooch leader of repute, with Meer Jam Mahomed Talpoor, Meer Khan Mahomed, and Yuktyar Khan Lagharree, the great instigator of the measure adopted by Meer Nassier Khan, which led to the latter's dethronement. Goolam Mahomed is of rude, boisterous manners, but of a good disposition; more liberal than his means admit of, and much liked, but rather involved. His present jagheer was conferred by the Supreme Government.
40	Ditto - - -	Yekhtyar Khan - -	Ditto - -	15,977	- - A man who has all the readiness of the above, without his virtues; for the rest he is not remarkable under any point of view, though he held a high position under Meer Sobdar; the selections, however, of that Meer were not considered as any proof of talent or worth.
41	Ditto - - -	Golam Mahomed - -	Ditto - -	10,751	- - A plain, rude chief of no remarkable character.
42	Ditto - - -	Goolam Shah - - -	Ditto - -	9,689	- - A very quiet, gentlemanly, sensible man, and bears a most excellent character among all. He is a first cousin of Nawab Ahmed Khan Lugharree, and was held in high consideration in the Meers' times. He is now much reduced in circumstances, and is Kardar of Wallasa.
43	Ditto - - -	Jan Mahomed - -	Ditto - -	8,000	- - Brother of the above; considerably inferior to his brother in talent, but in other respects the remarks apply. He was Kardar of Jatee, and is now Buttardar of Maujar.
44	Ditto - - -	Goolam Moostafa - -	Paying ¼ - - / Do. 2 *a.* per begah	4,825 / 500	- - Nephew of the above; quite a child, but gives every promise of future excellence.
45	Ditto - - -	Hoosain Khan (Bheemaneea).	Free - -	5,021	- - A very good quiet man; bears an excellent character, but is much straitened in his means. He generally has one of the best Buttardarships every season, the emoluments of which are of much assistance to him.
46	Murree - - -	Fazil Khan - - -	- - -	- - -	- - Father-in-law of the ex-Ameer Meer Nusseer Khan; a quiet old man of amiable disposition, and bears an excellent character.
47	Ditto - - -	Mohobut Khan - -	- - -	- - -	- - A cousin of the above, and copartner in his jagheer; of no remarkable character.
48	Ditto - - -	Sorab - - - -	Free - -	17,824	- - A cousin of the above, and copartner in his jagheer; of no remarkable character.
49	Ditto - - -	Kurreemdad - - -	- - -	- - -	- - Ditto.
50	Ditto - - -	Mahomed Ally and his sons	Free - -	13,000	- - A quiet gentlemanly chief of much consideration in his own neighbourhood.
51	Ditto - - -	Goolam Hyder - -	Ditto - -	12,958	Of no remarkable character.

List of the Principal Sirdars residing in the Hyderabad Collectorate—*continued.*

No.	TRIBE.	NAMES.	On what Terms held.	Amount of Land in this Collectorate in Begahs.	REMARKS.
52	Murree - - -	Jummal Khan - -	Free - -	- - -	- - The chief of Adam Khan Ka Tanda, a sharer in the jagheers of Dud Khan, a quiet respectable old gentleman.
53	Ditto - - -	Dao Khan - - -	Paying ¼ -	11,026	A young man of no remarkable character.
			Free - -	1,000	
54	Ditto - - -	Ally Khan - - -	Paying ¼ - -	9,651	Of no remarkable character.
55	Ditto - - -	Jaja - - - -	Free - -	7,166	Of no remarkable character.
56	Ditto - - -	Chupper Khan - -	Ditto - -	6,106	Of no remarkable character.
57	Ditto - - -	Belooch Khan - -	Ditto - -	5,200	Of no remarkable character.
58	Jumalee - - -	Dato - - - -	Ditto - -	15,343	- - Chief of a branch of the Jumalees, of no remarkable character.
59	Ditto - - -	Goolam Ally - - -	Ditto - -	5,103	A sirdar, of no remarkable character.
60	Ditto - - -	Roostam - - -	Ditto - -	4,049	A sirdar, of no remarkable churacter.
61	Khokeer - -	Bheero - - - -	Paying ¼ - -	27,074	- - Chief of the Kokeers, lately succeeded his father, of amiable disposition and good character, but of straightened means.
62	Ditto - - -	Khair Mahomed - -	Free - -	23,050	- - Cousin of the above, an old chief, of excellent character.
63	Ditto - - -	Dingava - - -	Ditto - -	7,500	- - A quiet sensible old man of good character, who has seen a good deal of the world for a native of Scinde.
64	Ditto - - -	Roostum - - - -	Ditto - -	5,000	Of no remarkable character.
65	Kuttyans - -	- - Goolam Mahomed, with his sons and brothers.	Ditto - -	67,000	- - Chief of the Kuttyans, held in high estimation by his former masters; bears a good character among the people, and a sirdar of amiable disposition; has lands on the other side of the river.
66	Ditto - - -	Mahomed Hussain - -	Ditto - -	42,770	Cousin of the above, of no remarkable character.
67	Ditto - - -	Muzzur Ally - - -			Of no remarkable character.
68	Ditto - - -	Goolam Shah - - -	Ditto - -	12,099	- - Cousin of the above, of no remarkable character.
	Ditto - - -	Mahomed Arif - -	Ditto - -	6,272	- - Cousin of the above, of no remarkable character.
70	Jokhin - - -	Jam Mehur Ally - -	Ditto - -	16,000	- - Chief of the Jokeyas, lives near Churashee, is an old man who bears a very good character, but is greatly involved in debt; has large unproductive possessions in the Currachee Collectorate.
71	Noomrea - -	Mullica Ahmed Khan -	Ditto - -	6,947	- - A quiet old chief, who lives in the hills on the other side of the river, chief of the Noanriahs, is respected by the people of his neighbourhood, holds large but unproductive possessions on the other side of the river.
72	Rismulghar - -	Maoomed Yoosoof - -	Ditto - -	16,019	- - Foster brother of the ex-Ameer Meer Mahomed, and Jamt Mooktyarkar of that Meer, with Nawab Mahomed Khan Torah, is very wealthy, but plain and unassuming in his habits, and bears a high character for good sense and integrity.

Besides the above, there are the family of the late minister, Ismal Shah, who are all very gentlemanly sensible men, but are wearisome in their self laudations, and denunciation of the Belooch chiefs of Scinde. The most practicable of the family I think, is Sadrick Shah, now holding the chief native appointment in the collector of Kurrachee's office; they would, any of them, very well fill the appointment of ameen, moonsiff, or native deputy collector in Scinde, if there were any such offices, but as it is, they are too high for kardarships, have no jagheers worth noticing, and all high offices are held by Europeans.

(signed) *A. B. Rathborne,*
Collector and Magistrate.

A List of the Families of the Ameers of Scinde at present residing in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad.

The Family of the late Meer Noor Mahomed Khan.

1st Wife - - Daughter of the late Meer Futteh Ali Khan Talpoor.
2d Wife - - Daughter of Mulk Mahomed Khan Noomreah.
1st Daughter - Born of the daughter of Mulk Mahomed Khan Noomreah, married to the late Meer Abdoollah Khan, brother of Meer Beyjur Khan Talpoor.
2d Daughter - Born of the daughter of Mulk Mahomed Khan Noomriah, married to the late Meer Abdoollah Khan, brother of Meer Beyjur Khan Talpoor.

The Family of the late Meer Nasseer Khan.

1st Wife - - Daughter of Ally Mahomed Khan Neezamanee.
2d Wife - - Daughter of Fuzzil Khan Murree.
3d Wife - - Daughter of Zoonus Soomrah.
1st Daughter - Born of the daughter of Ally Mahomed Khan Neezamanee.

The Family of Meer Meer Mahomed Khan.

1st Wife - - Daughter of Meer Moorad Ali Khan.
2d Wife - - Daughter of Meer Futteh Ally Khan.
3d Wife - - Sister of Hoossain Buksh Mogul.
1st Son - - Named Meer Alla Buksh Khan, born of the sister of Hoossain Buksh Mogul.

The Family of Meer Shadad Khan.

1st Wife - - Daughter of Meer Goolam Hossain, and sister of Meer Beejur Khan.

The Family of Meer Moorad Ally Khan.

1st Wife - - Daughter of Huttum Khan Murree and the mother of Meers Mahomed Khan and Yar Mahomed, now at Calcutta.
2d Wife - - Daughter of Mobarac Khan Boorgarree.
1st Daughter - Born of the daughter of Mobarac Khan Boorgarree.

The Family of the late Meer Sobdar Khan.

1st Mother - The daughter of Meer Pyronze Khan.
1st Wife - - Daughter of Meer Mahomed Khan.
1st Daughter - Born of the late sister of Meer Meer Mahomed Khan.

The Family of Meer Kurreem Ally Khan.

1st Wife - - Daughter of the late Meer Bejur Khan.
2d Wife - - Daughter of Buksha Neezamanee.
3d Wife - - Daughter of Mulk Ahmed Khan Noonriah.

The Family of the late Meer Tarakhan.

1st Wife - - Daughter of the late Meer Khan.

The Family of Meer Taj Mahomed.

Meer Taj Mahomed, son of the late Meer Goolam Hyder, now residing at Hyderabad.

1st Wife - - Daughter of Meer Ali Moorad, the father of Meer Shere Mahomed.
1st Son - - Named Meer Tarah Khan, born of the daughter of Meer Ali Moorad.

The Family of Meer Shah Mahomed Khan.

1st Wife - - The daughter of Nasseer Khan Murree.

The Family of the late Meer Alliar Khan.

1st Wife - - Cousin of Nawab Khan Murree, lives with her relative at Adam Khan Ka Tanda.

(signed) *A. B. Rathborne,*
Collector and Magistrate.

(True copies.)

(signed) E. J. Brown,
Secretary to the Government of Scinde.

MEMORANDUM of the Chiefs and Men of Importance residing in the Shikarpore Collectorate.

No. 32 of 1847.

From the Collector and Magistrate, Shikarpore, to the Secretary to Government of Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to furnish for the information of the Commissioner in Scinde, the memoranda called for in your letter, No. 2,960, of the 10th ultimo.

2. The published notices of Scinde by Pottinger, Burnes, Postans, and others, are sufficiently correct for all political purposes as regards its more recent history; the curious may find that of remoter times in the "Chuch Nama Masoomee," and works of that description; glimpses of its former condition may be caught from the history of Nadir Shah, from the institutes of Akbar, and other records of the Mogul and Pathan imperial houses of Delhi.

3. But I imagine that such would be tedious in the present paper, and they will, I believe, be hereafter given to the world in a more complete form than I could here attempt by Lieutenant and Deputy Collector James; a task for which his competent knowledge of Persian, his literary habits, industry, and abilities, eminently qualify him.

4. The only useful points that occur to me, as worthy the notice of the officers of Government, and as likely to be hereafter required by the relations of the British Government with foreign states, are the circumstances under which Shikarpoor and its dependencies passed from the hands of Afghan kings of Khorasan, into those of the Talpoors.

5. Upper Scinde at the period of the invasion of Hindoostan, and the sack of Delhi by Nadir Shah, formed part of the Soobah of Mooltan; on the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, the portion termed Moguly, comprising Sukkur, Bukkur, Shikarpore and its dependencies, was annexed to the Doorany kingdom, founded by Ahmed Shah Abdally, an officer of Nadir Shah, whose capital was Cabool; up to A.H. 1225, about A.D. 1809, the Afghan possessions in Scinde extended on the north-east to Kusmore on the Mooltan frontier, north to Raghan and the desert, west to Noshera Abra, and south to Mundajee on the Larkanna river.

6. In that year the Talpoor rulers of Scinde began to take advantage of the distracted state of the Doorany empire, and first Meer Sorab of Khyrpore obtained, partly by intimidating and partly by corrupting the Pathan governor, Badul Khan, the cession of the large district of Boordika, on the Indus.

7. Badul Khan was replaced by Mahomed Ruza Khan, who ceded to the same Meer, the dependencies of "Chuch Mazarcha" and Mohomed Abagh, nearer to Shikarpore.

8. Meer Sorab of Khyrpore next surprised Sukkur, landing with his people from the opposite bank on pretence of paying his devotions at the shrine of Shah Khyroodeen, better known as the present, "Tiger Mosque;" subsequently fort Bukkur was similarly wrested on a like pretence, by Meer Roostum, from the Pathan officer commanding its garrison.

9. Soon after Meer Mobarick forcibly seized on the little districts of "Soheja," "Kulwary" and "Sahuckjee," south of Sukkur; and the officers of Meer Roostum took possession of Wuzeerabad and its dependencies, which consolidated their recent acquisitions from the Indus to within nine miles south of Shikarpore.

10. "Maree" again was about this time conferred as a religious endowment upon one Syud Jan Shah, by the Pathan viceroy, but the Syud shortly made it over to Meer Mobarick.

11. The spoliation now began to extend due north of Shikarpore by the seizure of Ropah with Kote Sooltan, by a combination of the Hyderabad and Khyrpore Meers; and lastly, the city of Shikarpore itself, with all its remaining dependencies, was surprised in A.D. 1832 by Wullee Mahomed Lughary, the wuzeer of the four principal Meers of Hyderabad. On the arrival of Wullee Mahomed Leghary, he encamped his troops in the Shahee Bagh, half a mile from the Noshera gate of the town; and in reply to a message from Abdool Munsoor, the last Afghan governor in Scinde, he replied that he was on his way to punish the inroads and and insolence of the hill robbers; next morning he

Men of Influence and Rank in the Province.

suddenly got under arms, marched boldly upon the city and made himself master of it with little or no opposition.

12. From that day the Dooranees ceased to exercise any authority in Scinde, but the petty village of "Rozan," opposite "Minooty," conferred by the late Shah Sooja-ool-Moolk upon the father of the present khan of Khelat, in return for some troops furnished to him by that prince, still remains in the hands of the Brahooee chief.

13. Traces of the old Afghans ascendancy still remain in the Pathan families, yet thickly settled in the neighbourhood of the Shikarpoor; here they still possess some privileges, such as reduced rents, and the "Puttadaree;" a rentcharge on the proceeds of certain lands and villages not uncommon in the protected sick states in northern Hindoostan, but I believe peculiar in Scinde to the Maguly districts.

14. A slight renewal of the connexion of the Kabool princes, with Upper Scinde, occurred thus.

15. When Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, prior to Elphinstone's mission, appeared firmly seated at "Khandahar," the Palpore Ameers presented to his officers, one year, the sum of 27 lacs of rupees; finding the shah grown less formidable they reduced this tribute to seven lacs. After Shah Sooja had remained for some years at Loodeana, a refugee with the British, Meer Morad Ally, of Hyderabad, in 1831–32, invited him to Shikarpore, promising to restore to him the Mogully districts, and also to assist him with a sum of money.

Some hint to me that Morad Aly hoped by the shah's aid, to make himself sole sovereign of Lower Scinde, in return for the restoration of the Pittar provinces.
(signed)
P. Goldney,
Collector.

16. The motive of Meer Morad Aly, who acted for the whole of the Talpoors of Upper and Lower Scinde combined, seems to have been a dread of the growing power of Khorasan, and of the encroaching disposition of Runjeet of Lahore; but by the time Shah Sooja availing himself of the invitation, was able to reach Shikarpoor, 1832–33, Meer Morad Aly was no more, and Meers Roostum and Mobarick called upon the shah to quit Shikarpoor, or they would compel him to do so by force of arms. They accordingly attacked him at Sukkur, where he was encamped, with a force partly levied in northern Hindoostan, and partly composed of the Pathans of Moguly, who flocked to his standard in great numbers; a circumstance worth noting, for there are relatives of the present chiefs of Kandahar and Kabool. "Baruck Zyes" settled here, as well as those more inclined to favour the Doranee family.

17. In this crisis Meer Noor Mohomed, son of the late Morad Ali, sent in the name of the other Meers of Hyderabad Nawah Bahadoor Khan Khokur, a Belooch of rank, and well liked by the shah, to request that the shah would proceed on his expedition against Kandadar. The shah in reply demanded the cession of Maguly, and the pecuniary assistance promised by Morad Ullee.

18. The Hyderabad Meers, in the name of the whole of the Talpores, replied, that if the shah would proceed toward Khandahar, they would pay him a tribute of three (3) lacs of rupees towards his expenses; and that if he succeeded in establishing himself at Kandahar, they would then restore to him all his former possessions in Scinde.

19. The shah insisted on seven lacs, which having extorted, he marched upon Khandahar, accompanied by the Meer's envoy, Bahadoor Khan; and his expedition terminating disastrously, of course the cession of territory was never made, and the covenanted tribute never paid; nor was the connexion between the Pathans and the Talpoors renewed until the ill-starred expedition of 1838–39.

20. With Khelat and Cutchee the Meers appear to have been usually on friendly terms.

21. I subjoin a list of the principal and most influential families in the districts under my charge, and also a memorandum of the Meers, to whom at the conquest, on the 17th February 1843, the several districts belonged.

22. Ally Murdan Khan Abra, of Turay, 16 miles south-west of Shikarpoor, has two sons.—Head of all the "Abras," a numerous Scindee tribe; they occupy Noshura Abra, within eight miles of Shikarpoor, which, though so near the Pathan possessions, never was occupied by them. The town of that name was indeed a refuge for merchants from the more grinding tyranny of the Meers; its walls, built by the famous Wulle Mahomed Lugharee, 40 years ago, are still in very fair repair. Aly Murdan was rated as able to produce some 8,000 to 10,000 men; he holds a jageer of 1,300 acres; he is a quiet inoffensive man, occupying himself in agriculture, and has dug a canal above 22 miles long since 1844–45. Some of his people are thickly sprinkled west of Larkanna.

23. Abdulla

23. Abdulla Khan Buruck Rzye, of Gurhy Yaseen, eight miles south-west of Shikarpoor, has three sons.—Holds three-eighths of the district of Gurhy, in jagheer, worth nearly 300 rupees per annum; he is a relative of Dost Mahomed Khan, of Kabool, and corresponds with him, and with the chiefs of Kandahar. He fled on the return of Shah Sooja-ool-Moolk, in 1832–33.

24. Gudoo Khan Doorany, of Amrote and Aurungabad, seven miles south by west of Shikarpoor; heir, his grandson; at Aurungabad he has a good sized fort, in which he resides; it is in the usual style of mud edifices, but has a double enceinte, and is stronger than ordinary.—Uncle of the above; has a grant at Aurungabad and Amrote of 3,600 acres; he is very advanced in years, being above 100, yet hale. He told me, last time I called, that he was himself one of the officers of Ahmed Shah's army, and had seen Nadir Shah, being 12 years old when that prince died. He sided with Shah Sooja in 1832–33.

25. Wullee Mahomed Chandia, of Gybee Dera, 30 miles west of Larkana; has two sons.—Holds the Chandia country, an arid tract, west of Larkanna; was rated at 10,000 to 12,000 fighting men, and was a chief of great power among his clan under the Meers; has also 2,000 acres in Alywal, arid land.

In 1842–43, Meer Aly Morad attacked and seized him, but he was restored to his jagheers by Sir Charles Napier. He is an old man, of some 65 or 70.

26. Ahmed Khan, Mahomed Khan, Alladad Khan Lugharees, sons of the late Wullee Mahomed Lagharee, prime minister of Hyderabad, under the four great Meers. He died 14 years ago; was celebrated as a statesman, warrior, and poet. —Hold jagheers of 6,000 acres in the Larkanna district. Ahmed Khan was an adherent of, and fugitive with, Meer Aber Mahomed of Meerpore; but making his submission some 12 months ago, was restored to his jageer with his brothers. These are chiefs of great influence, and are Beloches.

27. Gool Mahomed Mugsee of Goodee.—Holds a jageer of 700 acres, in the Mehur district; considers himself a Beloch, but is a relative of Ahmed Khan Mugsee, a very friendly chief at Jhul, in Kutchee. He is a bold, turbulent man, and fought against us at Meyanee, where he lost an eye.

28. Gool Mahomed Kohawur.—Head of the Khawur Scindee tribe. He is an influential man, a good farmer, and highly respected and looked up to by the zemindars in the Larkanna district.

29. Peers Nizam-ood-Deen and Fidah-ood-Deen, of Hubeeb Kote, Syud Abbas Aly and Goolam Aly, Shah of Sukkur, Syud Morad Aly and Akbar Aly, Shah of Roree; sons of Syud Jam Shah. *Vide* para. 10.—These all held jageers, and their families were highly respected by the Meers. The two latter have lately (1847) been deprived of most of the grants they held in Meer Aly Morad's territories, that prince not being pleased with their residing in the British districts.

30. Meer Mahomed Khan Talpoor, nephew of Meers Roostum Mobarick, and Aly Morad, residing under the surveillance of his uncle, Meer Aly Morad. —Holds large jageers at Salihany Chimnee, south of Sukkur, at Chodiah, north of Shikarpoor, and at Taree Chimnee, in Roree. He fled with Meer Roostum, in 1842–43, and his grants were confiscated; but restored on his submission, and on the security for his good behaviour of his uncle, Meer Aly Morad. He is a man of no character as a prince, a quiet, frugal man, unpopular from excessive parsimony, and on bad terms with his uncle, who squeezes him.

31. Khan Mahomed Khan Talpore, resides at Hyderabad.—Holds a jageer at Khyrpore, in Baghban, 3,000 acres.

32. Meer Byar Khan, resides at Hyderabad. The Hyderabad collector's reports will notice these Meers, and many others of the same family.—Holds a jageer at Khyrpore, near Larkanna, 4,000 acres.

33. The Boorjuries Talpores, in the Larkanna and Mehur Deputy Collectorate.—Are jageerdars, and men of consequence formerly, though not now. I mention them as connected with the late reigning family. One of them, Husun Khan, was governor of Kurrachee, under the late Meers, and was deprived of his possessions (for insolence in his office to the British troops in 1838–1839), after the conquest in 1843. He has now made his submission, and will be, I find, reinstated.

Memo.—For various other branches of the Talpore family of less importance, *vide* list of jageerdars of this collectorate, regularly forwarded annually to secretary's office.

34. Peer Aly Gohur, a descendant of a highly respected family of priests, late of Khyrpore, but now of Kooria, near Larkanna.—Is a disaffected subject of Meer Aly Morad, and a refugee since March 1847 in British territory. He was formerly the most confidential agent of Meer Aly Morad, with whom he has quarrelled of late.

35. Buchul Khan Turreen Afghan, of Sukkur.—Now in reduced circumstances, but formerly a man of consequence. His family were very influential under the Pathans; all Sukkur, and even Roree, belonged to them.

36. Abdool Summund Khan Moghul of Lukkee.—A man of good family, and of influence under the Pathan government. He is at present kardar of Lukkee.

37. Dilamur, Khan Afghan of Gosurjee, son of Mouladad Khan, holds one-twelfth of Gosurjee as Putadaree.—His family possessions are now divided among seven brothers, and have lapsed or been resumed and parcelled out till they have dwindled to an inconsiderable property. The father was a man of great influence, and a leading character among the Pathans.

38. Abdool Khyr Duhur of Oboura and Duhurkee; holds one-eighth of Oboura under the Meer (unless resumed lately).—Oboura was ceded to H. H. of Khyrpore in 1845; but I mention Abdool Khyr, because he was a man of very large possessions, and still has large jageers, if not resumed, as most of Meer Aly Morad's are. His family flourished more under the Kulhoras, but had power enough to preserve some of their estates under the Talpoors.

39. Jamal Khan Pathan of Wijebal Ke Tandra.—Holds a large jageer, one-half of Jumshera, north-west of Gotekee, 7,750 acres.

40. Kadir Bux Khosa, Beloch of Khosa ke Gote, four miles south of Shikarpoor; has 125 acres only, the river having encroached on his lands.—A soldier under the Meers, and chief of the Upper Scinde Khosas, a well-behaved man, but at one time (in 1844) suspected, deprived, and imprisoned, on account of a murder, afterwards proved against other parties.

41. Dil Morad Khan Khosa of Dill Morad Ke Gurhy, north of Shikarpoor, Beloch.—A good farmer, but a turbulent man, though not much of a soldier. He fled to the hills in 1844–45, and was made prisoner by Sir C. Napier, at Truckee. He is useful as a man of influence among his Khosas on the border, and farms up to the very edge of the desert.

42. *Vide* paragraphs in my Despatch (No. 5) of the 18th October 1847. I include these to render the list complete for reference.—Durya Khan, Jukranny, Jamal Khan, Doomkee, Soliman, Ramdany, Dinganna Jamaly, Mundrany, Meer Mahomed, Jamaly, Beloches, taken prisoners at Truckee, by Sir Charles Napier. in 1845.

43. Nawab Khan Tureen Afghan of Zur Khyl, 10 miles north of Shikarpoor.—A fine old man, a farmer, emigrant from above the Bolan Pass, though many years in Scinde. He can speak nothing fluently but Pushtoo; he is chiefly worthy of note as being the father of Alif Khan, a faithful soldier and servant of the British Government, at present adjutant of the police in Scinde, and by patent from the Governor-general of India, created Khan Bahadoor, in October 1847.

44. The Commissioner will perceive that I have swelled this list somewhat, but I am writing for my successors. There are many zemindars of note and influence in the several districts, with whom a revenue officer will speedily acquire an acquaintance, and they are merely large farmers.

45. The following memorandums may be useful as records for reference on occasions, and it is as well to include them here, and, accordingly, I beg to attach them as an Appendix in a tabular form.

I have &c.

(signed) *P. Goldney*, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

Shikarpoor, 13 November 1847.

Civil Authorities.	DISTRICTS.	Estimated former Revenue under the Meers.	Average Annual Revenue for Years 1844–45, 1845–46, 1846–47.	Number of Kardars.	Average Collections of each Kardar.	Rivers and Principal Canals.	Principal Towns or Village.	To what Meer belonging prior to the Conquest.
Estimated area, 1,780 square miles. Collector and magistrate of Shikarpore.	Shikarpore - -	- - - / 2,43,074 - -	1,53,000 6 4	6	25,500 - -	- - Begary, Noorwah, Huzarwah, Scinde, Little Begary, Raeeswah, Yaseenwah, and many lesser branches.	- - Shikarpore, a large commercial town, estimated to contain 30,000 inhabitants. Also Gurhy Yaseen, Maree, Kote Sultan, Meerpoor, Shahal, Mujan Ra Gote, Kanpoor, Lukkee, Khaee.	- - Meers Noor Mohamed, Nusseer Khan of Hyderabad, and Meers Roostum and Nusseer Khan of Khyrpoor, and brothers.
	*Nowshera - - * Formerly, during the Meer's time, attached to Chandooka district.	- - -	48,000 - -	1	48,000 - -	- - Scinde, Ally Bhar, Ally Murdan Abra, Meerwah, Dilawar, Hyatwah.	- - Nowshera Abra, now decayed; Wassel, Dursodjiran, Toray, Mundajee.	Nusseer Khan, of Hyderabad.
	Kusmore - - -	2,893 12 6	2,984 3 2	1	2,984 3 2	Indus - - - - - - - -	Kusmore, 300 to 400 inhabitants - -	Nusseer Khan, of Khyrpoor.
Estimated area, square miles 960. Deputy Collector at Sukkur.	Sukkur - - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	Indus, Gurung - - - - -	- - Sukkur, now decayed; the population with that of Bukur removed thither from the forts may be 15,000 or more; Gosurjee, Jafferabad.	- - Nussur Khan of Khyrpoor, and Nusseer Khan of Hyderabad.
	Roree - - - -	1,80,740 13 1	2,35,873 3 2	7	33,696 - -	Indus, Pomurkus - - - -	- - Roree, with a population of about 10,000; Taree Chanee, Doobah Wahan, Ally Wahan, Beerarz Powar, Munder Dera.	- - Meer Rustum, and Nusseer Khan of Khyrpoor.
	Gotekee - - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	Indus, Koray - - - - -	- - Gotekee, Kadirpoor, Alilpoor, Syudpoor, Nizabut Ka Tandra, Sultanpoor.	- - Nusseer Khan, Mahomed Ally, Ally Mahomed, Feyzul Mahomed, Wullee Mahomed, of Khyrpoor.
Estimated area, 1,750 square miles. Deputy Collector at Larkana.	Chandooka - - -	†6,89,459 - -	3,80,406 8 7	11	34,582 - -	- - Indus, Narah, Ghar, Noorwah, Norung, Meerwah, Nalah Datah, Nalah Shah, Heerawah, Nusrutwah, Nalla Mahsooda Beera.	- - Larkana, population about 12,000; Kumbur, Nusseerabad, Khyrpoor, Nyadera, Wugun, Ratadera, Bungool Dira, Bakranee, Pakha.	- - Nusseer Khan, Noor Mahomed's two sons, Meer Mahomed and Sobdar, all of Hyderabad.
	Mehur - - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	Nara, Kuksle, Nusseerwah - - -	- - Mehur, Cheezapoor, Goza, Mungwanee, Raja Dera, Wheer, Thurry.	- - Meer Mahomed Sobdar, Nusseer Khan of Hyderabad.
Estimated area, 1,650 square miles. Deputy Collector at Mehur.	Tigr - - - -	2,40,594 5 -	2,46,084 2 2	9	27,342 - -	Indus, Nara and branches - - -	- - Leeta Naree, Seehur, Badia, Ghulloor, Khyrpoor, Kukkur.	- - Meer Mahomed's two sons, of Hyderabad.
	Baghlan - - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	Indus, Nara, Koodun - - - -	- - Pat, Moondhur, Thulla, Futtehpoor, Rookun.	Meer Sobdar, of Hyderabad,

† The Nowshera Purgunnah in the Meers' time formed a portion of Chandooka; being so near Shikarpore, it was attached to that division in 1843.

Shikarpore, Collector's Office, 15 November 1847.

(signed) *P. Goldney*, Major, Collector and Magistrate.

(True copies.)

(signed) E. J. Brown, Secretary to Scinde Government.

MEMORANDUM of the Chiefs and Men of Importance residing in the Kurrachee Collectorate.

AT Kurrachee.—Syud Jadiz Shah, head kardar, son of Synd Ismael Shah, formerly one of the principal nobles of the Hyderabad Court.—The family came originally from Persia to Scinde, in the reign of Noor Mahomed Kulora.

Nao Mull Hothchund, merchant, ex-kardar.—His family came originally from Sehwistan, but they have for four generations been located at Kurrachee, where they have always been considered the principal mercantile firm in this part of Scinde. The services rendered by Nao Mull and his family to Government have been so numerous and so great that some years ago he was most strongly recommended, by Sir H. Pottinger, to the then Governor-general, Lord Auckland, for a pension. The change of administration, however, prevented this being granted.

Khemchund Nullud Wissundass, merchant.—Wissundass, the father of Khemchund, was a shrewd, intelligent man, and did us good service on our first coming to Scinde. Khemchund, his son, lacks much of his father's talents, and of his perseverance and attention to business.

Huns Raj, Kutchee Megun, Assa-Mhull, Taro Mooke, Mooab Alli Kwajah, are the principal traders in Kurrachee. In the Pergunnah of Ghorabaree, Jam Mahomed, of the tribe of Kulmuttee Beeloochees, principal zemindar of the Pergunnah Peer Dinnah, of the Peer Zadah tribe, zemindar; Syud Jumma Bathee, zemindar; Ibrahim Boodaree, zemindar; Nibboo Boodare, zemindar; Natha Bunyah, zemindar; Mahumna Naree, zemindar.

Syatree Pergunnah.—Syud Alla Rukkil Shah, zemindar; Syud Meeah Shah, zemindar; Synd Jah Mahomed Bahdaee, zemindar; Syud Shaik Oosman, zemindar and peer, in charge of the tomb of Peer Putta, a man of great influence in Syatree. Shaik Mummoo, zemindar; Chuttanee Bunyah, zemindar.

Sakra Pergunnah.—Hadjee Khan, Wullud Ibrahim Khan, Kulmuttee Jaghiredar. The Kulmuttee, or Kurmuttee, tribe of Beloochees came originally from Hallub, on the frontiers of Persia. On their march towards Scinde they took possession of Kurmut, in Mutroan, where they remained for a considerable time, and from which place they derive their name. From Kurmut they gradually extended themselves towards Scinde, until finding themselves strong enough to cope with the Burrey tribe, which then occupied the districts lying between Kurrachee and the Hubb river, they crossed that stream, and dispossessed the Burrey of their lands. After their conquest, the Kurmuttees settled on the banks of the Nulleer river, whence they extended themselves into Saka, where their chief now resides, and where he obtained a jagheer on condition that, when his services might be required, he should muster his tribe for the defence of Tattah. The father of the present chief, Ibrahim Khan, raised his clans, and joining with the Jokeyas and Nomryas, threatened to attack our camp in 1843, when hostilities commenced. The confederates, however, dispersed without waiting to be attacked on a smaller force moving out against them. This being one of the old Scindee tribes, his Excellency, the late Governor, regranted the jagheer, on the death of Ibrahim Khan, to his son, Hajee Khan, and his six brothers, free of the deduction of one-fourth, which is paid by all other jagheerdars on their lands being regranted. The Kurmuttee tribe can muster about 400 men. Cabool Wullud Joffer, formerly urbah, or chief zemindar of Sakra; Syod Raj Mahomed, zemindar; Dewan Soojan Sing, zemindar; Chutta Bhookhera, zemindar; Mallee Mahomed Luquaree, jagheerdar; Mundee Ram, zemindar.

In Garka.—Syud Lootf Alli Shah, and his brother, Alli Buksh; the former kardar of Syatree, the latter of Sakra, zemindars. Shaik Gool Mahomed, zemindar; Ail Bunyah, zemindar; Meer Alli, Jam or chief of the Jokeyas, jagheerdar. The Jokeyas tribe is of Rajpoot origin; they formerly occupied a mountainous district, named "Kungara," north of Shah Billawul, whence about 150 years ago they descended to the valley of the Hubb river, and as their numbers increased, gradually spread themselves over the lands lying between the Hubb and Mullee rivers. Their first chiefs were of no celebrity; but in the reign of Goolam Shah, Cullora Bejar Jokeya, who was a sepoy in the service of that prince, obtained the chieftainship and title of Jam for the following services. The district of Sakra, including Darajah and Louree Bundee, was at that time governed by a Hindoo rawa, or chief, named Arjoon, a man of great

great bodily strength, and possessing great influence in the Delta. Goolam Shah was anxious to dispossess him of his territories, but having no just pretence for attacking him, he was anxious to have him assassinated. This, however, it was no easy matter to accomplish, as the rawa was noted as a brave and powerful man, and being on his guard, he had constructed a temporary building on an island, to which he repaired every night, with a few followers, to sleep. Baej Jokeya, however, undertook to accomplish his destruction, and having collected about 20 resolute men of his own tribe, he and they swam over at night to the island where the rawa reposed, and making a sudden onslaught, sword in hand, killed him and all his followers before they recovered from their surprise. Goolam Shah on hearing of his success seized upon the rawa's lands, and appointed Bejar Jam of the Jockeya tribe; and the latter having obtained great renown by his exploit, easily obtained an acknowledgment of his supremacy from the whole tribe. Being of a restless, intriguing disposition, Jam Bejar soon contrived to involve himself in quarrels with his neighbours; the Kurmuttees he dispossessed of the valley of the Mutteer river; having gained a victory over the Moomryahs, near the Hubb river, he compelled them to remove further north, and he and his followers occupied the whole of the lands lying between the Hubb and the Gharrah creek. Jam Bejar was succeeded by his son Mooral Alli, whose son, Meer Alli, is the present jam. In the beginning of February 1843 the jam was directed by the Ameers to muster his tribe, and, in conjunction with the Kulmuttees and Moonryahs, to occupy the town of Kurrachee, and if possible, to drive us out of our camp; the chiefs assembled their men, but the news of the victory at Meeanee so damped their ardour that they did not dare to approach within 40 miles of Kurrachee. After the victory of Hyderabad, the jam came in and made his salaam, and the jagheers which he had held under the Ameers were restored to him. In addition to these jagheers the jam had the privilege of levying customs and transit duties on all merchandise passing from Kurrachee to Tattah, on all imports and exports at Gharrah, and a rupee per maund on all the ghee manufactured in the districts occupied by his clan. He also claimed the spirit contract at Gharrah, which, since the conquest, amounted in value to between 2,000 and 3,000 Hyderabad rupees per annum. All these privileges and claims were conceded to him, and he enjoyed the proceeds arising from them, amounting to about 6,500 rupees per annum until the abolition of the customs and transit duties, when, at his request, and as compensation for the losses he sustained, a jagheer of 8,000 bheegas was granted to him by his Excellency the late Governor in Garka. The jam is, however, still dissatisfied on account of his Excellency having refused to grant him the whole of the district lying between the Hubb and the Gharrah creek on the east and west, and between Cape Mouse, and the mountains whence the Mulleer river takes its rise on the north and south, a space of about 3,000 square miles, to which he has no manner of claim beyond that of occupancy by his clan at the time of the conquest. Since the jagheer in Garka was granted to him, I have also discovered that the liquor contract at Gharrah belonged properly to his nephew, "Chakur," whose jagheers were forfeited on account of his neglecting to make his salaam prior to the 24th May 1844. The jam has therefore received 2,500 bheegas in excess as jagheer beyond what he is entitled to. This fact has lately been brought to my notice by Chakur. As the land had been made over to the jam before this was known, I would not recommend its resumption, especially as the jam is an old man and without heirs. On his death the whole of his jagheers will revert to Government. In addition to the jagheer in Garka the jam possesses a jagheer in the Ghorabaree pergunnah, and at Binda, in the Hyderabad collectorate.

Beronath of Tattah.—Syud Myjuf Alli Shah, zemindar; Saleh Mahomed, zemindar; Laik Dinna, zemindar; Goolam Hoossein, moonshee; Peetamberdass, moonshee; Syud Sabur Alli Shah, sucklaee; Syud Nusseh Shah, mulkbaner; Syud Taj Mahomed, sherazee; Syud Bakur Alli, madusee; Syud Roshur Alli, madusee; Assur Wullud Gunda, merchant; Alli Buksh, merchant; Doora Punjabee, shroff; Khemchund Wullud Fillok, shroff; Jetoo Chowtry Battya; Cazee Yebyah; Cazee Abdoo Rahim.

Seree Perg.—Hadjee Hillya, zemindar; Tukkur Chund, zemindar; Goolam La, nephew of Meer Alli Jam, jaghiredar.

Sonda.—Moolah Sidiz, zemindar; Moolah Goolam Hoossein.

Jurruch.—Alloo Jurruch, zemindar; Hashim, zemindar.

XVIII. Men of Influence and Rank in the Province.

Kotree.—Syud Mahomed Shah; Syud Moolandh; Malick Ahmed Khan, jagheerdar and chief of the Noormirdee, or Noomuyah Clan. This chief can trace back his descent through 15 generations. The tribe appears originally to have been of Rajpoot origin. The first of the family whose name has been recorded, was Essub Khan, who, accompanied by his eight brothers, set forth from Rajpootanah, and after many adventures, arrived at Abkedje in Mehran, where they were well received by the chief of that place. After sojourning for some time at Kedje, the noomryah, or noo murdee (literally nine men) brothers, assassinated the chief of the place, on account of a gross insult offered to the elder brother by the latter. In consequence of this they were obliged to fly the country; and they returned to the western frontiers of Scinde, where they settled, and intermarried with the inhabitants of the country. In a few years they became a very numerous and powerful tribe, and gradually obtained possession of the whole of the hill country lying between the Pubb mountains and the Indus, on the east and west, and between the Mulleer and Bharrun rivers, on the north and south. For many years fierce contests were maintained between them and the Cosiahs; but the latter were eventually driven beyond the Bharrun river. This happened about 70 years ago; since which time the Noomryahs have held undisturbed possession. Ahmed Khan, the present chief, is an old man of about 75 years of age. He was highly esteemed by the Ameers, who did him the honour of marrying two ladies of his family. Meer Noor Mahomed married his sister, and Meer Kurrum Alli married one of his daughters. He has three sons; Sobdar, Pahai Khan, and Izzut Khan. He has also another daughter married to the Jame of Beilah, whose sister is married to his eldest son Sobdar. He generally resides at Humlanee, in the hill country, where his brother Mahomed Khan resides with him. Ahmed Khan has had the good sense to relinquish his claim to all the hill lands occupied by his tribe, which are lying waste, in consideration of which his Excellency the late Governor granted him the whole of the land which he or his people had cultivated in the hills within the last five years, amounting to 2,500 bheegas, in jagheer. He also possesses extensive jagheers near Kotree and Ryla, in Ghorabarree. He formerly enjoyed the privilege of collecting customs and tolls on the river at Kobree. On the abolition of customs he received a grant of 600 bheegas of land near Boodapoor, as compensation for the loss of his customs and tolls. The village of Kotree, and the gardens near it, formerly belonged to Ahmed Khan; but the latter being required for Government purposes, the chief readily relinquished them, and obtained other gardens above and below Kotree, in exchange. Sobdar Khan, eldest son of Ahmed Khan, usually resides at Kotree. The Noomryah tribe is still divided into nine different families, who intermarry with each other and with the Jotreyas. Four chiefs of this tribe still levy "mith," a kind of black mail, on all merchandise passing between Sehwan and Kurrachee, and between Kurrachee and Kotree, by the hill routes. Their names are Meer Khan and Joornah Khan, who reside at Doobah, near the Bharrun river, and Dhecgee Khan and Moojeed Khan, who reside at Dummaj. The rates at which mith is paid to these chiefs is three annas per camel load between Sehwan and Kurrachee, and one and a half as ditto, ditto, per ditto, between Kurrachee and Kotree, and *vice versâ*. In consideration of this mith, the Noonryah chiefs guarantee the safety of the whole of the merchandise, camels and attendants, and should anything be lost, are bound to make it good. They detach two or more of their followers, as guides, with each caffilah, who receive two rupees each for the trip between Kotree and Kurrachee, and four rupees each between Sehwan and Kurrachee. These guides are expected to supply the travellers with wood and water on the march. The subject of this black mail was, I believe, referred by his Excellency the Governor to the Supreme Government; but no orders have been received respecting it.

In Bada.—Alla Buksh, jagheerdar.

In Ryla.—Alli, zemindar; Boolat Khan, jagheerdar, cousin of Ahmed Khan Noomryah; Jeenud Khan, his son Kulkumeah, zemindar; Wuddera Beg, of Badah, zemindar; Walleeanah, zemindar; Taj Mahomed Peer Zadah, of Oonerpoor, zemindar; Jam Shorah, of Boodapoor, zemindar; Noor Mahomed, zemindar; Mulloo and Canote Nudderah, zemindar.

In Mahajanda.—Shah Mill Kutchee, zemindar; Mahomed Mahajunda, zemindar; Mahomed Ooteral, zemindar; Eydass Bunyah, merchant; Nupparee Wullud Doolena, merchant.

In

In Lukkee.—Syud Gool Mahomed Shah, zemindar; Syud Saleh Mahomed Shah, zemindar; Syud Alli Ackbar Shah, zemindar; Syud Chuttun Shah of Suun, zemindar; Syud Shahboodeen of Bumbera, zemindar; Syud Banoo Shah of Amree, zemindar; Syud Oomed Alli Shah, of Tattah, zemindar.

In Sehwan.—Syud Goornum Shah, Syud Purril Shah (in charge of the tomb of Lall Shah Baz), zemindars; Kazee Mahomed; Sheik Nebbunda, Sheik Walwoo, treasurers at ditto, ditto; Chothram, head kardar, formerly confidential moonshee of Meer Nusseer Khan, Shaindass Bunyah, Laloo Shroff, Rehwa Shroff, Lalla Jeytamund Goolabroy, Eesurdass of the Ranajee tribe.

In Janghar.—Syud Kami Shah, zemindar, formerly head kardar of Sehwistan, under the Ameers' government; Meerza Bakur, formerly a confidental servant of Meer Shad-dad; Bellund Shah, Budder Shah, Hyder Shah, zemindars; Bhawul Khan Shud, Gool Mahomed Shud, Syud Kusbur Alli Shah, jagheerdars.

In Boobuk.—Mugdoom Goolam Hyder, Mugdoom Fuzzle Mahomed, Nusseer Mahomed, Yar Mahomed Yamatee, Peer Mahomed Yamatee, Bhoee Khan Jaheejee, Bhool Chund, zemindars.

In Samtannee.—Syud Meeah Shah, Syud Alli Mahomed Shah, Syud Ghoolam Moorteza Shah, Syud Nusseer Mahomed, Syud Kadur Buksh, of Bhaw, Syud Shere Mahomed, of Gheir, Syud Alli Mahomed, of Gheir, Syud Goolam Mahomed, of Gheir, Syud Dunnee Buksh, of Gheir, Syud Mujud Alli Shah, of Gheir, Sookya Chunna, Kurrum Alli Shah, Meer Mahomed Loree, zemindars.

In Dadoo.—Mooreed Pharvee, Ghibur Powar, Paudre Mehmun, Wulleedad Powar, Ahmed Shah Syud, Syadad Mugsee, zemindars; Sulyman, Subzul Jan Mahomed, Ghoolam Nubbee, Shere Mahomed, Alla Dad, Jaffar Khan, Lugaree, jagheerdars.

In Puttee.—Dewan Heerannud, Chundeeram, Guffoor Alli Potah, Mahomed Alli Potah, Shurruff Alli Potah, Datoo Julbanee, Soomar Alli Potah, zemindars.

In Kurumpoor.—Fukeer Mahomed Mudderah, Bakur Otah, Wuddya Powar, Lall Chund Bunyah, Galoo Powar, Buchul Chunna, Jaffur Chunna, zemindars.

In Whichola.—Syud Gool Mahomed Shah, Syud Ahmed Shah, Syud Kadur Buksh, Abdoolla Powar, Ismael Powar, zemindars; Jullal Khan, Kumal Khan, Nizamanee jagheerdars; Kassim Jumallee, Moorad Alli Lugaree, Dumma Lugaree, Mahomed Khan Lugaree, Ahmed Khan Logaree, Gowar Khan Lugaree, Alla Mahomed Lugaree, jagheerdars.

In Khodabah.—Gool Mahomed Mugregah, Abdah Brahmanee, Mitta Powur, Syud Shaburdeen, Syud Aboo Talih, zemindars.

In Murkapoor.—Wullee Mahomed Bougaree, Alli Mahomed Bougaree, Moosa Khan Jumallee, jagheerdars.

In Kacha.—Buksha Khan Jumallee, Moorad Kan Lugaree, Millar Khan Lugaree, Ismael Khan Lugaree, Gool Mahomed Lugaree, Shadab Jumallee Lugaree, jagheerdars.

The Rhuids are considered the head of the Belooch tribes. These tribes first became powerful under Yar Mahomed Kulora, whom they assisted in conquering the Powder tribe, who then held dominion in Scinde. The conquest was effected with such ease, that Yar Mahomed directed a number of clubs to be suspended in front of his tomb as a memorial of his having conquered the country with clubs alone. The clubs remain suspended to this day in front of his tomb at Khodabad. The Belooch chiefs remained faithful to the Kuloras, until Surfurar Khan outraged the feelings of Futteh Khan, head of the Talpoor tribe, by demanding his daughter, who was engaged to Goolam Alli Talpoor in marriage. The Talpoors took up arms to revenge the insult, and the result is a matter of history.

(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain,
Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee.

(Copy.)

Secretary Sinde Government.

List of Ameers and Chiefs in the Khyrpoor Territory.

No. 85.

From the Resident, Khyrpoor, to the Secretary, Scinde Government, Kurrachee.

Sir,

As called for in your letter No. 2,962, of the 10th October last, I have now the honour to forward a list of all chiefs and men of importance in the Khyrpoor territory, including the relative of the Ameers, and as far as I have been able to make myself acquainted with the same, their history, connexions, and character, with the policy which has been adopted in their treatment.

I am personally acquainted with but very few of these chiefs. His Highness Meer Ali Morad is so jealous of his relations, or, indeed, of any chief, his subject, or in his employment, holding intercourse with the Resident at his court, that not a person of any importance has visited me in the Khyrpoor residency, except in company with his Highness.

A few have called when I have been in Sukkur, and others, his Highness' relations, have at different times solicited secret interviews at night, alleging, as their reason, their dread of incurring the displeasure of his Highness should they visit me openly. All such meetings, however, I have thought it better to avoid, as no benefit, but the very reverse, to those anxious for them, was likely to ensue; it being far from probable that they would remain unknown to his Highness.

The presence at Khyrpoor of a British resident prevents many an act of injustice and oppression, but very many still are committed, and to an anxiety to keep these as much as possible concealed, do I attribute his Highness's averseness to any communication between his subjects, who have not been previously tutored, and on whom he can depend, and myself.

As regards his Highness Meer Alli Morad Khan's treatment of his relations, it has been, and is, illiberal, to say the least of it, and this in particular towards his eight nephews, the sons of the late Meers Rustoom and Mobaruck. There is not one of his Highness' principal shikaries who is not, in most respects, far better off than they are. They have been reduced by want to the sale of their wines, ornaments, and clothes. Shooting, hunting, hawking, their chief amusements, in their better days, are now denied them. But a few days back Meer Shere Mahomed, fourth son of the late Meer Rustom, appeared a supplicant for subsistence, before the door, and is now living on the bounty of her, who, in his father's life time, a low courtezan in Khyrpoor Bazar, is now the favourite wife of his Highness Meer Alli Morad Khan, enjoying an income of nearly three lacs a year.

I have heard that his Highness told Sir Charles Napier, at an interview he had with him in Hyderabad, in February last, that he annually gave amongst the five sons of Meer Rustom alone, the sum of 20,000 rupees. If his Highness made this assertion it was entirely contrary to fact. A little more than 1,000 rupees each, yearly, is much nearer the truth. On this small allowance have to be supported two of the wives of their late father, the mothers of Meer Ally Mendan, third son, and Meer Dost Mahomed, fifth and youngest son; also a daughter (the same who was betrothed to his Highness Meer Alli Morad's deceased son, Meer Sohrab Khan), besides all their own families.

Meer Mobaruck's (deceased) three sons received amongst them, at the most, 3,000 rupees a year. On this sum they have to provide for their absent eldest brother Meer Nusseer Khan's family as well as their own; Meer Nusseer is at Calcutta.

When Scinde was conquered by the British Government, the sons both of Meer Rustom and Mobaruck left the country, and when permitted to return, they did so, at their own request, under the protection of his Highness Meer Ali Morad, who is responsible to our Government for their good conduct.

They have several times petitioned the Government of Scinde, both directly, and through the Resident, submitting the great distress they were in, and the way in which they were treated by their uncle the rais, but the answer they have always hitherto received has been the same; that Government would not interfere

interfere between the rais and his relations, his subjects, for whose good conduct he was answerable.

The three sons of Meer Goolam Aydur, deceased, are much better off than their cousins, the sons of Meer Rustom and Mobaruck. The eldest, Meer Mahomed Khan, has about 7,000 to 10,000 rupees a year, in addition to three lately restored jagheers in the Shikarpore collectorate. He married a daughter of Meer Rustom; he has four sons grown up; one is generally in attendance on his Highness. Meer Mahomed Khan is anxious for permission to reside on one of his jagheers in the British territory, but permission to do so has hitherto been refused him by our Government, as he is also one of those for whose conduct his Highness Meer Ali Morad, is answerable, and he objects to his leaving his territory. He is a great miser, and from never killing sheep, but living entirely on bread, rice, and fowls, one of which he makes last him two days, he is always called Meer Mahomed Kookree. Kookr is the Scindee for a fowl. He is rather a fine looking old man. He formerly enjoyed an income of nearly a lac a year.

Ahmed Khan, Meer Goolam Hyder's second son, receives about 6,000 rupees a year, but he has a large family of sons to support. He has the character of being a quiet, respectable old man. Meer Goolam Mustapha, the youngest and poorest of the three brothers, bears the best character. He receives about 400 rupees yearly. I was much pleased with him in two or three visits he paid me in Sukkur. Like all the other nephews of his Highness, he complains much of his altered circumstances, and of the treatment he now receives. He has been to Mecca, on a pilgrimage, since the battle of Meance. He married a daughter of Neddahnanee Belooch; he has one son and a daughter.

Meer Chakur Khan, only surviving brother of his Highness, Meer Ally Morad, is, what he looks, a quiet, stupid, harmless old man, perfectly uneducated. He has a great dislike to his brother, who would have deprived him of all the jagheers left him by his father, Meer Sorab, had the British Government not interfered through their Resident. He married a cousin, a daughter of Meer Alli Khan Talpoor, deceased, a son of Meer Chakur Khan, deceased. He has three sons grown up, and has a yearly income of about 15,000 rupees. Meer Zunghee Khan Talpoor, the son of Meer Chakur, deceased, and his Highness's only surviving paternal uncle, is a venerable looking old man of above 70, and is the only relation who has highest influence with his nephew, his Highness. This he owes to his allowing himself to be made a tool of by his Highness, even to the taking of oaths for the fulfilment of promises made by his Highness, which he must well know are only binding so long as the keeping of them occasions neither loss nor inconvenience, and to his having obtained the consent of his son-in-law, Meer Mahomed Khan Talpoor, son of Meer Saliman, deceased, to his daughter being betrothed to Fyz Mahomed, the second son of his Highness. He is very plausible, and an accomplished flatterer. He is in constant attendance on his Highness. He married a daughter of Jansur Talpoor, and has one child married to Meer Mahomed Khan Talpoor; his yearly income is about 10,000 rupees. Meer Alli Morad Khan, the rais, has three wives, one, the daughter of Meer Khyree Talpoor, deceased, by whom he has two sons and two daughters alive. The other two were low courtezans in the Khyrpoor Bazar, and sisters. By one of them he has two sons, children, Meers John Mahomed and Khan Mahomed. The daughter of the Talpoor gets about 70,000 to 80,000 rupees a year, for the support of herself and family; the other two receives at least five lacs of rupees.

Meer Shah Nuzaz Talpoor, the eldest surving son of his Highness, is about 16 years of age. His appearance is in his favour; he has an intelligent, fine face, but his education has been very little attended to. A moonshee, entertained by his father to teach him and his brother, Meer Tyre Mahomed, Persian, has often told me that he was obliged to give up the attempt as hopeless, as a refusal to allow him to join his father by the jungle side, for the amusements of hunting and shooting, always brought tears into his eyes, and the whole of the female attendants of the zenana to intercede for his wish being granted. He is by no means a favourite in the country, and unless his love of sport overcomes his love for the pleasures of the harem and bottle, which has been very much

much the case with his father, he promises to be a debauchee in every sense of the word. He is not yet married, or even betrothed, but it is probable he will be so to a cousin, a daughter of Meer Cooda Bux Khan Talpoor, son of Meer Khyra.

His father is anxious to obtain for him the daughter of his nephew, Meer Mobarruck, deceased, but her father, notwithstanding the advantages likely to result to himself from such an alliance, will not give his consent, for two reasons; one, because Meer Shah Neway's grandmother was of the Meerie tribe, and not a Talpoor, and the other, from a personal dislike to both father and son.

Meer Fyez Mahomed, the second son of his Highness, is about 13 years of age, with rather a heavy, stupid appearance; he is more intelligent and studious than his elder brother. His father considers him the cleverer of the two. He is betrothed to a daughter of Meer Mahomed Khan Talpoor, son of Meer Salmon, deceased.

I beg you will inform the Commissioner that it has been with the greatest difficulty that I have obtained the necessary information to enable me to make out even the very meagre report I have now the honour to forward.

All in any way connected with the durbar, to whom I have put the most simple direct question, with a view to elucidate any particular point, have feigned entire ignorance.

By the accompanying list of chiefs, it may be seen how very few are now in the possession of jagheers.

His Highness Meer Allee Morad Khan, has no dependence on the Beelooch. His soldiery are all mercenaries, chiefly Patans.

If it is not the wish of the British Government that the sons and families of Meers Rustom and Mobarruck should remain in their present destitute condition, naturally bearing no good will either to the British or to the Khyrpoor ruler, they must be entirely removed from under the charge of their uncle, on whose promises no reliance can be placed.

A jagheer, to the yearly value of the sum which his Highness, on being applied to, will state that they now receive much more than they actually do, might be made over to them in some part of his Highness's possessions, and themselves placed under the Resident, at his court.

It would give me great pleasure to be employed to carry out anything determined on by our Government for the amelioration of their condition.

Bejar Khan Doomkee, the robber chief, is also shamefully treated by his Highness, who is no liberal gaoler.

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. Forbes*, Resident.

Khyrpoor, 25 November 1847.

LIST of AMEERS and other CHIEFS in the Khyrpoor Territory, the Number of their Followers, and Annual Income.

Number.	NAME AND TRIBE.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	FATHER'S NAME.	Degree of Relationship to His Highness Meer Ally Moorad.	Number of Followers.	Annual Income Estimated.	REMARKS.
1	Shohnawaz	Khyrpoor	Meer Allye Moorad Khan	Son	100	80,000	
2	Fyy Mahomed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	50		
3	Johee Mahomed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	200	300,000	
4	Khan Mahomed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	100		
5	Meer Chakur Khan	Rahooja	Meer Sorab Khan	Brother	100	15,000	
6	Nubbee Bux	Ditto	Meer Chakur Khan	Nephew			
7	Goolam Moortaza (Talpoor)	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto			
8	Meer Zungee Khan Talpoor	Khyrpoor	Ditto	Uncle	30	10,000	
9	Meer Ally Akbar Khan	Mihrapoor	Meer Rustom Khan (deceased)	Nephew	30	—	Does not bear a very good character.
10	Meer Ally Murdan Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	40	—	Bears a very high character.
11	Meer Shere Mahomed Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	5,000	
12	Meer Goolam Mahomed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20		
13	Meer Dost Mahomed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15		
14	Meer Mahomed Ally	Kingree	Meer Moobarack Khan (deceased)	Ditto	100	3,000	
15	Meer Wallee Mahomed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto			
16	Meer Ally Mahomed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto			
17	Meer Mahomed Khan	Meer Mahomed Khan's Keot	Meer Goolam Hyder	Ditto	50	6,000	
18	Meer Ahmed Khan	Danawahan	Meer Goolam Hyder Khan	Ditto	30	6,000	
19	Meer Mahomed Khan Talpoor	Khyrpoor	Meer Soleman Khan Talpoor	Ditto	20	6,000	
20	Meer Moreed Hyder	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10	5,000	
21	Meer Goolam Shah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3	2,000	
22	Meer Jaminda	Soobe-ka-Darra	Meer Khooda Bux Khan	Ditto	60	7,000	
23	Meer Goolam Mustafa	Meer Mahomed Khan's Kerkote.	Meer Goolam Hyder	Ditto	12	400	
24	Meer Kurreem Khan	Soobe-ka-Darra	Meer Goolam Khan	Ditto	20	6,000	
25	Meer Goolam Shah	Mihrahpoor	Meer Ally Ackbur Khan	Grand nephew	10	—	
26	Meer Ally Gower	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	—	
27	Meer Mozzuffur Khan	Ditto	Meer Ally Meerdan Khan	Ditto	10	—	
28	Meer Alladitha Khan	Darawahan	Meer Ahmed Khan	Ditto	5	—	
29	Meer Bakhur Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	—	
30	Meer Goolam Hoosein	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	—	
31	Meer Sootoof Ally	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	—	
32	Meer Hussun Ally	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	—	
33	Meer Hoossane Ally	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	—	
34	Meer Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	—	
35	Meer Sooltanly	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	—	
36	Meer Bhoodull Khan	Rahoja	Meer Chakur Khan	Nephew	5	—	
37	Jelall Khan Murree*	Jellall-Khan-Ku Tanda	Mooreed Khan Murree	Uncle	100	—	
38	Dinganno Khan Murree	Duigannis Khan's Tanda	—	—	—	—	

* Most of these chiefs could bring many more followers into the field than what are here entered. Some days back his Highness Meer Ally Moorad sent for Jellall Khan Murree, and offered him a khyput and a jagheer, both of which he refused. Bears a very high character.

(*continued*)

List of Ameers and other Chiefs in the Khyrpoor Territory, &c.—*continued.*

Number.	NAME AND TRIBE.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	FATHER'S NAME.	Degree of Relationship to His Highness Meer Ally Moorad.	Number of Followers.	Annual Income Estimated.	REMARKS.
39	Fuzzull Mahomed Murree -	Fuzzul Mahomed's Gote -	Sooba Khan Murree - - -	Uncle - -	60*	—	* For some time back living in the British territory. On his departure from Khyrpoor, his Highness Meer Allee Moorad imprisoned his cousin, Jellal Khan, hoping by this act of injustice to induce him to return. Finding this had not the desired effect, he released him, and offered him a jagheer and kelut, both of which he refused. Bears a very good character.
40	Bhago Murree - - - -	Bhagata Gote - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -	30	—	
41	Ally Khan (Nidda Mannee) -	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -	100	—	
42	Shere Khan ditto - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -	100	—	
43	Chootoo Khan ditto - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -	100	—	
44	Pithafee Khan (Bagrannee) -	Choondka - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -	200	—	
45	Khyro Jellalanna (deceased) -	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -	400	—	
46	Door Mahomed (Shahannee) -	Shah-ka Tanda - - -	Goolam Moortaza (Shahannee) -	- - - -	100	—	
47	Alla Bux Khan (Kind) - -	Kind-ka-Gote - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -	400	—	
48	Abdoolla Khan (Mullookannee)	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -	50	—	
49	Mullung Ally (Jumallee) - -	Jumallee-ka-Gate - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -	50	—	
50	Meer Khan (Lugaree) - -	Luggaree-ka-Gote - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -	300	—	From his Highness Meer Allee Morad's mother having been a Murree, they look upon him as belonging, in some measure, to their tribe.
51	Mahomed Khan (ditto) - -						
52	Soobdar Khan (Loond) - -	Mar Lyarree - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -	200	—	
53	Peer Bux (Sheer) - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -	400	—	
54	Jam Bux (Juttoe) - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -	800	—	
55	Shere Mahomed (Boordhee) -	Boorahka - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -			
56	Kryra Khan (ditto) - - -	Ditto - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -	800	—	
57	Zynoodeen (ditto) - - -	Ditto - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -			
58	Fuzzull (Lusharee) - - -	Lusharee-ka-Gote - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -	100	—	
59	Peer Bux (Khossa) - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -	400	—	
60	Kyseer Khan (Boozdar) - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -	500	—	
61	Khyn Mahomed Khan Purrany -	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -	400	—	
62	Kubbool Mahomed (ditto) -	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -			
63	Darria Khan (Jelbannee) - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -	50	—	
64	Kummal Khan (ditto) - -	Bheeria - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -	50	6,000	
65	Gynoo (Jouree) - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -			
66	Sudho (ditto) - - - -	Jowree-ka-Gote - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -	50	2,000	
67	Bhowul (ditto) - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - -			
68	Syud Emam Ally Shah - -	Khyrpoor - - - -	Bundee Ally Shah - - -	- - - -	30	Fourth share of the revenue of his Highness's territory - -	A great hypocrite.

Khyrpoor Residency, 24 November 1847.

(signed) *F. Forbes*, Resident, Khyrpoor.

(Copy.)

(signed) E. J. Brown, Secretary Scinde Government.

(True copies.)

(signed) E. Malet, Chief Secretary.

XIX.

Division of Time, Articles of Cultivation, and Modes of Intoxication, in Scinde.

No. 528 of 1848.—Secret Department.

From the Commissioner in Sind to the Honourable *George Russell Clerk*, Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

Honourable Sir,

As supplementary to the documents submitted with my report, No. 3886, dated the 31st December last, I have the honour to transmit the papers noted in the margin received from Mr. Assistant Surgeon Stocks, vaccinator in Sind, and Lieutenant Burton, Assistant Superintendent of Canals, with a letter, dated the 24th ultimo, from the former officer. These papers will be found to contain some interesting and valuable information regarding the climate and vegetable productions of this province.

1. Practical Remarks on the Flora of Scinde.
2. Division of Time, and Articles of Cultivation, and Modes of Intoxication, in Sind.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee, 2 March 1848. (signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

To Captain *E. J. Brown*, Secretary to Government of Scinde.

Sir,

I beg to forward for your perusal a few remarks on the indigenous vegetation of Scinde, in so far as the same affords any suggestions for cultivation.

When Sir Charles Napier appointed me to my present situation, it was with the understanding that I should devote my leisure hours to the investigation of the plants of Scinde, and more especially to their uses in the arts, in medicine, and in domestic economy; not neglecting, however, the scientific and descriptive part of botany. During the short time that I have been thus engaged (somewhat under a year), I have made a certain progress in the investigations above referred to, and am still continuing the same, namely, collecting and describing the plants, and having them figured under my inspection; and finally, sending the dried specimens and notes to various well-known botanists in India and England, for the purpose of having the true nomenclature of the plants made known as quickly as possible.

When I shall have got together such a number of interesting and useful plants as may seem sufficient, and have had them carefully compared with large collections at home, so as to be certain of their identity (if previously known), or of their distinction (if new plants), I then propose to make them known. It will thus be seen that the remarks in the enclosed paper are of necessity imperfect, inasmuch as I have had as yet only a short time, and few opportunities, for seeing the country. I am unwilling, however, to withhold them, because the results I have already obtained are curious enough, and can only receive additional confirmation by a more extended knowledge of the plants of Scinde. Moreover, I wish to bring to your notice that I am fond of such pursuits, and desirous of devoting my spare time to them. By a glance at the heads of these "Remarks," it will be seen that attention has been paid to the uses of the plants of Scinde; and I may remark, from the collections of drugs which I have made, that in the Beloochistan hills there are many useful articles, whose history and properties are very much worth inquiring into. Very different from the arid plains of Scinde, these lofty mountains contain a dense and varied vegetation, of a peculiar kind, inasmuch as the juniper, fir, willows, poplars, planes, and the olive plants of a colder region flourish there in luxuriance; while assafœtida, shat kundroo, gum, and other useful products, are found in great abundance.

Beloochistan has never been visited by a botanist, and the vegetation of the lofty hills of Khelât, and of the provinces of Saharawân and Ihalawân, is yet one of the desiderata in botany, and in botanical geography, whose elucidation is looked forward to with interest by the botanists of Europe, as connecting the vegetation of Affghanistan (partly worked up by the lamented Griffith) with the Arabian Flora, which has lately been investigated by the travelling German naturalists. The vegetation of Scinde is a connecting link between the Indian and Arabian Floras, and the indications afforded by it in the imperfect notices given in the enclosed paper, are sufficiently interesting to excite a wish to obtain further information by extending researches into the upper country of Beloochistan.

I remain, &c.

Kurrachee, 24 February 1848. (signed) *J. E. Stocks.*

(True copy.)

(signed) E. J. Brown,
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

Division of Time.

Division of Time, and Articles of Cultivation, and Modes of Intoxication in Sindh.

As in India, so in Scinde generally, we find two kinds of years; viz.

1st. The Moslem, Arabic, Hijri, or lunar year.

2d. The Hindu or Limi, solar.

The former requires no description, being the most simple of all divisions of time, and well known as the year used by all Mussulman nations.

The latter is a more complicated arrangement.

The months are calculated according to the revolutions of the moon, but the seasons are rendered subservient to both the solar and the lunar year. For this purpose an embolismal month is added to one of the three seasons successively every third year. At such times the season into which the intercalary month is inserted, contains five instead of four lunar months.

The ancient Hindus had six kitu or seasons; viz. 1. Hemanta, winter months; 2. Shishira, freezing months; 3. Wasant, spring months; 4. Grishma, hot months; 5. Warsha, rainy months; 6. Sharad, cold months.

In modern India the year is portioned out into three seasons, of four months each; viz. 1st. The cold season, or winter; 2d. The hot season, or summer; 3d. The rainy season, or monsoon.

The Scindhis, however, reckon only two seasons; viz. 1st. Sujaro, or the cold season, six months in duration, from Assu to Phaggun included. 2d. Unhalo, or Arhar, the hot season, which contains the rest of the months.

In India, moreover, the Adhikmasa, or embolismal month, is always intercalated during what we should call the summer, or between March and September; and when two months of the same name occur, the first is called Prathama, and the second Dwitiya, to distinguish them from each other.

But in Scinde the embolism does not appear to be confined to any particular time.

Astronomical calculations are conducted both by Sarsudh and Pokarna Brahmans. Their almanacs are made up every year, but not much used by the people in general, as the priest prefers writing them in Sanscrit, in order to render them unintelligible to the vulgar, and to constitute himself the sole explainer of their contents.

The æra usually met with in official and revenue papers in Scinde is the Fasli. But in books, inscriptions, and Moslem compositions generally, the Hijri date is preferred. The Hindus in Scinde used the "Sambat" or Vikramadityas æra, which begins with the death of that monarch at Ujjain, A. C. 57. They are, of course,

course, aware of the existence of the several Hindu "Yuga," or periods, and know that the present is the Kali Yuga (called by them the Kal Jugu), although they rarely, if ever, assume its commencement as an æra.

The following comparison of the Sindhi with the Sanscrit names of the months, will prove that the former are easily derivable from the latter :—

SINDHI.	SANSCRIT.	ENGLISH.
1. Katti	Hartika	October and November.
2. Nahri	Margashirsha	November and December.
3. Poh	Pansha	December and January.
4. Magh	Magha	January and February.
5. Phaggun	Phalguna	February and March.
6. Chait	Chaitra	March and April.
7. Waishakh	Waishakah	April and May.
8. Jeth	Jeshtha	May and June.
9. Akhar	Asharha	June and July.
10. Sawan	Shrawana	July and August.
11. Baddo	Bhadrapadas	August and September.
12. Assu	Ashwina	September and October.

The "Sambat" begins on the 1st of Kartika. The Indian astronomical year commences on the 1st of Chaitra, as does the Shalwahan æra, but this is not in general use in Scinde.

As regards calculations of eclipses, declinations, &c. &c., and even the common almanacs, the Brahmins throw so much difficulty in the way of research, that we have not hitherto been able to discover anything worth mentioning.

The Hindu, as well as the Arabic week, begins with the Sunday, but the days, as in India, are differently named by the Hindus and Moslems. We append a list of them :—

HINDU.	MOSLEM.
1. Artar (Sun's day)	Achar.
2. Sumar (Moon's day)	Sumar, Sumar or Piru.
3. Mangal (Mar's day)	Angaro (fire-brand).
4. Budhar (Mercury's day)	Arba (fourth day).
5. Vrispat (Jupiter's day)	Khanns (fifth day).
6. Sukrawar (Venus' day)	Jumma.
7. Chenchar (Saturn's day)	Chanchar or Chamchar.

Division of Time, Articles of Cultivation, &c.

The minor divisions of time are:—1st. Pahar, watches, of which there are eight in our 24 hours. 2d. Ghari, hours, equal to about 24 minutes of our time. 3d. Pal, moments, of which there are 60 in the Ghari.

Crops.

The crops are two in number; viz.—1st. Rabia; the vernal crop, sown in the autumnal months of Baddo, Assu, and Katti, brought forward (as in India) by the heavy dews and the cool nights that prevail during the winter, and reaped in the spring about Phaggun and Chait.

2d. Kharif; the autumnal, sown in the summer months of Jeth, Akhar, and Sawan, brought forward by the flooding of the river, and cut after the inundation subsides, or about the months of Katti and Nahri.

In submitting the following list of grains and other productions, we have only to remark that it is necessarily an incomplete one, and that our means of procuring information are very limited. It is only by travelling about the province, and by making inquiries among the cultivators, that anything like a perfect list could be collected; we hope, however, that as a basis for future inquiry it may be of some little utility.

In the accompanying tables the first column contains the common Sindhi appellation of the different productions, and next to it is the Sindho-Persian synonyme, as used in the province in official and revenue papers. When there is an English name for the production, it is inserted in the third column, or if none such exist, we give the term generally understood throughout Hindoostan. The fourth column contains the scientific name of the plant, and in the fifth is the season in which it is cut.

The following is a list of the articles of cultivation which we have enumerated, viz.:—

	KINDS.		KINDS.
1. Grains (Gramineæ) - - -	10	8. Tobacco and Sugar - - -	2
2. Pulse (Leguminosæ) - - -	7	9. Intoxicating plants - - -	3
3. Oil seeds - - - - -	6	10. Medicines - - - - -	4
4. Greens and Vegetables - - -	11	11. Condiments - - - -	5
5. Gourds (Cucurbitaceæ) - - -	10	12. Fruits - - - - -	21
6. Dye plants - - - - -	6		
		TOTAL - - -	88
7. Cordage and Clothing - - -	3		

We have preferred the Lar to the Siro dialect in the Sindhi column, and have generally selected the popular word; when two terms are given, the reason is that both are equally well known.

A superficial glance at the Persian portion will be sufficient to prove that it is a different dialect from the Persian spoken in Persia. Many words are freshly coined ones; a considerable portion is composed of obsolete terms, and not unfrequently a word is perverted from its original meaning. Such as it is, however, it is used throughout Sindh and Beeloochistan, Multan and Bhawulpore, the Brahúi country, and the greater part of Khorasan.

(signed) *F. Burton*, Lieut. 18th Regt. N. I.
Assistant Surveyor, S. C.

J. Ellerton Stocks, Assist. Surgeon,
Vaccinator in Scinde.

ARTICLES OF CULTIVATION IN SCINDE.

[*Note.*—A Copy of the original of this document is deposited, for purposes of reference, in the Library of the House of Commons.]

SINDHI.	PERSIAN.	COMMON NAME.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.	SEASON.	REMARKS.
I. Grains:					
Nangulí	Mandwah	Nanchnee and Ragee	Eleusine Coracano (Gætu.)	Kharif.	
Juwárí (s. f.)	Jawárí	Indian Millet. Turkey Millet. Negro Corn.	Sorghum Vulgare (Rands.)	ditto	"Kurbee."
Sari (s. f.) Sari.	Shali	Rice Paddy	Oryzee Sativa (L.)	ditto	Two varieties, white and red; the white is called Súgdá sí, the red is called Sindhí. The grain is called Chanwar. There are many varieties of this grain; *e. g.*, Motiyo Ganjo-Triminiyun-Kanbru (red), Sathriyo-Kamod-Ratariyo (white).
Kirang[u] (s. m.)	Gál	Kungnee	Seta Italica (R. B.)	ditto.	
Bajharí (s. f.)	Bájrí	Bajree	Penicillaria Vulgaris (Beauv.)	ditto.	
Makáí (s. f.)		Maize	Zea Mays (L.)	ditto.	
Sáon (s. m.)		Sawa and Shamoola	Panicum Frumentaceum (Rox.)	ditto.	
Kank[a] (s. f.) G'h[ua] (s. m.)	Gandum	Wheat	Triticum Vulgare (V. M.)	Rubiá	Varieties, white and red (Thori and Panbon). There are many other kinds, as Goji, Tandar Kodame. The toasted grains eaten by the people are called Dhani.
Chínú (s. m.)	Arzan	Common Millet	Penicum Miliaceum (L.)	ditto.	
Jan (s. m.)	Jan	Barley	Hordeum Hexastichon (L.)	ditto	The green barley is called Khoid (s. m.), corrupted from the Persian Khavid.

Obs.—The straws of these grain-bearing plants, and the green parts of the pulse enumerated in the next table, together with Fenugreek, and some other fodders, are given to oxen and horses; oxen reject few articles. Favourite camels get also various dry and wet fodders, as Kurbee, Fenugreek, Indian Cress, and the green parts of the three Mustard Oil Plants. Cotton seeds are given to oxen, and oilcake to camels, oxen, and sheep.

2. Pulse:					
Mahi (s. f.)	Másh	Oorud	Phaseolus Radiatus (Rox.)	Kharif.	
Chaunro (s. m.)	Lobiyá	Chowlee	Dolichos Sinensis (L.)	ditto.	
Wall[u] (s. m.)		Wall	Lablab Vulgaris (Sâvi.)	ditto.	
Mung[u] (s. m.)	Mung Múng.	Moong	Phaseolus Mungo (Rox.)	ditto.	
Chano (s. m.)	Nakhud	Bengal Gram	Cicer Arietinum (L.)	Rubia.	
Matar[u] (s. m.)	Masang	Chickling Vetch	Lathyrus Sativus (L.)	ditto	Very extensively cultivated.
Mahar[u] (s. m.)	Adas		Phaseolus Aconitifolius (L.)	ditto.	

Obs.—These grains, when split, are called Dáli (s. f.); when ground, the flour is called Atto (s. m.).

3. Oil Seeds:					
Powari jo bij	Tukhm-i-Gul-i-Muasfir.	Koosumba, or Safflower Seeds.	Carthanus Tinctorius (L.)	Rubiá	The grain-like fruit of the Safflower, commonly called the seed, is often eaten.
Jámbo	Jambeh		Eruca Sativa (Lam.)	ditto	The green parts of these three Mustard Oil Plants are eaten as greens, and used as fodder.
Sarihi	Sarohaff		Sinapis Glanca (Rox.)	ditto	
Ahwhi[i]	Khardal	Raee	Sinapis Ramosa (Rox.)	ditto	
Tirr[u] Till[u].	Kunjid	Til or Jinglee	Sesamim Indicum (L.)	Kharif	Not so easily congealed as cocoa-nut oil.
Heran[u] (s. m.)	Bed Aújir	Castor Oil Plant	Ricinus Communis (L.)	Perennial	Oil called Heran jo tel, or more generally Araddi tel (from the Hindoostani). It is easily congealed.

Obs.—The oil of the Safflower seeds, of the Mustard seeds, and of the Til, is extracted by a wooden pestle, working in a wooden mortar, and driven by oxen and camels. The residuum or oilcake is called Khur, and is universally used for oxen, camels, goats, and sheep. The oil of the Ridinus is extracted by boiling. The Powari jo bij is also called Khombe jo bij; Thombo being the name of the plant. There is a wild seed, which is also called Powarí, but it is of no use.

4. Vegetables and Greens:					
Thúm[a] (s. f.)	Sír	Garlic	Allium Sativum (L.)	Rubia chiefly.	
Basar[u] (s. f.)	Pujáz	Onion	Allium Cepa (L.)	ditto.	
Múrí (s. f.)	Turb	Radish	Raphanus Sativus (L.)	ditto.	
Wangan[u] (s. m.)	Bádaúján. Bádaujún.	Egg Plant or Brinjal.	Solanum Enclougena (L.)	ditto.	
Gajar[u] (s. m.)	Zardak	Carrot	Dancus Carota (L.)	ditto	Called Pittaí Gajar, or Sindhi Gajar, to distinguish it from the Sweet Potatoe, which is called Gajar.
Gajar[u] Láhorí	Zardak Lahori	Sweet Potatoe	Batatas Edulis (Ch.)	ditto	Lahori, being supposed to have come from the Punjaub.
Gokhrú (s. m.)	Shalgham	Turnip	Brassica Rapa (L.)	ditto.	
Chuko (s. m.)	Turshak	Country Sorrel	Rumex Vesicarius (L.)	ditto.	
Palaka (s. f.)	Isfinag, an Arab medicinal term, derived from the Greek.	Spinach	Spinachia Tetrandra (L.)	ditto.	
Methí (s. f.)	Shamlíd	Fenugreek	Trigonella Fænugræcum (L.)	ditto.	
Sawá (s. f.)	Sibt		Umbelliferæ	ditto.	

(*continued*)

Obs.—The leaves of the three Mustard Oil Plants are also boiled, and eaten as greens.

ARTICLES OF CULTIVATION IN SCINDE—*continued.*

SINDHI.	PERSIAN.	COMMON NAME.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.	SEASON.	REMARKS.
5. Gourds:					
Kaddío (s. m.) - Iráó (s. m.).	Kaddú - -	Pumpkin - -	Legenaria Vulgaris (Ser.) -	- - Kharif, chiefly.	
Meho (s. m.) - -	Kachreh - - Dilpasand.	Dilpasand - -	- - - - - - -	ditto.	
Wango (s. m.) -	Máshúreh -	- - - -	- - - - - - -	ditto.	
Chánho (s. m.) -	Hinduwáneh -	Water Melon -	Citrullus Vulgaris (Sch.) -	ditto.	
Hindáno (s. m.) -	Tarbúzeh				
Karélo (s. m.) -	Karelah - -	- - - -	Momordica Charantia (L.) -	ditto.	
Gidhro (s. m.) -	Kharbuzeh -	Melon - - -	Cucumis Melo (L.) - -	ditto -	- - Several varieties; as Dimminshahi, the Khachi (Cutch.), Gídroo, &c.
Tûri (s. f.) - -	Khiyár - -	- - - -	- - Luffa Pentandra, and Acut Angula (Rox.).	ditto.	
Chibbur[u] (s. m.) -	Ranshanak -	- - - -	- - - - - - -	ditto.	
Badirang[u] (s. m.) -	Bádarang - -	- - - -	- - - - - - -	ditto.	
Rebhri - - - Kadotrí.	- - -	- - - -	Tricosanthus Anguina (L.) -	ditto.	
6. Dye Plants:					
Nirú (s. m.) - -	Nil - -	Indigo - -	Indigofera tinctoria (L.) - -	Rubia -	- - Fermented in Pucka vats, called Houz; blues, greens, and blacks.
Khoinbo (s. m.) -	Gul-i-Muasfar -	Safflower - -	Carthamus Tinctorius (L.) -	ditto -	- - The petals are the parts used. Before drying they are subjected to a thorough beating with sticks; reds and pinks.
Kesu phal[u] - -	- - -	Pallasi-Dak - - Pullus-Punus.	Butea Frondosa (L.) - -	Perennial -	- - The flowers are the parts used; yellows.
Mendí (s. f.) - -	Haná - -	Henna (Leaves) -	Lawsonia Alba (Lam.) - -	ditto -	- - Not used for calicoes, but for woollens and hair-cloths; used also for staining the hands, beard, and hair. Buffs.
Dárhu (s. m.) -	Anár - -	Pomegranate Rind	Punica Granatum (L.) - -	ditto -	- - Rind of fruit used for calicoes; called, in Scindhi, Chodi; Persian Post; Anar, yellows.
Manyunth[a] (s. f.) -	Rodang - -	Madder - -	Rubia Tinctoria (L.) - -	- - Said to be grown in Upper Scinde?	

Obs.—1. The flowers of the Cotton are used as a Kucha dye.

2. The Lac is found plentifully throughout Scinde, on the Bubbur (Acacia Arabica), and Ber (Zizyphus Vulgaris). It is used for hair-cloths and woollens.

3. Many other dyes are imported. Turmeric (Haid) is beginning to be introduced. Walnut bark (Musag) is introduced from Affghanistan and the Persian Gulf, and is used by women to tinge their gums.

7. Clothing and Cordage Plants:					
Siní - - -	San - - -	Taag-Sun - - Bengal-Sun.	Crotularia Juncea (L.) - -	Kharif -	- - Fibre separated by steeping in ponds and tanks.
Sujjádo (s. m.) -	- - -	Ambaree - - False Sun.	Hibiscus Cannabinus (L.) - -	ditto -	- - The names of this and the foregoing plant are often improperly confounded.
Wáun[u] (s. m.) name of tree.	Darakht-i-Pambeh	Cotton - -	Gossypium Herbaceum (L.) -	ditto -	- - Seeds sold in all bazaars to feed oxen. Gossypium Obtusifolium. (Rox.) grows perfectly wild all over the limestone formation in Scinde.

The cotton itself is called, in Sindhi, Kapah[u]; and in Persian, Pambek.
The seeds are called, in Sindhi, Kákaro (s. m.); in Persian, Prunbeh Daneh.
The capsule or pod is called Sindhi Káparyo (s. m.).
There are several kinds of cotton, *e. g.*, Sindhi Kachchi (Cutchee), Naunu, Veláyati, &c. Many wild plants in Sindhi yield excellent twine and rope.

8. Tobacco and Sugar Plants:*					
Kamand[a] (s. m.) -	Naishakkar -	Sugar-Cane - -	Saccharum Officinarum - -	Kharif.	
Tamáku (s. m.) -	Tanbákú - -	Tobacco - -	Nicotiana Tabacum (L.)		
9. Intoxicating Plants:					
Bhaug[u] (s. f.) -	Kanab - -	Hemp - - -	Cannabis Sativa - - -	Rubia -	- - The most celebrated kind in Scinde is called Bubakai Bhanga, from the town of Bubak, near lake Munchur. It is very strong.
Post[a] (s. f.) - -	Kokúar - -	Opium Poppy -	Papaver Somniferum (L.) -	- - -	- - *Vide* end of these remarks for a detailed account of the different modes of intoxication practised in Scinde.
Dhaturó (s. m.) -	Nabrak - -	Thorn Apple -	Datura Alba (L.) - - -	- - -	- - Partly wild and partly cultivated, about houses. There are two varieties; Acho (white), and Haro (black); the last rare.

* Sugar Cane.—There are several varieties, *e. g.*, Kamand Acho (white), and Garó (red.)
The best kind is called Chándukai, from Chanduko, the country about Ládkáno, which formerly was the property of the Belooch tribe called Chándiyo.

Tobacco.—The first crop is called Neri; the second is gathered about a month later, and is inferior; its name is Bauti (s. f.); or Bajar[a] (s. f.)
There are several varieties; the chief are, 1st, Shikarpuri, of which there are two kinds; Talkh (bitter), and Mittho (sweet). 2d, Scindhi, a dark and inferior article.
All the Scinde tobacco is sweated in cocks and covered with mats, preventing the access of air. Hence its inferiority when compared with American.

ARTICLES OF CULTIVATION IN SCINDE—*continued.*

SINDHI.	PERSIAN.	COMMON NAME.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.	SEASON.	REMARKS.
10. MEDICINES:					
Sani (s. f.)	Ajmúd		Ptychotis Aujowan (L.)	Rubia	Seeds carminative.
Ispangur[u] (s. m.)	Ispaghal	Issulfgool Esubgool	Plantago Ispaghula (Rox.)	ditto	Seeds demulcent.
Ahariyo (s. m.)	Hálch	Halim	Lepidium Sativum (L.)	ditto	-- Seeds used in medicine; plant itself is given to camels to fatten them.
Soná Makhi	Sana	Tinivelly Senna	Cassia Elongata (Lem.)	ditto	-- Leaves purgative. Aleppo Senna grows wild in Scinde.
11. CONDIMENTS:					
Wadufa (s. f.)	Badiyan	Sonf False Fennel	Faniculum Panmori (D. C.)	ditto	Used in pillaws. Cooling and tonic.
Phúdino (s. m.)	Púduch	Mint	Mentha Viridis (L.)	ditto	-- They also extract an essential oil from it.
Mirch[u] (s. m.)	Filfil	Red Pepper	Capsicum Frutescens (L.)	ditto	Not so much used as in India.
Dhaúo (s. m.)	Gashúiz	Coriander	Coriandrum Sativum (L.)	ditto	Used in made dishes.
Jiro (s. m.)	Zirah	Cummin	Cumminum Cyminum (L.)	ditto	-- Used in pillaws; considered inimical to the fœtus, and used as an abortufacient, and also as a preventive against pregnancy.
12. FRUITS:					
Anjir[u] (s.m.)	Anjir	Fig	Ficus Carica (L.)		-- Would repay care and attention. The purple-skinned figs are rarely met with.
Tut[u] Shahtut[u].	Tút	Mulberry	Morus Alba (L.) and Morus ?		-- Very well suited to the climate. Might be planted extensively along the canals.
Súf[u] (s. m.)	Síb	Apple	Pyrus Malus (L.)		-- A small, tasteless fruit, like the "Summer Apple" of England.
Phárue (s. m.)	Fálseh	Phulsa	Grewa Asiatica (L.)		A very fine fruit in Scinde; many wild species are found on the hills, whose fruit is palatable, and could be much improved by cultivation.
Amb[u] (s. m.) Amú (s. m.)	Ambah	Mango	Mangifera Indica (L.)		-- Thrives exceedingly well, and would repay attention; there are many varieties, *e. g.*, Ratan, Shiddi, Patasho Gadah, Mar, Watar, Makham, Surahs, &c.
Drakh[a] (s. f.)	Angur	Grape-vine	Vitis Vinifera (L.)		-- In speaking Sindhi, Drakha is used for the country grape, as opposed to the finer fruit brought down from the northward. The Kishmish (or dried grapes) are not prepared in Sindh.
Ber (s. m.)	Kúnar	Jujubi	Zyzyphus Vulgaris (L.)		
Jamu		Rose Apple	Jambosa Vulgaris (D. C.)		-- Many varieties exist; one very large; one called the Suf[u], Ber[u], or Makhai Ber[u].
Lim[u] (s. m.)	Limeh	Lime	Citrus Bergamia (Rino.)		
Zaitun[u] (s. m.)		Guava	Perdium Pyriferum (L.)		-- Properly speaking, Zatim signifies the Olive. It is improperly applied to the Guava.
Narigi (s. m.)	Nárangi	Sweet Lime	Citrus Limetta (Risso)		-- Much cultivated. It is also called Sangtari in Sindhi. The orange does not appear to be cultivated.
Narel[u] (s. m.)	Nargil	Cocoa Palm	Cocos Uncifera (L.)		-- About Kurrachee only, where it might be extensively planted on salt soil with advantage.
Sita Phal[u]		Custard Apple	Anona Squamoso (L.)		-- Found only in the garden belonging to the late Mir Nasir Khán, near Hyderabad.
Bijore (s. m.)	Turang	Pompelmoun Pummalo ?	Citrus Decumana (L.)		-- Occasionally called Turanj by learned Sindhis.
Kewiro (s. m)	Mawz	Plantain	Musa Paradisiaca (L.)		-- "Kewiro" is both the fruit and the tree; the former is called "Kewire ji phari." The Hindoos use the leaves as eating plates, and call them Kewire in patal.
Dáruho (s. m.)	Anár	Pomegranate	Punica Granatum (L.)		-- Very well suited to the climate; would repay care and attention. Fruit called Geduro.
Gedúri (s. f.)	-- Khar-pistán (Ass's dugs).	Greater Sepistan	Cordia Latifolia (L.)		
Lesuri (s. f.)	-- Sag-pistán (Bitch's dugs).	Smaller Sepistan	Cordia Myxa (L.)		-- Fruit called Lesuró. A wild species (Cordia Rothii. R. & S.) called Lujari, is sometimes introduced into gardens.
Káwit[u] (s. m.)		Wood Apple	Feronia Elephantum (Carr)		Kind of fruit used for snuff-boxes.
Tári (s. f.) Kháji (s. f.)	Nakhl	Date Palm	-- Phœnix Dactylifera and Sylvestris (L.).		-- Much might be done towards improving this useful fruit in a country so well suited to it; when on the tree, the fruit is called Jarikha (s. f.), or Daunko (s. m.)
Arúri (s. f.)	-- Tamr-i-Hindi (*i. e.* Indian date).	Tamarind	Tamarindus Indica		-- Wild and cultivated. The fruit is called Gidamree.

APPENDIX.

Remarks on the Modes of Intoxication in Scinde.

Wines. The wines, properly speaking, are of two kinds, viz.:—1st. Kishmishí, made of dry grapes. 2d. Angúrí, made of the Sindh grape at Hyderabad, Sehwan, and Shikarpoor; both the above are either pure or mixed with a spirit extracted from raw sugar.

Liqueurs. Of the liqueurs, I am acquainted with only seven varieties, viz.:—

1st. Darnu, or Sherabu Sonfi, an extract of aniseed, colourless, expensive, and not much drunk; the spirit in it is generally gur brandy.

2d. Gulabí Sherabu, made of gur or other spirit, and perfumed with roses.

3d. Kaysarí Sherabu, made as above, and coloured and perfumed with saffron.

4th. Muskhi Sherabu, containing musk and other ingredients.

5th. Karne jo Sherabu, made of the flowers of a shrub called karno, and gur brandy.

6th. Sherabu Turanji, made by pouring spirit upon citron peel.

7th. Sherabu Misrí, a composition of spirits, sugarcandy, and other ingredients.

Alcohols. The two spirits in most general use are,

1st. Kattalu jo Daru, date brandy, an article well known throughout the Eastern world.

2d. Gura jo Daru, an alcohol distilled from raw sugar.

The above are drunk by the poor; those that cannot afford the best kind, drink the inferior description, here called pichak.

Opium. Opium was much eaten before the time of our taking Scinde; it is now less common, owing to the increased expense.

Preparations of the Cannabis Sativa, are almost universally used by the lower orders; it is probable that to this habit we may attribute the impotency so common among them, and the consequent corruption of morals, the following are the common forms; viz.—

Bang. 1. Bhanga, or Sukho, or Sawáí.—The small leaves, husks, and seeds of hemp, ground and mixed up with water, milk, and other additions.

2. Ganjo.—The inflorescence of the hemp before the gum has been expressed, smoked in a water-pipe till a peculiar contraction of the throat is felt.

3. Charas.—The gum of the hemp, (rarely eaten, except when prepared as a sweetmeat,) generally smoked like Gango.

All the three preparations above enumerated are considered highly aphrodisiac, and frequently produce madness, delirium tremens, catalepsy, and other diseases.

Maajun. There are many intoxicating sweetmeats, termed maajúns, and generally used by the higher classes. Some of these preparations are made up of as many as 20 or 30 different ingredients; the basis of all of them is milk (or ghee) and sugar; the intoxicating matter, charas, ganjo, bhang, opium, dhatura, and poppy seeds; the condiments, cloves, mastich, cinnamon, aniseed, cummin, cardamoms, &c. &c.

Tadhal. Tadhal is the generic name for the cooling preparations of bhang, poppy seeds, and other such articles drunk during the hot season by the wealthy. The bhang is believed to have great refrigerating powers, and to neutralise the effects of heat.

The seeds used in preparing these articles are,

1st. Khashkhash, the poppy seed; it can scarcely be called intoxicating, but aids in producing that peculiar drowsiness which constitutes the delight of the votaries of hemp.

2d. Dhaturó, the seeds of the Dhaturó Stramonium, an active poison, only used by those upon whom hemp by constant usage has lost its effects. The Halwá or sweetmeat makers are in the habit of mixing up this seed with their maajuns.

Practical Remarks on the Flora of Scinde.

The following is a copy of the original paper forwarded for the Commissioner's perusal. Several of the names of the plants in the first part will require alteration, as I have since learned. The general results, however, are unaffected.

(signed) *J. E. Stocks*, Assistant Surgeon.
Vaccinator in Sind.

Kurrachee,
23 February 1848.

General Remarks on the Plants of Scinde.

The following remarks are exceedingly imperfect, inasmuch as only a small part of the country has been visited, and nearly all the plants have been gathered in one year; nevertheless they will afford some idea of the nature of the Flora, and the results are already curious enough.

About 300 truly wild plants have been collected, of which 100, or one-third of the whole, have not been previously noted in India. These are nearly all Arabian and Egyptian plants, 60 of them actually growing in those countries, and 30 being new, but referable to the Arabian type. The remaining 200 are common to Sind, and most parts of India, and are identical with plants found in the Punjaub, in the sandy deserts to the east of Scinde, and in Guzerat, more especially the dry northern parts of that province from Ahmedabad up towards Deesa.

These facts are of value in considering the details of cultivation in Scinde, when taken in connexion with peculiarities in the soil and climate.

The productions of one country may be introduced without fear of failure into another, when the soil and climate agree to a great extent, and when the indigenous vegetation is similar.

There is no doubt that whatever is cultivated in Egypt, in Arabia, and in the countries bordering the Persian Gulf, may be grown with success in Scinde, which cannot be said of any other province in India.

The common characters are great summer heat, but little tempered by rain; great winter cold, a dry soil, and similar geological formations.

These characters determine the wild vegetation, which is also similar. The indications for culture are therefore the same.

It would be useless to detail all the plants hitherto observed in Scinde. I hope to do that at some future time, when more perfect materials shall have been collected.

It will be necessary also to pass over the peculiarities of vegetation in the different tracts of country; an abundantly curious subject. It is enough to say that the salt soils are indicated by Salsolas and Tamarisks, the sandy soils by thorny Acacias, the clay soils by Saloadoras, and the rock by Euphorbia Nereifolia.

Two tables are added to these necessary short remarks; one, of the natural orders which show a proportionably greater number of plants, when compared with the whole mass of Phonogamous vegetation, than is the case in India Proper; and the other, containing lists of plants pointing out the affinities of the Scinde Flora.

Natural Families forming a peculiar feature in the Vegetation, and which have a proportionably greater number of species than is the case in Tropical India.

Cruciferæ - - -	The cabbage tribe.
Resedaceæ - - -	The mignionette tribe.
Capparideæ - - -	The caper tribe.
Tiliaceæ - - -	The linden tribe.
Malvaceæ - - -	The mallow tribe.
Xygophyllaceæ - -	The guiacum tribe.
Portulaceæ - - -	The purslane tribe.
Fecordeæ - - -	The mesembryanthemun tribe.
Phytolaccaceæ - -	
Borragineæ - - -	The alkanet tribe.
Chenopodeæ - -	The goosefoot tribe.
Polygonaceæ - -	The rhubarb tribe.

Lists of Plants, pointing out the Affinities of the Scinde Flora.

Arabia.

1st. Plants actually found in Arabia.

Cleome Vahliana (Fres.)
Capparis Decaisnei (Hochst.)
Cadaba Farinosa (Forsk.)
Corchorus Humilis (Mumo.)
Neuvada Procumbens (L.)
Hedyotis Aspera (Heyne.)
Serrœa Nicana (Cav.)
Xygophyllum Simplex (L.)
Xygophyllum Album (L.)
Fagonia Arabica (L.)
Trubulus Pentandrus (Forsk.)
Trubulus Abatus (Del.)
Orygia Decumbens (Forsk.)
Baileria Hochstetteri (Nab. E.)
Baileria Accanthoides (Vahl.)
Boerhaavia Dichotoma (Vahl.)
Aspleragus (sp. indet.)
Asphodelsus Fistulosus (L.)
Ephedra Alata (Dec.)
Forskalea Tenacissima (L.)
Salvia (several sp.)
Phœnix Dactylifera (L.)
Solanum Cordatum (Forsk.)
Ochradenus Baccatus (Del.)
Cometes Surattensis (L.)
Grantea (sp. 2 indet.)
Convolvulus Forskallii (Del.)
Convolvulus Microphyllus (Sceb.)
Convolvulus Capitatus (Vahl.)
Convolvulus Rhynchospernus (Hochst.)
Convolvulus Arvensis (L.)
Cusenta Arabica (Fres.)
Seddera Latifolia (Hochst. and st.)
Bhazya Stricta (Dec.)
Balsome Dendion Roxbinghii (Am.)
Dodonæa (sp. indet.)
Holistropium Europeum vai. Schimperi (L.)
Holistropium Brevifolium (Wall.)
Holistropium Marifolium (Ret.)
Anubia Cuspidissima (Alph. D. C.)
Trichodesina Africanum (R. B.)
Ehretia Obtusa (Hochst.)
Helisphytum Erosum (Alph. D. C.)
Phelipæa Butea (Desf.)
Renmuria Bypericoides (W.)
Aizoor Canariense (L.)
Lycium Europeum (L.)
Jamaux Orientalis (Forsk.)
Cleome Droserifolia (Del?)
Anticharis Arabica (Eudl.)
Taverniera Nummularia (D. C.)
Roseda Mediterranea (L.)
Mamordica Balsamina (L.)
Catha (sp. 1 indet.)

2d. Arabian in Type.

Cleome Linearis (J. E. S.)
Cadabra Heterotricha (J. E. S.)
Melhania Sidæfolia (J. E. S.)
Balsamodondren Pubecens (J. E. S.)
Cucumis Amarus (J. E. S.)
Heliotropium Ophioglossa (J. E. S.)
Linicum Indicum (J. E. S.)
Scævola Urifela (J. E. S.)
Eampylanthus Juncens (Edge.)
Grewia Affrins (J. E. S.)
Grewia Rigida (J. E. S.)
Grewia Salicifolia (J. E. S.)
Cynoctonum Saxitile (J. E. S.)
Acacia Rupestris (J. E. S.)
Pilogyne Cerariformii (J. E. S.)
Sericostoma Panciflora (J. E. S.)
Blepharis Scindensis (R. W.)

Egypt and Nubia.

A great number of the plants which grow in Arabia, and are enumerated as above, also grow in Egypt.

Cassia Elongata (Lem.)
Diplochonium Indicum (J. E. S.)
Grangea Ægyptiaca (D. C.)
Didesmus Panduroformis (J. E. S.)
Crotularia Burkia (Ham.)
Chaseanum Affine (J. E. S.)
Trianthema Micrantho (J. E. S.)
Heliotropium Inlotiame (A. D. C.)

Afghanistan.

Monsonia Lawriana (J. E. S.)
Chamœrops Ritchiana (Criff.)
Plantago Ispaghula (Rox.)
Gibsonia (J. E S.)
Antirrhinum Glanaum (J. E. S.)
Stalice (ap. indet.)
Malver (ap. indet.)
Solanacea (ap. indet.)

This list will be much extended when the hill vegetation of Scinde is studied.

Punjaub.

Cleome Ruta (Jacg.)
Ranunculus Sceleratus (L.)
Rumex Conglomeratus (Murray).
Cappans Aphylla (Rox.)
Cassia Elongata (Sem.)
Salvadora Persica (L.)
Salvadora Indica (Royle.)
Trianthema Intermedia (J. E. S.)
Populus Euphratica (Dec.) - - -
Salsola (several sp.) - - - - -
Sueda (sp. indet.) - - - - -
Atriplex (sp. indet.) - - - -

Septadenia Jacquemontiana (Dec.)
Giskia Molleeginordes (R. W.)
Pegarim Harmala (L.)
Periploca Aphylla (Dec.)
Crotularia Burkia (Ham.)
Cassia obovata (Coll.)
Potentilla Supina (L.)
Fersatia (Sp.)

These plants, with several composite Convolonlaceæ, &c., are found along the Euphrates.

India.

List of 100 common Plants found over a great part of India, and also abundantly in Scinde.

Elatine æstivosa.
Gynandropsis pentaphylla.
Abutilon indicum tomentosum.
Sida alba.
Pavonia zeylanica.
Gypsophila vaccaria.
Cardiospernum helicahilum.
Corchorus tridens.
Corchorus acutangulus.
Corchorus tulocularis.
Corchorus fascicularis.
Triumpetta rotundifolia.
Tribulus lanuginosus.
Fagonia mysenensis.
Portulæa meridiana.
Portulæa oleracea.
Portulæa tuberosa.
Tizyphus jujuba.
Glinus cotoides.
Polycarpæa spaducea.
Trianthema obcordata.
Coccinea indica.
Citrullus collocynthis.
Mukia scabrella.
Achmandra epigæa.
Xanthima indicum.
Eclipta prostrata.
Sarcostemma esculentum.
Oxystelma esculentum.
Linaria ramosissima.
Stemodia ruderalis.
Striga Orabanchioides.
Physalis Somnifera.
Solanum Jacquinii.
Solanum trilobatum.
Solanum incertum.
Solanum indicum.
Trichodesma indicum.
Justicia bicaliculata.
Justicia repens.
Boerhaavia procumbens.
Celosia argentea.
Aerna lunata.
Desmochœta lappacea.
Achyranthes alternifolia.
Achyranthes aspera.
Alternanthera sessislis.
Phœnix sylvestris.
Cyperus pigmans.
Ammannia vesicatoria.
Luffa Amara.
Lactuca sementosa.
Nercum odonum.
Calotropis Hamiltonii.
Cacculux villosus.
Nymphæa pubescens.
Nelumbium speciosum.
Argemone Mexicana.
Mimosa rubrecaulia.
Cassia sophera.
Tamarindus Indica.
Guilandina Bonduc.
Indigofera pancifolia.
Indigofera cordifolia.
Prosopis spicigera.
Acacia Arabica.
Acacia fernesiana.
Croton plicatum.
Amaranthus tenuifolius.
Domina extensa.
Cucumis pubescens.
Datma alba.
Zatalas pentaphylla.
Ipomœa pes capræ.
Ipomœa pes tigridis.
Ipomœa pilosa.
Ipomœa reptans.
Cressa Indica.
Calonjetion unricatum.
Pharbitis nil.
Heliotropium supium.
Coldenia procumbens.
Ocinum basilicum.
Leneas (sp.)
Japania nodiflora.
Aristolochia bracteala.
Euphorbia nereifolia.
Phyllanthus Nizuri.
Phyllanthus multiflorus.
Phyllanthus Madraspatensis.
Caulima Indica.
Commelina vulgaris.
Typha elephantina.
Marsilea quadrifolia.
Rhynchosia nuda.
Cassia occidentalis.
Cassia tora.
Tamarix dicœa.
Teplidium humifusum.

USES OF CERTAIN OF THE WILD PLANTS IN MEDICINES, THE ARTS, AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

SCIENTIFIC NAMES.	SINDHI.	REMARKS.
1. Timber Trees.		
Acacia Arabica (Wild.)	Bubber	-- The principal wood in the Shikargahs. Grows very fine.
Populus Euphratica (Dec.)	Balum Ban	-- Much used in turning. The lacquered Hyderabad boxes are made of it.
Dabbergia Lissee (Rox.)	Talee	-- The finest wood in Scinde. Grows very large in the Larkhana and Sehwan districts.
Albizzia Clebbee (Benth.)	Suree	Has a fine dark heart wood.
	Khow	-- The most remarkable wood in Scinde. Grows in the hill country, and is used for making the beautiful and strong native combs. Would succeed for wood engraving, and for making mathematical instruments.
Tamarix Orientalis (Forsk.)	Guz Guz-lan Asree	-- Grows on the hills of Scinde. Height 20 to 25 feet, with a large trunk. Timber good. Yields the tamarisk galls extensively used in calico dyeing and medicine.
Tamarix Dicœa (Mox.)	Lyee	-- Grows in the salt and sandy plains, and beds of rivers. Yields the makee or tamarisk. manna. Is the chief firewood in Kurrachee, and supplies a good part of the fuel for the river steamers.
Capparis Apphylla (Rox.)	Kirrur Kureel	-- Though generally a bush; yet grows into a small tree used in carpentering.
Acacia Farnesiana (Wild, and Benth.)	Baver	Grows very fine in Scinde.
Prosopis Spicigera (L.)	Kemdo.	
Avicennia tomentosa (L.)	Timmer	-- Grows to 25 feet; used for building boats and barges, and especially useful for the knees.
Ceriopis Candolleana (Am.)	Chowree Kirree	
Tamarindus Indica (L.)	Amree	-- Wild and cultivated. Grows very fine, and wood is much used.
Azadiraehta Indica (Ad Juss.)	Nim	Rafters and beams.
	Loheero	-- Grows in the hills. An extremely heavy wood; grows to a considerable size; much used.
Cordia latifolia (L.)	Gedooree	Tough wood; much used.
Cordia Myxa (L.)	Lesooree	
Cordia Rothii (R. & S.)	Liyar	
Zizyplus Vulgaris (L.)	Ber	Grow large.
Zizyplus jujuba (L.)	Bajangree	
2. Cordage, Mats, Baskets.		
Typha Elephantina (Rox.)	Pem	-- Indian bullrush; used for ropes, mats, and baskets; also for making rude boats (Tinho) used to cross the Indus during the inundation. From the pollen of this plant is made the Boor, Booree or Booratoo, much eaten by the natives.
Chamærops Ritchiana (Griff.)	Pfees	-- A dwarf palm, whose leaves, called pfurah, are much used both here and in Afghanistan, for manufacturing ropes, twine, sandals, mats, and baskets of all kinds.
Crotularia Burkia	Drewnoo	Makes good twine, and small ropes.
Leptedenia Jacquemontiana (Dec.)	Kip	-- Much used for making ropes to bring up water from wells for Persian wheels, and motes; water does not rot it.
Arundo Karka	Sim	-- Its reeds are extensively used for chairs and baskets; and its flowering stem is beaten into a fibrous substance, from which very soft rope is made; much used by boatmen in tracking.
Calotropis Hamiltonii (Wight.)	Uk	-- The fibres of this plant are much used for nets and the smaller kinds of ropes.

Uses of certain of the Wild Plants in Medicines, &c.—*continued.*

SCIENTIFIC NAMES.	SINDHI.	REMARKS.
3. Dye Plants.		
Tamarix Orientalis (Forsk.)	Sakem, (name of galls)	-- The galls from this plant are much used in dyeing calicoes, instead of myrolatans.
Acacia Arabica (Wild)	Bubbur	Bark used to dye reddish brown.
	Khaero	-- Yields the Khayree chips used in dyeing red. Grows in hills.
Melia Azedarach (L.)	Nim	Bark used to dye red.
	Pfarh	-- Grows in the hills. Bark used to dye yellow.

Besides these are some dye-woods, which come from the hilly country about Khelat, among which is a beautiful yellow wooded Berberry.

Lac is found abundantly in Scinde, and of good quality.

4. Gums and Gum Resins.		
Balsams Dendron Roxburghii (Am.)	Guggm	-- Bdellium of the Bible. Yields the Googal gum resin, sold in England as East Indian myrrh. On the botanical characters of the tree, uses of the gum resin, &c., see a notice in the forthcoming number of Bombay Asiatic Society's Transactions.
Acacia Arabica (Wild) Acacia Rupestris (J. E. S.)	Bubbur Khor Khoonbut Khaero	-- All yield Gum Arabic of an inferior quality, used in medicine, calico-printing, ink-making, paper-making, &c. &c.
Moringa Ptereosperma Aptera (Gætu.)	Swanjrah	-- Horse-radish tree, wild and cultivated. Yields the red mocheris gum sold in the Scinde bazaars.
Butea Frondosa (L.)	-- Keesoo Phul, (name of flowers used in dyeing).	-- Yields the "Kumeer Kus," which much resembles kino.
5. Tanning.		
Ceriops Candolleana (Am.) Rhizophora Mucronata (Lam.)	Chowree Kunro	-- Much used at Kurrachee, and the skins are carried to Arabia by the Arab ships, and to Afghanistan by the Cafilas.
Acacia Arabica (Wild)	Bubbur	Bark much used.
	Khaero	-- Yields the Khayree chips used in dyeing calicoes and in tanning. It may be the catechu; but I have not seen it.
6. Edible Plants.		
1. *Green Parts:*		
Nehumbium Speciosum (Wild) Nymphœa pubescens (Wild)	Pubbum Koonee or Poonee	"Water Lilies." Flower and leaf stalks.
Portulacæ Oleracea (L.)	Lōnk	"Purselane" Asag.
Chenopedum Album (L.)	Jhil	"Goosefoot." Asag.
Ipomæa Reptans (Pori)	Naro	Stem and leaf stalks.
2. *Roots:*		
Nymphæa Pubescens (Wild)	For name of plant see above Lōrhee, (name of root).	-- The root-tubes of the Nymphæa are eaten both raw and roasted, and boiled. They have a flavour between potatoes and chestnut.
Nelumbrium Speciosum (Wild)	For name of plant see above	-- The Rhizome of the Nelumbium is sold in every bazaar in Scinde.
	Beh, name of root	-- Besides these are other roots (Dhanemoo, Singho, &c) chiefly from Cyperaceæ.

(*continued*)

Obs.—The Lorheon and the Beh are of great importance. They produce a considerable revenue, chiefly collected about Lake Munchur; and they are much esteemed by the natives. They are enumerated in an old Scinde prophecy, together with fish, as the three things which the opening of a particular line of canal would produce to the inhabitants along its banks.

Uses of certain Wild Plants in Medicines, &c.—*continued*.

SCIENTIFIC NAMES.	SINDHI.	REMARKS.
6. Edible Plants—*continued.*		
3. *Wild Fruits:*		
Cordia Robhii (R. & S.) - -	Leyar.	
Grewia Affinis Salicifolia rigida (J. E. S.)	Grangee - - - -	- - From species of Grewia, which are very palatable, and might be improved by cultivation. One is called by the natives the male of the three others.
Grewia - - - - - -	Gungo - - - -	
Tamarindus Indica (L.) - - -	Amree - - - - -	- - Truly wild in the hills. Fruit called Gidamree.
Capparis aphylla (Rox.) - -	Kurur - - - - -	- - Fruits much eaten; when unripe, called Ooro; when ripe, Pukko. The flowers are also eaten, and called Pussee.
Capparis Decaisnæi - - -	Paneero - - - - -	- - Fruit pickled. Its buds would make an admirable succedaneum for the Mediterranean capers.
Momordica Balsaminæ (L.) - -	Kurelo Jangro. - - - -	- - Grows wild all over Scinde. Berry, like gourd, eaten in stews, &c.
Salvadora Persica (L.) - - -	Kubar, or Kharee djar. - - - -	The fruit of all these is called Peroo, with some prefix. That of Salvadora Persica is called Kharee Peroo; that of the Salvadora Indica is called Meetho Peeroo; that of the Solanum, (Ka(n) Peroo; that of the Phyllanthus, Peeka Peroo.
Salvadora Indica (Royle) - -	Sadneedjar - - - -	
Solanum incertum (Dun.) - -	Ka(n) peroo(n) - - -	
Phyllanthus multiflorus (L.) - -	Kamoshee - - - -	
Coccinea Indica (W. & D.) - -	Golaro - - - -	Fruit called Gol, eaten in stews.

Besides these are the Ranga and Khonbhut, which grow in the hills, and the Julgozur and Gwen grow near Khelat.

4. *Seeds and Seed-like Fruits:*		
Nymphæa pubescens (Wild) - -	Name of plant, Koonee -	Seeds called Napo, much eaten.
Nelumbrium speciosum (Wild) -	Name of plant, Pubbur -	- - Achenia, or nuts called Pabooro, and sold in all bazaars.
Cressa Indica (L.) - - - -	Goon - - - - -	- - Seeds ground, and the flour made into cakes, pure or mixed with other flour.
Achyranthus lappacca - - -	Bhut (in East Scinde) - -	
	Bahchutty (in Lower Scinde)	
	Sawree - - - -	
5. *Miscellaneous:*		
Typha Elephantina (Rox.) - -	Pun - - - - -	- - Produces the Boor, Booree, or Booratoo, which is the pollen of the plant made up with water into cakes, and much eaten.
Tamarix dicœca (Rox.) - - -	Syee - - - - -	- - The makee, or tamarisk manna, used in confectionery, is secreted by this plant in the cold weather.

7. Drugs.

Only those are enumerated which grow wild in Scinde. The very numerous Punjaub and Khorasan medicines are omitted.

BAZAAR NAME.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.	REMARKS.
1. *Purgatives:*		
Ayreo - - - - - -	Probably Aloe Socotrina -	"Aloes." Name of plant, "Put Khwar."
Suna Mukkee - - - -	Cassia obovata (Coll.) - - Cassia elongata (Lem.)	"Senna."
Tru jo par - - - - -	Cucumis Colocynthus (L.) -	Root and fruit used; "Colocynth."
Tru jo gosht - - - - -		
Dhatoora - - - - -	Datma alba - - -	"Thorn apple."

Uses of certain of the Wild Plants in Medicines, &c.—*continued.*

BAZAAR NAME.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.	REMARKS.
7. Drugs—*continued.*		
2. *Emetics:*		
Puneer jo botah	Nat. family Solanceæ	Fresh berry.
Gosato Kirmat.	Cucumis amarus (J. E. S.)	A small bitter gourd, very powerful.
3. *Diuretics:*		
Gokhroo	Tribulus lanuginosus (L.)	
Trikundree	Tribulus pentandrus (Del.)	-- Dry fruit. The plant is called Trikundree, and the fruit has that name also.
	Tribulus alatus (Del.)	
Paluk bij	Spinachia tetrandra (Rox.)	Fruit, "spinach."
Gidroo bij	Cucumis Melo (L.)	Melon seeds.
Ahuber	Juniperus communis (L.)	-- Fruit sold in all bazaars. "Juniper" grows on the hills.
4. *Tonics and Febrifuges:*		
Mameechah	Slevogtia Orientalis (Gries.)	Nat. family, Gentian seed, used in fever.
Nim Nimooree.	Azedarachta Indica (ad Juss.)	Leaves and bark; dried fruit. Fever, &c.
Hishwork	- - - - - -	-- Very bitter roots of an acanthaceous plant which grows on the hills.
Tirkh	- - - - - -	-- Flowers of a hill plant; very bitter, and used in fever.
Murwo	- - - - - -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Kirbut	Guilandina Bonduc	Seed used in fever.
Hurmeers	Ruta Hurwala (L.)	Cocee used.
5. *Demulcents:*		
Moodheree	Corchorus humilis (Munro)	Very mucilaginous.
Mour	Labiatæ	Mucilaginous seed.
Nazbo bij	Ocimum Basilicum	Ditto.
Ispungur	Plantago Ispaghula (Rox.)	Ditto.
Lesooroo	Cordia Myxa (L.)	Dried fruits; small Sepistans.
Gedooro	Cordea latifolia (L.)	Ditto - greater Sepistans.
Unab	Tizyphus?	A sweet jujube, from the hills.
Kasnee	Cichorium Jutybus (L.)	Seed-like fruit.
6. *Cooling Medicines:*		
Sihar Sewur.	Rhazya stricta (Dec)	Leaves
Neelofir	Nelumbium speciosum (Wild)	-- Dried flowers
	Nymphæa pubescens (Wild)	
Kamochee jo pun	Phyllanthus multiflorus (Rox.)	Leaves
Nuro	-- Three undetermined species of Grantea.	Leaves
Nuree		
Kolmeer		
Guazaban	-- All sold in the Kurrachee bazaar is from Trichodeema Indicum, Heliotropium Ophioglossa, and Heliophytium erosum, all in Boraginacæ.	- Leaves, &c.
Drammaho	Fagonia Mysurensis (Roth.)	- Leaves and twigs
	Fagonia Arabica (L.)	
Morpuna	- - - - - -	Leaves
Daroo bij	Punica granatum	Seeds
Khow puna	- - - - - -	Leaves

- All these are supposed to have cooling properties, and, according to the Arabian system of medicine, must be good against all disorders arising from heat (external and internal).
They are much used as preventives in the hot weather to keep the system cool, and ward off disorders incident to that season.

Uses of certain of the Wild Plants in Medicines, &c.—*continued.*

BAZAAR NAME.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.	REMARKS.
7. Drugs—*continued.*		
7. *Heating Medicines:*		
Googul, Guggur - - - -	- - Balsami Dendron, Roxbingbii (Am.)	Gum Resin - - - Being hot, are given for all disorders arising from cold, also as preventives. Used chiefly in the cold season; are much given to horses, camels, oxen, &c.
Abreo - - - - - -	Lepidium Sativum (L.) -	Seeds and herbs
Dhurrar, Kathoorce - - -	Cleome Moschata (J. E. S.) -	Herb - -
Ahur bij - - - - -	Sinapis ramosa (Rox.) - -	Seed - -
Jambo bij - - - - -	Ernea Sativa (D. C.) - -	Seed - -
Suray bij - - - - -	Sinapis glauca (Rox.) - -	Seed - -
8. *Carmina tives:*		
Pimeer ja, fotah - - - -	Nat. family, Solanaceæ - -	Dried berries.
Pfoodnah - - - - -	- - Mentha arvensis (L.), and viridis (L.)	Grow in the hills.
Jan, Wall Jan, Dhana, Wudf, Jeero	- - Well-known umbelliferous seeds, Coriander, Cummin, Fennel, Aniseed, &c.	
9. *Anthelmintics:*		
Daroo jo, Kul - - - -	Punica Granatum (L.) - -	Pomegranate bark, from root.
Foot jo, Kul - - - - -	Morus alba (L.) - - -	Mulberry bark, from root.
Pect Papur - - - - -	Butea frondosa (L.) - -	Seed.

Obs.—The juice of Aristolochia bracteola (Nagel,) is used against maggots in wounds, and against snake-bites.

10. *Astringents:*		
Lakun - - - - -	Tamarix Orientalis (Forsk.) -	Galls.
Kumur Kus - - - - -	Butea frondosa - - -	Resembles Kino.
Jumoo(u) - - - - -	Jambosa vulgaris (D. C.) -	Bark.
Mocheris - - - - -	Moringa pter cosperma aptera	Gœtu, Gum.

Obs.—The Walnut bark is brought into Scinde from Khelat and Muscat in large quantities, and is masticated by women, to preserve and redden their gums; it is called musag.

11. *Miscellaneous:*		
Sonpat - - - - - -	Aulvilunum glaucum (J. E. S.)	- - Powdered leaves snuffed up for bleeding of the nose.
Aderay, ja denay - - - -	Solanum Jacquinii (Wild) -	- - Used in cough, and in fumigation against decayed teeth.
Kinro - - - - - -	- - Gynandropsis pentaphylla (D. C.)	Used in oil against crabs and lice.
Waho - - - - - -	- - Trianthema intermedium (J. E. S.)	Used as an abortifacient and preventive.
Zamis - - - - - -	Cocculus villosus (D. C.) -	Pains in head.
Chown - - - - - -	Cassia Absus (L.) - - -	- - Seeds used (as all over the Eastern world) for all inflammation of the eyes; the kernels are put into the inflamed eye, made up with water.
Panceero - - - - -	Capparis Decaisnei - -	Leaves epispastic.

8. Plants yielding Soda:

SCIENTIFIC NAME.	SINDHI.	REMARKS.
Salsola (sp. indet.) - - -	Kharee Lanee - -	- - Yields the well-known sugjee khar by incineration. This impure carbonate of soda is extensively used in soap making, calico dyeing, washing, &c. Similar plants yield soda all over the world.
Salsola (sp. indet.) - - -	Koutee Lanee - -	- - Yields the kauree khar, an inferior article, but used for the same purposes.

Uses of certain of the Wild Plants in Medicines, &c.—*continued.*

9. Camel Fodder Plants.—The Camel rejects but few Plants.

	Sindhi.	Scientific Name.
Camel rejects	Sihar	Khazya stricta (Dec.)
	Puneer	An undetermined solanaceous plant.
	Uk	Calotropia Hamiltonii (Wight.)
	Thuhur	Euphorbia nereifolia (L.)

It is worthy of remark that the Camel eats the Nereum odorum (Towr Jowr), a remarkably poisonous plant, which in nearly every case proves fatal to him, as troops during the march have often found to their great inconvenience.

	Sindhi.	Remarks.	Scientific Name.
Camel eats greedily	Aout lanee, or Ushuk lanee		Sueda (sp. indet.)
	Mitho lanee, or Samundur lanee		Ditto ditto.
	Gahro lanee	Called also lano and lana	Salsola (sp. indet.)
	Kharee lanee		Ditto ditto.
	Kontee lanee		Ditto ditto.
	Put lanee, or Ghuda lanee	Are chiefly salt plants	Xygophyllum simplex.
	Chotee lanee, or Fysur lanee		Trianthema micrantha (J. E. S.)

	Sindhi.	Scientific Name.
Camel eats greedily	Jhil	Indigofera panciflora, used for Hindoo tooth-brushes.
	Kip	Leptademia Jacquemontiana (Dec.)
	Bubbur	Acacia Arabica (Wild).
	Hajeero	Mimosa Tubercaulis (Sam.)
	Drumoo	Protularia Burkia (Ham.)
	Baver	Acacia furnesiana (Wild).
	Kundo	Prosopis spicigera (L.)
	Moodheree	Corchorus humilis (Munro).
	Timmer	Avicennia tomentosa (L.)
	Chaur	Ægiceras Magus (Gætu.
	Goon	Cressa Indica (Ret.)
	Wakhun	Zapania Nodiflora (L.)
	Kuben or Kharee djar	Salvodora Persica (L.) } Mussulman tooth-brush trees.
	Saduee djar	Salvodora Indica (Royle.) } Mussulman tooth-brush trees.
	Tik	Eclipta prostata (Rox.)
	Kotuk	Glimis lotoides (L.)
	Mulleers	Amaranthus tennifolius (Rox.)
	Kandero	Alhagi Maurorum (Town.)
	Waho	Trianthema intermedia (J. E. S.)
	Juree	Atriplex (sf. indet.)

10. Plants used in Distillation.

The bark of the acacia Arabica is always used in making the native spirits, as in Upper India, the bark of the acacia ferruginea, and in Guzerat, the bark of the acacia leucophlæa. The distiller's receipts are curious enough. Goor or Scind dates are always added to the acacia bark, with the addition of from 30 to 40 other ingredients, which are the most nasty and disgusting bazaar drugs, as cubebs, myrobalaus, peltitory, asgund, mocheris, &c., mixed with spices, as cinnamon, cloves, ginger, mace, nutmeg, &c., the whole making a most abominable compound.

Articles of Cultivation suitable to Scinde, to which Attention might be directed with advantage.

Details of cultivation and suggestions for improvement should be based upon the following facts:

Scinde is an extra-tropical country:

1. The average temperature of whose summer months rises to 95° F., and whose winter months have an average temperature of 60°.

The highest temperature of the hottest days in summer frequently rises to 110°; less frequently to 120°. The lowest temperature of the night in winter is a few degrees below freezing (32°); and what is more important with regard to vegetation, the temperature of a winter day (average) ranges between 80° and 40°.

Many places have occasionally as high a temperature, but none such a continuance of hot weather (owing to the deficiency of rain), whence arises the high summer average.

The winter of Algiers, with an average. Summer temperature higher than any recorded. The above remarks do not apply to Kurrachee, whose temperature is kept more uniform by the sea, and whose meteorology (though extremely interesting in a medical and sanitary point of view) is not valuable in connexion with cultivation on a large scale.

They apply to Sindh from Hyderabad to Shikarpoor, including the fertile districts of Larkhana and Sehwan, and those parts which are supplied with water from the Indus and its branches.

2. Which is almost out of the range of the monsoon.

3. Whose overflowing river makes up, to a certain extent, for the deficiency of rain above noted.

4. Whose soil is plastic clay, most strongly impregnated with salt, quickly covered with the fertile warp of a river remarkably charged with fertilising matter when (naturally, or by canals) it is brought within its influence, and as quickly reduced to a barren sand when the river is diverted or never brought near it.

In many parts also are rocky formations, chiefly of the carbonate of lime.

5. Where the date tree, from the equator northwards, first ripens, and brings its fruits to perfection in any quantity.

6. Where the apple begins to produce eatable fruit with little attention, a transition from the difficulty of obtaining that fruit in India to the ease and perfection with which it is cultivated in Khorasan.

7. Where that remarkable family of plants, the balsam trees, first begins, from the equator northwards, to yield a copious supply of gum-resin, useful in the arts and in medicine.

8. Where the pomegranate is capable of bearing a fine and delicious fruit.

9. And yet the Mango does not fall off in excellence.

10. Where, in the heat of summer, tropical grains and fruits are cultivated, while, in the cold and bracing winter, extra-tropical and European grains, pulse, and vegetables may be grown with no perceptible deterioration.

11. Where the indigenous vegetation is one-third Arabian and Egyptian, and two-thirds Indian.

In this and the following page are enumerated a few of the articles to which attention might be directed.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	CONSIDERATIONS ON WHICH FOUNDED.
Aloes - - - - -	Climate; and especial affinity to Socotra, as shown in the similar plants found in both countries; moreover, because it grows wild in Scinde, and excellent aloes is already made from it.
Dragons'-blood tree - -	Climate; and affinity to Socotra, where this plant grows wild.
Flax - - - - -	The peculiar soil and climate of Scinde would be very suitable to the production of good fibre from this plant.
Egyptian cotton - -	Similarity in soil and climate; moreover, cotton succeeds in proportion to the quantity of lime in the soil, as proceeds by analysis of soil and plant. This is found all over Scinde, and a wild cotton (Gossypium Obtusifolium Rox), is found perfectly wild all over the rocky ground in Scinde.
Egyptian wheat - - -	Similarity in soil and climate. This wheat thrives in the poorest soil.
Olive - - - - -	Cultivated all over Egypt and Syria, whose climate, soil, productions resemble those of Scinde; moreover, it delights in a limestone soil; it grows wild on the higher hills of Beloochistan.
Carob tree - - - -	Grows admirably in the driest parts of Egypt and Syria and Arabia, and is one of the most important productions of these countries; it yields food to man and fodder to beasts with but little attention in the most barren situations; it has been tried in tropical India, but it has not succeeded, because it requires a certain amount of cold during a part of the year, and will not bear the constant stimulus of tropical heat; it is not a tropical plant. Whole forests should be planted with it, and every well should have one or more standing by its side.
Gum Arabic trees (Acacia Nilotica) and Seyal.	Climate and soil; and the fact that the babool (a nearly allied species) flourishes admirably in Scinde, and produces, with two or three other trees of the same genus, a considerable amount of gum sold in the bazaars.
Manilla gram (Arachis Hypojæa)	Not yet introduced into Scinde, where it would thrive.
Myrrh, frankincense, euphorbium, galbanium, ammoniacum, sagaponum, assafœtida, tragacanth, mastich.	The climate of Scinde (especially the higher parts of it) seems particularly suited to the development of the odoriferous and fœtid gum resins which require a certain amount of cold. This is confirmed by the googul tree yielding abundance of that gum resin in Scinde, by the occurrence of three kinds of assafœtida and a kind of mastich, in the elevated Beeloochistan hills, and by the tamarisk yielding manna, all over Scinde, which Dr. Royle and other authorities deny ever occurs in India, or out of Arabia and Persia.
Date palm - - - -	Should be especially attended to; it has already obtained a certain degree of perfection in Scinde, and about Khyrpoor and Sukkur yields excellent dates; good varieties might be obtained, and attention directed to its culture. Much barren land might thus be covered with lofty trees of long duration, from which collateral advantages would follow.
Liquorice plant - - -	Cultivated in Khorasan, and would succeed well; it is much used in substance and extract by natives.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	CONSIDERATIONS ON WHICH FOUNDED.
Rhubarb - - - - -	Grows naturally in a very loose sandy soil; plants of the same natural family begin to be more abundant in Scinde than in tropical India.
Indigo - - - - - -	Now left to native enterprise, which will never produce a good article. If European method and intelligence were brought to bear upon the culture, the result would be as it was half-a-century ago in Bengal.
Shiraz and Latafia tobacco -	These fine tobaccos would certainly succeed admirably in the congenial climate of Scinde. Scinde produces much tobacco, but the rude mode of sweating spoils the article.
Hemp - - - - - -	Grows well in Scinde, and if it ever should be found advantageous (politically or financially) to grow hemp for its fibre, then Scinde would be a very proper climate.
All the most valuable clovers, lucernes, lupins, peas, vetches, tares, mustards, rapes.	Would succeed in the winter months. Egypt and Syria and the south of Europe have many such, whose congeners, and in some cases the identical plants, are cultivated already.
Madder - - - - - -	Would grow well, as it does in Multan and the Punjaub.
Lac - - - - - - -	Specimens of the Scinde lac might be sent to England to see if of good quality. Any quantity could be supplied.
Tanning plants - - -	Nothing is more desired in England than a substitute for oak bark, whose supply is gradually failing. In the mangrove forests on the mouths of the Indus, and in the large babool forests on the banks of the river, Scinde has abundance of tanning barks now wasted. The barks themselves could not be sent with profit, owing to their bulk; but it would be extremely easy to send extracts of them made in the country. In 1831 forty thousand (40,000) cwts. of acacia extract was shipped for England at Hobart Town, and it forms a considerable trade. The mangrove extract would be well worth a trial; it performs its office in half the time of oak bark. The extracts must be made in earthern vessels, as iron utensils communicate the principle which makes leather brittle and coloured. Both these barks are much used by the tanners of Scinde.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Reid* and the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*.

THE Commissioner should be requested to convey to Assistant Surgeon Stocks our acknowledgments for these interesting and useful reports. The author should be asked if he would wish us to publish them.

These papers should be recorded in the Revenue Department.

(signed) *G. Clerk.*
L. R. Reid.
J. P. Willoughby.

22 April 1848.

No. 2,008 of 1848.—Political Department.

From *A. Malet*, Esq , Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

1. I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 528, dated the 2d March last, forwarding the papers noted in the margin,* from Assistant Surgeon Stocks and Lieutenant Burton, containing information regarding the climate and vegetable productions of Sind.

2. In reply, I am desired to request that you will be pleased to communicate to these officers the acknowledgments of Government for these interesting and useful reports, and at the same time ascertain from them whether they would wish the Government to publish any portion of them.

* 1. Practical remarks on the Flora of Scinde.
2. Division of time, and articles of cultivation, and modes of intoxication in Scinde.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 1 May 1848.

(True copies.)
(signed) A. Malet, Chief Secretary.

XX.

XX. Scinde.

Collection No. 1, accompanying Despatch No. 40 of 1848.

No. 13 of 1848.—Political Department.

From *H. E. Goldsmid*, Esq., Secretary in attendance on the Honourable the Governor, to *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor to request that you will place the following papers before the Honourable Board:

Letter from Commissioner in Scinde to Government, dated 17th February 1848, No. 344, and accompaniments.

Minute thereon by the Honourable the Governor, dated 19th February 1848.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid*,
Secretary in attendance on the
Honourable the Governor.

Kurrachee,
25 February 1848.

No. 334 of 1848.—Political Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Honourable *G. R. Clerk*, Governor of Bombay, now in Scinde.

Honourable Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, No. 572, dated the 7th instant, conveying the disapproval of your Honourable Board of my proceedings in recent transactions between his Highness the Khan of Khelat and the tribes on our frontier subject to him, as reported in my letter, No. 175, dated 26th ultimo.

2. As the grounds of those proceedings were fully before your Honourable Board when this opinion was formed, and as to these I have now nothing to add, it is not for me to enter into any consideration of the reasoning upon them

them contained in Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter. I have, therefore, as respects this part of the subject, only to express my acquiescence in the judgment of your Honourable Board.

3. There is one point, however, which, as no explanation has yet been submitted in regard to it, it is right I should now notice. I allude to my having formed my own opinion on the question, and acted upon it at once, instead of awaiting the instructions of your Honourable Board, which is animadverted upon in the 3d para. of Mr. Malet's letter.

4. When I acted thus, I had before me, on the one hand, not merely a suggestion, but a peremptory request from the military authorities, based, as it was stated, on personal knowledge and observation, that I should adopt a specific course of policy, with an intimation of the imminent risk which would, in their opinion, attend its non-adoption instantly. On the other hand, I had an urgent representation from an agent deputed to me for the purpose by his Highness, the Khan of Khelat, of the hardship to which that prince would be subjected in the event of my adopting that course, unless he were to receive immediate aid in money or troops towards effecting his legitimate objects. I was also made aware by both parties that a force of 5,000 men, under the command of his Highness's Wuzeer, was assembled to give effect to his measures, and only awaited my decision to proceed to action, and was likely to do so without it if that decision were delayed. Under these circumstances, I did not conceive that I should be justified, if, from any reluctance to incur personal responsibility, I had awaited the result of a reference to your Honourable Board, which might have occupied 10 days, and has actually occupied 20 days. I had therefore no hesitation in at once resolving, after the best consideration I could give to the question, what was immediately to be done, although this I did in a form which left it open to your Honourable Board to adopt whatever course you might eventually think best. I was quite sensible that in acting thus I laid myself open to the charge of precipitancy, if your Honourable Board should be so disposed to view my conduct; and if it be so viewed, now that its grounds have been fully submitted, it only remains for me, as in the former case, to express my deferential acquiescence in the judgment of your Honourable Board.

5. I have now to submit for the information of your Honour in Council the correspondence which has passed on this subject subsequent to the date of my last despatch, copy of which is herewith transmitted as per margin,* and in doing so I have only to call attention to a misunderstanding on the part of Major Jacob, of the purport of the letter addressed by Mahommed Hussain, the wuzeer of his Highness the Khan of Khelat, to Itabar Khan Khyheree, which, in place of calling on that chief to assist the Khan of Khelat in making war on the murrees, as stated by Major Jacob, only, as it would appear from the concurrent translation of Major Goldney and my Persian interpreter, Captain Harding deprecates the active interference of the Khyherees in aiding the Murrees to make war on the Khan of Khelat, who is the common sovereign of both; a difference which your Honourable Board will doubtless consider to modify very materially the force of Major Jacob's arguments.

6. Having disposed of the questions relating to former proceedings, it only remains for me to make your Honour in Council acquainted with the course I have adopted for giving effect to the instructions conveyed in the two concluding paragraphs of Mr. Malet's letter; with which view I have to request attention to the letters, copies of which are herewith transmitted, addressed to the several parties noted in the margin.†

7. I am

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* From the Assistant Adjutant-general, No. 77, dated 27th January 1848, with enclosures. To the Assistant Adjutant-general, No. 196, dated 28th January 1848. From the Collector and Magistrate of Shikarpore, No. 10, dated 17th January 1848, with enclosures. From the Collector and Magistrate of Shikarpore, No. 17, dated 26th January 1848, with enclosure. To the Collector and Magistrate of Shikarpore, No. 235, dated 2d February 1848.

† To Major Jacob, commanding Scinde Irregular Horse, No. 339, dated 16th February 1848. To the Assistant Adjutant-general, H. B., No. 340, dated 16th February 1848. To the Collector and Magistrate, Shikarpoor, No. 341, dated 16th February 1848. To his Highness the Khan of Khelat, dated 17th February 1848.

7. I am not sure whether it be the more regular course to address this despatch to your Honour in Council, or to you, Honourable Sir, in person, as being now present in this province; but, under the impression that in a case such as the present, no doubt on a point of mere form, would justify the inconvenience and delay which would attend the former course, I have thought it preferable to adopt the latter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner.

On board "Napier,"
17 February 1848.

No. 339 of 1848.—Political Department.

From the Secretary, Scinde Government, to Major *Jacob*, commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin,* the purport of which has doubtless been communicated to you by the Colonel commanding the division, but of which, to prevent delay in case it should not, copy is herewith transmitted, I am directed by the Commissioner in Scinde to forward the accompanying extract, paras. 13 and 14 of a letter, No. 572, dated the 7th instant, from Mr. Chief Secretary Malet, and to request that, in conformity with the instructions therein contained, you will assume charge of the superintendence of our relations with the tribes on the frontier, and communicate direct with this department in all political matters relating thereto.

2. You will be guided by the instructions conveyed in the last of the above-quoted paragraphs in your proceedings on the points now under discussion with his Highness the Khan of Khelat; but before acting upon them, you will have the goodness to submit, with as little delay as possible, copies of any documents in your possession elucidatory of the precise nature and extent of the agreement which you state was entered into by the Khan, that he would consider the Khyherees to be to a certain degree British subjects, or if there should be none such, that you will give a full explanation of the circumstances on which that statement is based, in as far as they may be within your cognizance.

3. You will perceive from the reply given by the Commissioner to the agent of the Khan, copy and translate of which are herewith transmitted for your information, that the abstinence of the British Government from interference between His Highness and his subjects is restricted to the case in which we are not bound to such interference in maintenance of our faith; so that in the event of a positive pledge existing in the present instance to the effect stated by you, there will be nothing in that reply to prevent your acting on the instructions conveyed in Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, although, previously to your doing so, it will be necessary that this should be explained to his Highness's agent, and also that his Highness should be made acquainted with the authority now vested in you.

4. In conclusion, I am desired to intimate that the transfer to you of the superintendence of our political relations with the tribes beyond the frontier is not intended to involve any alteration in the management of the tribe of Boogties recently located within our frontier, under the chiefs Islam Khan and Alum Khan, in the neighbourhood of Larkhana, which will for the present remain under the direction of the collector of Shikarpore.

5. Copy of this letter has been transmitted for the information of the Colonel commanding the division, and the collector of Shikarpoor.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary, Scinde Government.

On board Steamer "Napier,"
16 February 1848.

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* No. 39, dated 16th January 1848, from the Assistant Adjutant-general in Scinde. No. 174, dated 26th January 1848, in reply. No. 77, dated 27th January 1848, from the Assistant-Adjutant-general in Scinde. No. 196, dated 28th January 1848, in reply, and enclosure.

No. 340 of 1848.—Political Department.

From the Secretary, Scinde Government, to Major *Green*, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioner in Scinde to transmit, for the information of the Colonel commanding the division, the accompanying copy of a letter this day addressed to Major Jacob, investing that officer with the political superintendence of our relations with the tribes on the frontier, in pursuance of instructions from Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary, Scinde Government.

On board Steamer "Napier,"
16 February 1848.

No. 341 of 1848.—Political Department.

From the Secretary, Scinde Government, to Major *Goldney*, Collector of Shikarpoor.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioner in Scinde to transmit, for your information and guidance, copy of my letter of this date to Major Jacob, and of previous correspondence therein referred to, as per margin,* investing that officer with the political superintendence of our relations with the tribes on the frontier, in pursuance of instructions from Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary, Scinde Government.

On board Steamer "Napier,"
16 February 1848.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to his Highness the Khan of Khelat.

After compliments,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform your Highness that to Major Jacob has been confided the duty of superintending the relations of the British Government with your Highness' subjects of the hill tribes on the frontier, and have to request that in future any communication your Highness may wish to make regarding their affairs to the British Government be made through Major Jacob instead of through Major Goldney.

I have informed your Highness's wakeel, Moollah Misseroollah, of the above arrangement, requesting him at the same time to present himself to Major Jacob.

I also avail myself of this opportunity to bring to the notice of your Highness, that it would greatly facilitate the transaction of ordinary business if an agent on the part of your Highness were permanently stationed with Major Jacob.

(True translation.)
(signed) *F. Harding*, Captain,
Persian Interpreter.

On board Steamer "Napier,"
17 February 1848.

(True copies.)
(signed) E. J. Brown,
Secretary Sind Government.

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* No. 339, with enclosed extract of letter from Secretary, Bombay Government, and reply given by the Commissioner to the Agent of the Khan of Khelat. No. 39, dated 16th January 1848, from the Assistant Adjutant-general in Scinde, and enclosure. No. 174, dated 26th January 1848, in reply. No. 77, dated 27th January 1848, from the Assistant Adjutant-general in Scinde, with enclosure. No. 196, dated 28th January 1848, in reply, and enclosure.

No. 77 of 1848.

To Captain *Brown*, Secretary to Government, Kurrachee.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter, No. 39, of the 16th instant, I am directed by the Colonel commanding the division to transmit, for the information of the Commissioner in Scinde, copies of letters from Major Jacob, Nos. 13 and 16, dated respectively the 11th and 13th instant; the original letter from Naib Mahomed Ameen, mentioned in Major Jacob's second communication, is also herewith forwarded.

2. Colonel Dundas again begs that you will be pleased to urge upon the attention of the Commissioner the positive necessity which exists for some immediate arrangement being made, whereby the Khyherees may be saved from the unhappy consequences which will, sooner or later, to a certainty overtake them, should they be obliged by the minister of the Khan of Khelat to make war upon the Murrees.

3. Major Jacob, in his letter, No. 13, of the 16th, most positively declares that this order on the part of the naib is in direct opposition to the arrangements made by the Government of Scinde with that of Khelat; and as this arrangement was made by Major Jacob himself, under instructions which he received from Sir Charles Napier, there can be no doubt on the subject. Should therefore the Khyherees be obliged to obey the order of Mahomed Ameen, Colonel Dundas directs me to say that they will naturally look upon the arrangement made by the British Government as broken, and accuse us of want of faith.

4. In conclusion, I am ordered to add that Colonel Dundas is decidedly of opinion that unless immediate steps are taken, bloodshed and confusion will soon again take the place of the peace and order which reigned upon the frontier and far beyond it, when he had the satisfaction of personally seeing the admirable arrangements made by Major Jacob. He therefore again reiterates the application he made in his letter of the 16th instant, formerly referred to, and that authority may be given to Major Jacob to enter into treaty with the several parties to keep the peace, and which he feels confident, if he had authority, he should be able successfully to accomplish, and thus maintain undisturbed the tranquillity that has lately prevailed.

I have, &c.

Assistant Adjutant-General's Office,
Kurrachee, 27 January 1848.

(signed) *Edward Green*, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General, H. B.

No. 13 of 1848.

To Lieutenant-Colonel *Shaw*, commanding in Upper Scinde, Shikarpoor.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter of 1847, the 9th January 1848, to your address, I have the honour to report that I have to-day received information that one Tutteh Khan, a mengul in the service of the Khan of Khelat, and now residing at Poolijee, acting under orders of the wuzzeer Mahomed Hussain, on the 8th instant attacked a small party of Murrees who had come peaceably to Poolijee to buy grain from the Khyherees, killed two of them, and took away their grain and cattle.

I beg leave to point out the necessity of some arrangement being made with the Khelat Government to prevent such proceedings in that part of Cutchee under British protection. Had I the necessary authority given me, I could settle the business in a satisfactory manner at once with his Highness the Khan and his officers; but if these disorders be allowed to continue unchecked, the evil consequences will soon become very serious.

I have, &c.

Khanghur, 11 January 1848.

(signed) *John Jacob*, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

No. 16 of 1848.

To Lieutenant-Colonel *Shaw*, Commanding in Upper Scinde, Shikarpoor.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith an original letter from Mahomed Ameen Naib, of Cutchee, to Itibar Khan Khyheree, directing the Khyheree tribe to make war on the Murrees.

This is in direct opposition to the arrangements made by the Government of Scinde with that of Khelat, when settling the Khyherees in Poolijee, &c. The proceeding is likely to be attended with most troublesome and disastrous consequences, unless immediately remedied, and I request that you will have the kindness to bring it to the notice of the officer commanding the troops in Scinde, lest blame should fall on me for the disorders which may ensue.

I have, &c.

Khanghur, 13 January 1848. (signed) *John Jacob*, Major, Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

(True copies.)

(signed) Edward Green, Major, Assistant Adjutant-General, S. & B.

From *Mahomed Hussain* to *Itibar Khan Khyheree.*

I HAVE learnt that some Budoozees, being guided by a Boogtie, have attacked the Murrees and carried off some property, and that you have interfered with the Budozees, saying that it is by order of the British.

My friend, the whole of Beeloochistan is under the rule of the British, and none dare act contrary to their orders. His Highness the Khan, I, and all Beloochees are obedient to those orders; but his Excellency the Governor and the officer at Shikarpore have permitted us to retaliate on the Murrees. The Brahooees are waging war on them. You are inhabitants of this country; it is possible you may be more inclined towards the Murrees than towards the Brahooees; you are therefore requested not to act against the Brahooees, who are avenging themselves by permission of the British.

(Seal of Mahomed Hussain, Naib of Cutchee.)

(True translation.)

(signed) *F. Harding*, Captain, Persian Interpreter.

No. 196 of 1848.—Political Department.

From the Secretary, Scinde Government, to the Assistant Adjutant-General in Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter, No. 77, dated 27th instant, I have the honour, by direction, to refer you to mine of the 26th idem, as conveying the Commissioner's sentiments on the question, and which had, doubtless, not been received at the time your communication was written.

2. I am at the same time directed to point out, for the information of Colonel Dundas, that Major Jacob appears to have misunderstood the purport of Mahomed Hussain's letter to the Khyherees, a translation of which, made by the Persian interpreter to Government, is annexed, and from this it will be perceived that the requisition of the Khan's wuzeer was not to the effect that the Khyherees should assist him in making war upon the Murrees, as supposed by Major Jacob, but that they should not assist the Murrees in opposing the measures which he might find it necessary to take against them.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee, 28 January 1848. (signed) *E. J. Brown*, Secretary, Scinde Government.

No 10 of 1848.

From the Collector and Magistrate of Shikarpoor to the Secretary to Scinde Government, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward for submission to the Commissioner copies of correspondence forwarded by Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, commanding Upper Scinde. (A.) & (B.)

2. I do not interpret the letter of the wuzeer of Khelat as Major Jacob does. (B.)

3. To lay the whole case at once before the Commissioner, I attach copies of my last letters to his Highness's people on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. Goldney*, Major,
Collector and Magistrate, U. S.

Camp, Syud Kegote,
17 January 1848.

(A.)

No. 16 of 1848.

To Lieutenant-Colonel *Shaw*, commanding in Upper Scinde, Shikarpoor.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith an original letter from Mahomed Ameen Naib, of Cutchee, to Itibar Khan Khyheree, directing the Khyheree tribe to make war on the Murrees.

This is in direct opposition to the arrangements made by the Government of Scinde with that of Khelat, when settling the Khyherees in Poolijee, &c. The proceeding is likely to be attended with most disastrous and troublesome consequences, unless immediately remedied, and I request you will have the kindness to bring it to the notice of the officer commanding the troops in Scinde, lest blame should fall on me for the disorders which may ensue.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Jacob*, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

Khanghur, 13 January 1848.

(True copy.)
(signed) M. M. Shaw, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

(True copy.)
(signed) P. Goldney, Major,
Collector and Magistrate, U. S.

(B.)

Translation.

From *Mahomed Hussain*, Wuzeer of Khelat, to *Itibar Khan Khyheree*.

THE Badoozas having resolved to avenge themselves on the Murrees, carried off some cattle from them, and you interfered with these Badoozas to prevent them.

Now the English Government have issued their orders on this point, my good friend. All the Belooch tribes are under the English. Nay, no one acts contrary to their wishes; never, never.

His Highness and all of us are the servants of the British Government; but in this affair we are allowed by the Commissioner and the Collector of Shikarpoor to retaliate upon the Murrees, and the Brahooees are resolved to do it.

You too are an inhabitant of this country ; perhaps you like the Murrees better than you do the Brahooees ; but don't interfere with them thus, and do not interrupt* this affair, since they are up to avenge themselves with the permission of the English Government.

* From "Rikkat."

True translation, to the best of my judgment.

(signed) *P. Goldney*, Major,
Collector and Magistrate, U. S.

Memo.—The word "Syadaree" seems familiar to all parties as "retaliation;" it is a Belooch term with a Persian termination.

(signed) *P. Goldney*,
Collector and Magistrate.

(C.)

From Major *Goldney*, Collector of Shikarpoor, to *Mahomed Ameen*, Kardar of Bhag.

Sir,

I HAD the pleasure of your letter, stating that you were come in good health to Bhag, and also regarding the Murree tribe (plundering, &c.) The Murrees are the subjects of his Highness, and in this matter the Khan is sole master to do as he pleases.

Formerly Deem Mahomed Murree behaved to us with so much sincerity, good faith, and honour, that there was friendship between him and the British; but now our Government refrain from interfering with Cutchee or any other foreign territory, and the Khan will settle his own country, and the English will certainly not interfere.

(True translation.)

(signed) *P. Goldney*, Major,
29 December 1847. Collector and Magistrate, Upper Scinde.

(D.)

Translation.

From Major *Goldney*, Collector of Shikarpoor, to *Mahomed Hussun*, Wuzeer of Khelat.

Sir,

I HAVE the pleasure of your letter, asking assistance from the British to root out the Murrees, who had plundered and slain in his Highness's territory.

I wrote very plainly before, and I now beg to inform you, that his Highness will settle his own country, and the British will not interfere in any way, since his Highness is at liberty to act as he pleases in his own dominions.

(True translation.)

(signed) *P. Goldney*, Major,
4 January 1848. Collector and Magistrate, Upper Scinde.

No. 17 of 1848.—Political Department.

From the Collector and Magistrate of Shikarpoor to the Secretary to Scinde Government, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I BEG to forward an original letter and translation from his Highness the Khan of Khelat.

2. I replied simply, that I would forward his communication for the Commissioner's orders.

3. His

3. His Highness's intention of not proceeding against the Murrees without British assistance is pretty evident, and I have no doubt that the present letter, and that of his wuzeer to the Kahirees, are merely intended to alarm the Murree chief into a belief that the Khan is to be backed by troops from Scinde.

I have, &c.
Camp, Doda, 26 January 1848. (signed) *P. Goldney*, Major,
Collector and Magistrate, Upper Scinde.

Translation.

From H. H. the Khan of Khelat to Major *Goldney*, Collector of Shikarpoor, received 22d of January 1848.

After Compliments.

States that, with reference to the boundary of Cutchee and Scinde, and the Murrees, it is well known that I always looked upon Cutchee and the Hills as belonging to Government, and do so still; as regards the Murrees, you know that they are a people of the desert, and Belochees; and if they are not threatened and well punished, they will never behave themselves, and they say that when the British Government attacked them, they (the Murrees) were not worsted, and that the British Government have told them that they will not meddle between them and the Brahooees. From this the Murrees are emboldened and unruly.

I should be sorry to think that the British Government would give the Murrees permission to contend with me. By the favour of the British they can be easily settled, but I rely on receiving aid from Government; and if not, there is no path for me without your concurrence.

(True translation.)

(signed) *P. Goldney*, Major,
Collector and Magistrate, Upper Scinde.

No. 235 of 1848.—Political Department.

From the Secretary, Scinde Government, to the Collector and Magistrate, Shikarpoor.

Sir,

By direction, I have the honour to forward for information a translation of the Commissioner's letter* to his Highness the Khan of Khelat's vakeel, on the subject of your letter, No. 17, dated 26th instant.

* Dated 27th Jan. 1848.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Kurrachee, 2 February 1848. Secretary, Scinde Government.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to *Moollah Nussezoollah*, Wukeel of his Highness the Khan of Khelat, 27 January 1848.

In answer to your memorandum, I have to inform you that his Highness the Khan of Khelat is at liberty to deal with his subjects the Murrees and Khyherees as he may deem most advisable, but at the same time must rely entirely on his own resources for carrying out his measures, as the British Government will not interfere in any case in which its own faith or the integrity of its frontier is not involved.

Relative to the boundaries of Naree, which you mention as extending to Janeederah, I have to inform you that the British Government cannot make any modification in the boundaries as they at present exist.

This is the answer to the memorandum you have presented, and you are therefore now at liberty to depart, since his Highness the Khan requested your quick return.

(True translation.)

(signed) *F. Harding*, Captain,
Persian Interpreter.

(True copies.)

(signed) E. J. Brown,
Secretary, Scinde Government.

MINUTE by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Reid* and the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*.

I AM of opinion that this should lie over until the return of the Honourable the Governor.

(signed) *W. Cotton.*
L. R. Reid.
J. P. Willoughby.

1 March 1848.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Board.

This may be recorded.

(signed) *G. Clerk.*
W. Cotton.
L. R. Reid.
J. P. Willoughby.

7 March 1848.

No. 750 of 1848.—Political Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Honourable *G. R. Clerk*, Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

Honourable Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have just received intelligence that Islam Khan and Alim Khan, the Boogtie chiefs, who had been recently settled with their followers in the neighbourhood of Larkhana, have left that place and returned to the hills. The cause of their having adopted this step is not yet known, but I have instructed Major Goldney, in any measures he may take in consequence of it, to act in full concert and communication with Major Jacob; and I have directed the latter officer to take such precautions as may in his judgment be necessary to prevent any disturbance arising from it to the peace of the frontier. The result of any communications which may be received from those officers will be reported to your Honour in Council hereafter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner.

Kurrachee, 27 March 1848.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*.

THE Commissioner should be informed that the Government has received this communication with much regret and disappointment, and will await anxiously the receipt of particulars on this important subject.

(signed) *G. Clerk.*
J. P. Willoughby.

4 April 1848.

No. 1,452 of 1848.—Political Department.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 27th ultimo, No. 750, reporting that the two Boogtie chiefs Islam Khan and Alim Khan, who had recently settled with their followers in the neighbourhood of Larkhana, have returned to the hills.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council has received this communication with much regret and disappointment, and will await anxiously the receipt of particulars on this important subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 7 April 1848.

No. 901 of 1848.—Political Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Honourable *George Russell Clerk*, Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

Honourable Sir,

WITH reference to my letter, No. 750, dated the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit for the information of your Honourable Board, copies as per margin* of reports from Majors Goldney and Jacob, and Lieutenant Younghusband, and of my instructions to the two former officers consequent upon the return of the Boogtie chiefs Islam Khan and Alim Khan to the hills.

2. My despatch, No. 3,688, dated the 6th December last, and its enclosures, made your Honour in Council acquainted with the circumstances under which the colony of Boogties had been settled in the neighbourhood of Larkhana by Major Goldney. The accounts of its progress which had since been received from that officer were as favourable as could be desired, and I only waited for a connected narrative of its affairs, which I had called for, to submit it for the information of your Honourable Board, when the departure of the chiefs was reported.

3. So far as I can learn, there is no apparent motive for the chiefs having adopted this step beyond impatience under the restraints of a settled life, not unnatural to men of their previous habits and position.

4. I regret the occurrence in as far as it deprives us of the influence of the chiefs in endeavouring to work an improvement in their followers, but there is as yet no reason to think that it will lead to the failure of the experiment altogether, or that many of the settlers will not voluntarily prefer remaining in the colony, under the experience of the treatment they have already received, to returning to their old haunts. This seems the more probable from a considerable number of fresh settlers having been sent in by Major Jacob to join the colony since the departure of the chiefs.

5. Lieutenant Younghusband, who has just returned from that part of the country,

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* No. 51, dated 22d March 1848, from Collector and Magistrate, Shikarpore, with enclosure. No. 754, dated 27th March 1848, to Collector and Magistrate, Shikarpore. No. 755, same date, to Major Jacob. No 109, dated 22d March 1848, from Officiating Captain of Police, Shikarpore. No. 756, dated 27th March 1848, to Officiating Captain of Police, Shikarpore. No. 54, dated 24th March 1848, from Collector and Magistrate, Shikarpore, with enclosures. No. 76, same date, from Major Jacob. No. 800, dated 31st March 1848, to Collector and Magistrate, Shikarpore. No. 801, same date, to Major Jacob, with enclosure. No. 189½, dated 8th April, from Officiating Captain of Police, Shikarpore. No. 538, dated 2d April, from Collector and Magistrate, Shikarpore. No. 869, dated 6th April, to the Collector and Magistrate, Shikarpore.

country, visited the colony in his way, for the purpose of ascertaining its condition, and informs me that the settlers continued tranquil and well disposed.

6. As far as I can yet judge, there is no reason to apprehend that the departure of the chiefs from the colony will affect the tranquillity of the frontier, which, in their present condition, they have probably as little disposition as power to disturb, secured as it is by our strong line of posts; but the vigilance of Major Jacob will be directed to prevent any possible ill effects arising from the occurrence.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 7 April 1848.

P. S.—Since the above was written, a letter has been received from Major Jacob, No. 95, dated 1st instant, which is herewith attached, together with my reply, No. 913, dated 8th instant.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 8 April 1848.

No. 51 of 1848.

To the Secretary to Government of Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward a copy of a despatch received this morning by express.

2. Full particulars and results shall be reported for the information of the Commissioner as soon as ascertained, of which I am in hourly expectation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. Goldney*, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

Collector's Office, Shikarpore,
22 March 1848.

No. 65 of 1848.

To Major *Goldney*, Collector, Shikarpoor.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that a Boogtie sowar attached to Captain Dansey has this moment ridden in, and announced the flight of Islam Khan and Aulum Khan; they have, it is said, taken their wives with them.

2. I have acquainted the officer commanding Fort Fitz-Gerald, who is now going out to Islam Dera. I have requested him to send expresses to all his outposts, and to send a party of the Shikarpoor Camel Corps, if necessary, to Ilam Dera. I send this express in order that the frontier posts may be on the alert. I shall do myself the honour of writing again in the morning, and letting you know what transpires during the night. I have sent out every available sowar, and if it is true that the fugitives have taken their women with them, I am in hopes I shall be able to report their recapture.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. W. Richardson,*
Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

(True copy.)

(signed) P. Goldney, Major,
Collector, and Magistrate.

No. 754 of 1848.—Political Department.

To the Collector and Magistrate, Shikarpoor.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commissioner, in reply to your letter No. 51, dated 22d instant, reporting the flight of Islam Khan and Alum Khan to the hills, to inform you that your future report will be awaited, and that any measures you may take in consequence of this occurrence should be in full communication and concert with Major Jacob, with whom it will rest to adopt such precautions as may be necessary to prevent any interruption to the peace of the frontier arising from it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

Kurrachee, 27 March 1848.

No. 755 of 1848.

To Major *Jacob*, Political Agent on the Frontier, Khanghur.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Commissioner, to transmit copy of a letter, No. 754, this day addressed to the collector and magistrate of Shikarpoor, in consequence of the flight to the hills of Islam Khan and Aulum Khan, and to request that you will favour me, for the information of the Commissioner, with your early report on the state of affairs on the frontier.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

Kurrachee, 27 March 1848.

No. 109 of 1848.

To the Secretary to Government of Scinde.

Sir,

FOR the information of the Commissioner, I have the honour to report that Islam Khan and Alum Khan have fled to the hills.

2. What Boogties have gone with him I have not as yet ascertained, but I have reason to believe that Kummond Jemedar, of the Boogtie Horse, is amongst them.

3. From it being evident that at least some, if not all, of the Boogtie Horse were aware of the intended flight of their chief, I have deemed it my duty to place such of them as are here in arrest, viz., one jemedar and nine sowars, and have ordered all that are in the districts to be arrested also.

4. Golam Morteza (Islam Khan's son) left this, ostensibly, for Khanghur to see Major Jacob, yesterday evening. I have despatched a party of police to track him up, and ascertain where he is gone to, and with orders to bring him back a prisoner if overtaken.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Younghusband*, Lieut.
Officiating Captain of Police.

22 March 1848.

No. 756 of 1848.

To the Officiating Captain of Police, Shikarpoor.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter, No. 109, dated 22d instant, reporting flight of Islam Khan, &c. to the hills, I have the honour, by direction of the Commissioner, to forward for your information copy of a letter this day addressed to the col-

lector and magistrate, Shikarpoor, No. 754, and request that you will favour me with your early report on the state of affairs on the frontier.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

Kurrachee, 27 March 1848.

No. 54 of 1848.—Political Department.

From the Collector and Magistrate, Shikarpoor, to the Secretary to Scinde Government, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report such particulars connected with the flight of the Boogtie chiefs as I have been able to collect. My information leaves little doubt of their having reached the hills in safety; Islam Khan, with his son and eight other mounted men, *viâ* "Meerpoor," and Aulum Khan, with his wife mounted on a camel, and perhaps one or two horsemen, *viâ* "Rutadera."

2. On the 19th (Sunday), about four p.m., Ghoolam Moorteza, son of Islam Khan, with five horsemen unarmed, appeared at Shikarpoor. He stated that he had come in for aid against the Murrees and Mazarees, who were assailing him on all sides, applied for leave to go out to Mehmood Dera to see his father and asked whether the latter might not go back to Dera to manage the affairs in the hills, he (Ghoolam Moorteza) replacing him at the settlement.

3. I informed him that such could not be allowed, and appointed him to come next morning, which he did. Respecting the above requests, I informed him that all such matters now lay with Major Jacob, to whom I would furnish him with a letter. He then took leave, requesting permission to remain a day or two to rest his horses. On his quitting me for the police lines, where he had taken up his quarters, I addressed the lieutenant of police, informing him of the objections existing against his communicating with his father and tribe, and requested that he should be watched, so that he might not proceed to Mehmood Dera. I wrote a note also to Mr. Deputy Collector Richardson not to allow Islam or others to come up here till Ghoolam Moorteza should be gone, for when I was at Mehmood Dera on the 12th instant, Islam and Aulum Khan had settled to come shortly to Shikarpoor, and arrange with me to get over plough oxen from the hills to prepare their lands for the approaching sowing season. This note reached Mr. Richardson on the morning of the 21st, by which time it will be seen, Appendix (A.) and (B.), that both the chiefs had already left Mehmood Dera on pretence of having leave from that officer to do so.

4. About noon on the 21st, Ghoolam Moorteza came to me attended by a non-commissioned officer of mounted police, to say that he wished to proceed to Khanghur at once, as he found his horses quite fit to travel; and after some little conversation, I presented him with a packet for Major Jacob, directing two of the mounted police to accompany him as guides. He asked whether I could not rather send Jackrannee horse. I declined. Appendix (D.) will show how he evaded taking these men with him.

5. I did not suspect Ghoolam Moorteza, but merely thought that it was not right to allow him to wander over the country at will; and especially since it was considered desirable that refugee Boogties should not communicate with those in the hills.

6. Next day, 22d, I received Mr. Richardson's despatch, No. 65, which I have already had the honour of forwarding for the Commissioner's information.

7. Appendix (E.) will show the state of affairs at Mehmood Dera up to yesterday; a guard of the camel corps having been sent thither immediately by Lieutenant-colonel Shaw.

8. It now remains for the Commissioner to intimate his pleasure as to the disposal of the Boogtie refugees. These now comprise all the prisoners of war, except

except "Dola." Should these men be again confined? Should the settlement continue located in Upper Scinde, all stipulations being annulled by the flight of the chiefs.

9. It seems a singular fact that the chiefs have fled so immediately on the release of the prisoners of war, the last of whom reached Mehmood Dera on the 18th instant. At the same time it appears most unlikely that they should place themselves in such jeopardy merely with a view to effect the release of these prisoners, more especially since the result of this policy has been to leave in our hands near 30 mounted men, who never were prisoners at all,* besides property and women of their own.

* Viz. the Boogtie horsemen.

10. If after what has occurred my opinion be of any value, I beg to state that I think the whole tribe should be removed to Lower Scinde, the prisoners of war being placed in confinement at least during the journey thither. By land they could reach Sehwan in 12 days, whence by boats they might be conveyed to any spot desired; if left in Upper Scinde twos and threes would be perpetually attempting to cross to the hills, to the extreme vexation to the frontier posts, and frequently involving loss of life to themselves. Their support in Lower Scinde need not be more costly than here; and there is yet sufficient time, if immediate instructions be issued, to have watercourses and land prepared for their location. The canal at Mehmood Dera I can dispose of; indeed the money it has cost (under 1,200 rupees) will be fully reimbursed by letting the land to the neighbouring farmers, though perhaps the Commissioner may take this opportunity of offering these lands to the settlers at Jamedera for a part of their number, as they are already beginning to complain of a want of room where they now are.

11. In concluding, I beg to add that no communications between the refugees and their brethren in the hills have passed through my hands since 20th December last, on which date Ghoolam Moorteza quitted Shikarpore for Dera.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. Goldney*, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

Collector's Office, Shikarpoor,
24 March 1848.

APPENDICES.

(A.)

Translation.

From the Naik, Mounted Police at Jaheja, to Major *Goldney*, Shikarpoor.

Sir, (Received 22 March 1848.)

On the evening of the 20th instant Islam Khan Bhoogtee came to me here; I asked him where he was going; he said, "My son is arrived to visit Major Goldney, and I am going to him also." He stayed with me all night, and started at nine next morning towards Shikarpoor. He had with him * Khimmund Khan Kolfur, brother of Alum Khan, and Bukshoo Kulfur,† also † Nokhaf Boogtee, horsemen in Government employ, all armed with sword and matchlock, stating that they were in Government employ.

* Jemadars of Bhoogtee horse.
† Government horsemen.

(True translation.)

(signed) *P. Goldney*, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

Shikarpoor, 22 March 1848.

(B.)

Translation of a Petition of *Dooree Khan Boogtee* to Mr. *Richardson*, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Larkana, received by him 22 March 1848.

Sir,

Alum Khan and Islam Khan, who took leave from you to visit Shirkarpoor, I don't know whether they have gone towards Shikarpoor or fled elsewhere. During the night the wife of Alum Khan and her brother fled. The wife of Islam Khan immediately sent word to me, and I ascertained at once that all the rest of the people were all right, and informed Jooma Khan Naik, Mounted Police, of the matter; he immediately got on his horse, and went after the fugitives; the remainder I secured, except his wife. They carried

off all they could, but the camels, goats, and oxen belonging to Alum Khan are all left here and in safe custody.

Except Islam Khan and Alum Khan, all are present here, and Alum Khan's brother's wife is here too.

(True translation.)

(signed) *P. Goldney* Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

(C.)

No. 44 of 1848.

From the Officer in Political Charge of the Frontier, Khanghur, dated 24 March 1848.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to send to you Goolam Moorteza Boogtee, son of Islam Khan; he has several requests to make respecting attacks upon him by Murees and Mazarees.

2. Touching the former, I beg to forward an extract from a letter of the secretary to Government of Scinde, No. 3,314 of 2d November 1847.

3. I did write in accordance therewith to the Murree chief; it now rests with you t decide whether any further communication should take place with him on the subject of refraining from assailing the Bhoogtees. Of course if he do vex them they will make reprisals, as also upon the Mazanees, a matter with which, so long as their feuds are kept remote from our frontier, I presume we have no concern.

4. Relating to this last point, I beg to forward copies of two letters for your information.

5. In conclusion, and with reference to the fifth para. of your letter, No. 50, of 23d ultimo, I have to add that Goolam Morteza declares that no camels were carried off by his people, but were stolen by Murees.

6. I have informed Goolam Morteza that in future all his applications must be made to you.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. Goldney*, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

Shikarpoor, 20 March 1848.

(True copy.)

(signed) P. Goldney, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

No. 47 of 1848.

From the Collector and Magistrate, Shikarpoor, to Major *Jacob*, in Political Charge of the Frontier.

Sir,

I BEG to inform you that since writing my despatch of yesterday, Goolam Moorteza has applied to remain a few days to rest his cattle.

2. He had applied to proceed to see his father, or Tarkanna; this I have refused pending your instructions, and I have requested Mr. Deputy Collector Richardson to permit neither of the Bhoogtee chiefs to quit their settlement to proceed hither until further orders, regarding which I request your instructions.

3. The two chiefs were to have waited on me here to concert measures for calling in their oxen from the hills preparatory to ploughing their lands.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. Goldney*, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

Shikarpoor, 21 March 1848.

(True copy.)
(signed) P. Goldney, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

(D.)

Magistrate's Court, Shikarpore, 24 March 1848.

AN inquiry into the cause why two sowars, by name Ameer Khan and Poonoo Khan did not proceed with Goolam Moorteza, son of Islam Khan, to Khanghur according to orders.

Duffadar Nubbee Shah called into court, and states that Major Goldney, collector, ordered

ordered me to send two sowars with Goolam Moortezah to Khanghur; I ordered Ameer Khan and Poonoo Khan to go; they got ready, and Poonoo Khan, at 5 p. m., went to the lines and asked Goolam Moortezah when he would go; he answered, Not now, but to-morrow morning; come then. Poonoo Khan came and reported it to me. I then went and informed Major Goldney of the circumstance; Major Goldney said when Goolam Moortezah wishes to go let him have the sowars.

Hoto Duffadar Hukeen Shah called into court, and states, that I went with Goolam Moortezah to Major Goldney; after he had presented his petition, he then asked for a letter to Major Jacob; Major Goldney gave him one, and ordered me to give him two of his (Major Goldney's) sowar orderlies to take him to Khanghur. I then told Duffadar Nubbee Shah to give Goolam Moortezah two sowars to take him to Khanghur, and I gave Goolam Moortezah into the duffadar's charge. Goolam Moortezah told the duffadar that he would start at 4 p.m., and after that he came with me to the lines, and I reported the circumstance to Lieutenant J. W. Younghusband, officiating captain of police.

Sowar Suffee Khan called into court, and states, at seven p. m. on the 21st instant Hote Duffadar Ally Mahomed Khan came to me by order of the russaldar and told me to go to Duffadar Nubbee Shah, and ask him if the two sowars had gone with Golam Moortezah according to Major Goldney's order or not. I went to Major Goldney's house, but the duffadar was not there, but one of his bargeers told me that Goolam Moortezah had promised to go at 9 p. m., and that according to Major Goldney's order two sowars were ready to go with him. I came and reported the same to the russaldar.

Poonoo Khan in his defence states, that Duffadar Nubbee Shah ordered Ameer Khan and me to go with Goolam Moortezah to Khanghur; we got ready, and at 5 p. m. I went to the lines and asked Goolam Moortezah when he would be ready; he answered, Not now, but to-morrow morning; come then. I came and reported the circumstance to the duffadar. In the morning when I went to the lines Goolam Moortezah was not to be found.

Ameer Khan states that Poona Khan and I got orders to go to Khanghur with Goolam Moortezah, but the time of starting was not appointed. I got ready, and waited in my house, but Goolam Moortezah did not come or send for me.

(signed) *J. W. Younghusband*, Lieutenant,
Magistrate, and Acting Lieut. of Police.

Duffadar Nubbee Shah appears to have acted with great carelessness and neglect of duty in not placing with Goolam Moortezah the two sowars ordered by Major Goldney, when given into his charge by Duffadar Horkeen Shah.

I consider that what culpability there is rests with Duffadar Nubbee Shah alone, as the sowars Ameer Khan and Poonoo appear to have acted up to the orders they received.

(signed) *J. W. Younghusband*, Lieutenant,
Shikarpoor, 24 March 1848. Officiating Captain of Police.

(E.)

No. 68 of 1848.

From *C. W. Richardson*, Esq., Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Larkhanna, to Major *Goldney*, Collector and Magistrate, U. S.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that I visited Bhoogtee location this morning. On mustering the tribe I found—

Men - - - - - - - - - -	283
Women - - - - - - - - -	318
Children - - - - - - - - -	139
Boys - - - - - - - - - -	128
Total - - -	868

2. Islam and Allum Khan were seen by a servant of mine who was returning from Shikarpoor on the morning of the 21st instant, about two miles on the Shikarpoor side of Nowsheroh; at about eight or nine o'clock on the evening of the same day, Alum Khan's wife fled with her companions; about 9 h. 30 m. p. m. on the 21st I received intimation of the flight of Allum Khan's family. This news was brought in by a Bhoogtee horseman attached to Captain Dansey; the man appeared much excited, and said that Allum Khan and Islam Khan had fled and taken their wives with them. I wrote off immediately to you express, reporting the occurrence. I have since ascertained that Allum Khan and Islam Khan left Islam Dera on the 20th, telling the sowars posted there that they were coming in to Larkanna to see me, and ask for leave to go to Shikarpoor to see Goolam Moortezah. By their not returning to the location the horseman supposed I had given them the permission they required.

3. The party which left Islam Dera on the evening of the 21st consisted of, 1. Allum Khan's wife; 2. Allum Khan's child; 3. Allum Khan's brother-in-law; 4. Allum Khan's mother; 5. A slave girl. The wife of Allum Khan's brother-in-law also accompanied the party, but was caught and brought back, she and her child. Alif Khan Bhahadoor has returned from an unsuccessful pursuit of the fugitives.

4. A party of 30 men under a native officer, from the Scinde Camel Corps, are stationed at Islam Dera. I have given orders that sentries are to be posted round the location day and night, and informed the native officer that no unnecessary trouble is to be given to the tribe. Directions have also been left that a small party of them be allowed to go out and cut wood daily for fuel, and to graze their goats and cattle; this latter charge is confided to boys, the former generally to the women. Till the first wood party returns, no other is to be allowed to leave camp.

5. I assembled the chief men amongst them, and informed them that for the present they must remain on the location, and that so long as they remained quiet and behaved properly, no unnecessary trouble would be given them; and I particularly directed them to explain to their people that they must on no account whatever attempt to pass the line of sentries. That their rations would be served out to them as usual, and, in fact, everything be carried on as if Islam Khan and Allum Khan had not deserted them. Islam Khan's wives then sent and desired to see and speak with me; this request I of course complied with. They appeared much distressed, and fearful that they would be punished in consequence of Islam Khan's desertion. I endeavoured to pacify them, telling them that the Government would, I had no doubt, continue to extend its protection to them; and that in return I expected that they would use their influence, as wives of the chief, to keep their followers quiet.

6. I may be mistaken, but it struck me this morning that the tribe was much incensed at the desertion of their chiefs, and I heard some of them abusing them in no measured terms. Encumbered as they are with so many women and children, and scarce a donkey amongst them for carriage, I consider it next to impossible for the tribe to desert the location. My impression has hitherto been, that although the chiefs may have found the slight restraint imposed on them somewhat irksome, the tribe is on the whole well contented. I observe a marked difference in them, comparing them with what they were when they first went to Islam Dera; they are better clothed, and plenty of good food has had its effect in making them stout and strong.

7. I have ordered Allum Khan's camels, together with those of Islam Khan, amounting together to 32, to be brought in to Larkanna to be taken care of for the present. Their goats I have left them, as the milk is in requisition for the children.

8. I have sent for the duffadar of the party posted at Islam Dera, for the purpose of inquiring into his contract.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. W. Richardson,*
Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

Larkanna,
23 March 1848.

(True copy.)

(signed) P. Goldney, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

No. 76 of 1848.

To the Secretary to the Government of Scinde.

Sir,

For the information of the Government of Scinde, I have the honour to forward the accompanying letters, received by me at Shapoor on the evening of the 22d instant, reporting the flight of the Bhoogtie chiefs Islam and Alum Khan from Scinde. I immediately on the receipt of this information made every arrangement in my power for the re-capture of the fugitives, but they must have been across the frontier before their departure was known to any one, and they have escaped to the hills. In consequence of the flight of these chiefs, the Bhoogtie tribe will, of course, endeavour to resume their marauding habits on the British frontier; and I beg leave to suggest the propriety of not allowing any of these people to reside at Ooch, Panian, Goree, Naree, &c., close on our border, and that, if they persist in doing so, I be allowed to seize and imprison them. The Bhoogtie prisoners taken on the 1st October were, I am informed by the collector of Shikarpoor, released from confinement, and sent to Larkhana on the 20th instant, the day before the flight of their chiefs. The whole business appears to have been deliberately arranged by Islam Khan with

with his son Goolam Moorteza, who was allowed to remain in the hills, and be in constant communication with that part of the tribe settled in Scinde. Islam Khan, &c. were supposed to have brought their families with them into Scinde, but they did not do so; their wives remained in the hills; though to induce the appearance of having them with them, the Bhoogties were accompanied by some slave girls and old women.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Jacob*,
Major Com[g] Scinde Irregular Horse.

Khanghur,
24 March 1848.

No. 800 of 1848.—Political Department.

From the Secretary, Scinde Government, to Major *Goldney*, Collector and Magistrate, Shikarpoor.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioner in Scinde to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 54, dated the 24th instant. reporting further particulars of the return of the chiefs Islam Khan and Alum Khan to the hills, and to convey to you the following observations and instructions in reference thereto.

2. This event is to be regretted, as involving so far the failure of a measure which was in itself desirable, and which appeared from your previous reports to have been progressing favourably. It is further to be regretted, from its possible tendency again to unsettle the affairs of the frontier.

3. Any engagement which was entered into with these chiefs of course becomes void by the violation of its terms on their part.

4. The motives which have led the chiefs to this step are not apparent; but whatever they may have been, it is matter of regret on their own account, rather than surprise, that men so little civilised should have proceeded indirectly to frustrate a measure which was voluntarily entered into by themselves, and had no object but kindness and conciliation to them and their people. As, however, they have been so unadvised, they must be left to the consequences of their own choice, for the measure is not one which it would be either possible or desirable to prosecute without the concurrence of those for whose benefit it is intended.

5. The prisoners who were taken on the 1st October, and who were set at large by you on the solicitation of the Bhoogtie chiefs, must be again placed under restraint pending the consideration of their ultimate disposal, but subjected to no unnecessary severity.

6. The Bhoogtie horsemen who were entertained in pursuance of your agreement with the chiefs, must be discharged, and disarmed while in our territory; but they may be allowed either to return to their own country, or to remain in the colony subject to its rules, unless any of them were guilty of misconduct in the late event, in which case they must be dealt with for breach of duty.

7. Of the other colonists, any who desire it, not excepting the wife of Islam Khan, who it appears is still with them, may be allowed to return to their country, and conveyed in safety across the frontier; but those who choose to remain must be given to understand that they do so subject to the condition of suspending all intercourse with their brethren in the hills, any infraction of which will render the offending party liable to seizure and detention.

8. These measures you will have the goodness to carry into effect in person.

9. Your suggestion that the colony should be transferred to Lower Scinde could not, it is apprehended, be adopted without defeating the object for which it was established; for it is not likely the transfer would be acceptable to the colonists, who are understood to have a great dislike to a residence in the lower country; and the settlement not being a penal one, but undertaken with the view of reclaiming rude men, if possible, to peaceful and civilised habits, its success must depend on its being conducted with the goodwill of the people themselves.

10. The settlers who remain should continue to be treated as heretofore, with the exception of any additional precautions rendered necessary to prevent their maintaining an intercourse with the hills, which would be hazardous to the security of the frontier; any measures required for this purpose you will take in concert with Major Jacob. While the treatment of the colonists is kind and conciliatory, it should not be considered the result of stipulation, but of favour.

11. In a letter just received from Major Jacob, reporting the late occurrence, he suggests that none of the Bhoogtie tribe should be allowed to reside at Ooch, Panian, Geree, Naree, &c. These places being to the north of Shikarpoor, and at a considerable distance from the colony recently established by you, it is presumed Major Jacob's suggestion has not reference to it; he will therefore be authorised to take such measures in respect to it as the security of the frontier may require.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary, Scinde Government.

Kurrachee,
31 March 1848.

No. 801 of 1848.—Political Department.

From the Secretary to Government of Scinde to Major *J. Jacob*, Political Agent on the Frontier.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioner in Scinde to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 76, dated the 24th instant, reporting that the Bhoogtie chiefs Islam Khan and Alum Khan had left the settlement at which they had been located near Larkhana, and returned to the hills. In reply, I am to convey to you the following observations and instructions.

2. You are aware by my letter, No. 755, dated the 27th instant, that intelligence of this event had already been received direct from Major Goldney.

3. The event is to be regretted, as involving, so far, the failure of a measure in itself desirable, and which the previous reports had represented as progressing favourably. It is further to be regretted, from its possible tendency again to unsettle the affairs of the frontier.

4. Any engagement which was entered into with these chiefs of course becomes void by the violation of its terms on their part.

5. If, as you conjecture, the course they have adopted is the result of a deliberate design, it is matter of regret on their own account; but in the case of men so rude and uncivilised, hardly perhaps of surprise, that they should have proceeded indirectly to frustrate a measure which was voluntarily entered into by themselves, and had no other object but kindness and conciliation to them and their people. As, however, they have been so unadvised, they must be left to the consequences of their own choice, for the measure is not one which it would be either possible or desirable to prosecute without the concurrence of those for whose benefit it is intended.

6. It is not known under what circumstances the members of the Bhoogtie tribe you allude to as residing at Ooch, Panian, Goree, Naree, &c., came there; but if, as is presumed, they are only casual residents, there can be no objection to your causing them to be removed beyond our boundary, and seizing and detaining any of them found within it after having been warned to quit, if you consider that measure necessary for the security of the frontier.

7. If the Bhoogtee tribe should, as you anticipate, resume marauding practices on the British frontier, they must be considered freebooters, and dealt with accordingly; but, unless otherwise instructed, any measures you may undertake for this purpose should be of a defensive character, and confined to the prevention and punishment of aggression, no active offensive operations being entered upon without a full report having been first made of their grounds and objects, and the orders of Government obtained upon it.

8. Every

8. Every reliance is placed in your vigilance being exercised to prevent, as far as possible, any ill effects from the abandonment by the Bhoogtee chiefs of the settlement to which they had given their consent.

9. Copies of a letter from Major Goldney, reporting further on the circumstances connected with this occurrence and of my reply of this date, are herewith transmitted for your information.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Brown,*
Kurrachee, 31 March 1848. Secretary to Government of Scinde.

No. 189½.

From the Officiating Captain of Police to the Secretary Scinde Government, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 756, enclosing a copy of letter to the collector and magistrate, Shikarpore.

2. I consider that the flight of Islam Khan and Allum Khan will hardly have any effect on the tranquillity of the frontier; indeed, so far from it, that it appears the death blow to the Bhoogtie tribe. During the past six months numbers of them have fallen in battle, upwards of 800* have emigrated to our territories, and half the few mares the tribe possessed are in our hands; on the latter of which their chief hope of plunder depended. On the other side, our force of cavalry on the frontier has been doubled, posts have been established in his Highness Meer Ally Morad's territory, which being well in the desert almost prevents any egress from the hills, whilst in their rear their implacable foes, the Murees, who can hardly be said to have been restrained even by our remonstrances, will when bidden sweep the hills of their now weakened tribe who before could hold them in defiance. Islam Khan will never remain there, he will fly (if indeed he is not already gone) to the Katerim country. Allum Khan will probably find a refuge amongst the Lasharies, in the Moultan territories.

* Including women and children.

3. In my last weekly digest I reported my opinion that the chiefs had not premeditated flight at the time they left Larkhanna.

4. In passing through the Larkhanna district, I visited the settlement of Boogties at Mahomed Dhara.

The settlers seem discouraged and downcast, and there can be little doubt but the flight of their chiefs is execrated by them all. Notwithstanding this, leaving these people where they are now will only entail irksome and onerous duties on our frontier posts and police; and if left at large as before, no vigilance could prevent them escaping by two and three at a time to the hills. It is not to be expected that this generation will ever prefer their present state to their former roving life; for there to be any chance of reclaiming these people, they must be removed from Upper Scinde.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Younghusband,*
Kurrachee, 3 April 1848. Officiating Captain of Police.

No. 538 of 1848.

From the Collector and Magistrate, Shikarpore, to the Secretary to Government of Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that Major Jacob has this morning forwarded to me nearly 200 Bhoogtie men, women, and children, with a number of cattle. The parties are desirous of settling in Scinde.

2. I have placed them for the present in a grove close by, and shall, if I find it absolutely requisite, issue grain rations pending the Commissioner's instructions.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. Goldney*, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

Shikarpore Collector's Office,
2 April 1848.

No. 869 of 1848.—Political Department.

From the Secretary to Government of Scinde to the Collector and Magistrate, Shikarpore.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by direction, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 538, dated 2d instant, reporting that nearly 200 Boogtie men, women, and children, with a number of cattle, had been sent to you by Major Jacob, and in reply to inform you that these people for the present may be permitted to remain with the other Bhoogties at Mahomed Dera; and if they consent to remain on the conditions indicated in my letter dated 31st ultimo, No. 800, they may be treated in the same manner as may be eventually determined upon for those already in the settlement; but care should be taken that they are not adopting this measure of providing for their families while they themselves remain plundering in the hills. You are therefore, I am by the Commissioner desired to request, to report of this party how many are men, how many women, and children.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

Kurrachee, 6 April 1848.

No. 95 of 1848.

To Captain *Brown*, Secretary to Government of Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 755, of the 27th March 1848, to my address, and in obedience to instructions therein contained, have the honour to report that I have every reason to believe that the peace of the British frontier under my charge will not be seriously disturbed by the flight of the Bhoogtie chiefs from Scinde. On his arrival at Deyra, Islam Khan immediately sent wukeels to the Murrees to arrange matters between the two tribes, but a short time before some men of the Murees had been killed, and a number of cattle stolen by Boogties (as mentioned in my letter, No. 71, of 21st March last to your address); on hearing of the flight of the Bhoogties, I had written at once to the Muree chiefs to inform them of it, and that Islam Khan, &c. were our enemies as well as theirs, wherefore the Murrees would make no terms with them, but sent the wukeels away refusing all accommodation. Since then some of the Murrees have attacked the Bhoogties at Turance, killed many of them, and carried off some cattle, but I have not yet received accurate accounts of the numbers. At the same time I caused it to be made known, that those of the Bhoogtie tribe who were peaceably inclined and did not wish to remain with their chiefs in hostility to the British Government, would be allowed to come and live in safety in Scinde. The fear of their enemies in the hills on the one side, and the prospect of peace and comfort on the other, have already within the last few days induced many of the tribe with all their property to come to Scinde. Some of these have been sent on to the collector of Shikarpore, and there are now at Khanghur about 200 Boogtie men, women, and children, with a very great number of cattle who came in from the hills yesterday, and are waiting to rest themselves before continuing their journey. If these people be comfortably provided for they may prove useful subjects, and I have little doubt but that nearly the whole Boogtie tribe will gradually leave their

their fugitive chiefs and come to settle quietly in Scinde. The people who are now here do not care particularly what part of Scinde they may be located in, but have no wish to join the other part of the tribe near Larkhanna. My own opinion is that it would be best to send them to Lower Scinde, or to the other side of the river. Wherever they may be placed they should, as well as all the rest of the tribe residing in the British territory, be entirely prevented from holding any communication whatever with the people in the hills. The Bhoogties who had taken up their abode at Ooch, Punian, Hoodoo, Goreenaree, &c., have all departed into the hills beyond Deyra. When the arrangements for the permanent settlement and protection of this frontier, proposed by me and approved of by the officer commanding the troops in Scinde and by the Commissioner, shall have been carried into effect, I have no doubt but that perfect quiet may be maintained within the British frontier, whatever may be the conduct of the predatory mountain tribes beyond it.

I beg leave to point out the advantage of a speedy settlement of this matter. Our men and horses suffer dreadfully when exposed throughout the hot season here without shelter; the weather is already excessively and unusually hot, and perhaps the Commissioner may under the circumstances authorise me at once to commence building lines at Khanghur and the various frontier posts, and sanction the necessary outlay.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Jacob*, Major,
Khanghur, April 1848. Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

No. 913 of 1848.—Political Department.

From the Secretary Scinde Government to Major *Jacob*, Commanding the Frontier, Khanghur.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour by direction, in reply to your letter No. 95, dated 1st instant, to inform you that the information therein contained is very satisfactory. Intelligence had previously been received from Major Goldney of the arrival of the fresh Boogtie settlers, and that officer has been instructed to send them to the settlement at Larkhanna, pending the consideration of their ulterior location. The Commissioner is desirous to locate these people in whatever place may be most conducive to the maintenance of general tranquillity and the success of the settlement itself, but it is essential to this last point, that it should not be in a locality so distasteful to the people themselves as to preclude the expectation of their remaining there with their own good will. The Commissioner is induced however to hope, from what you say of the disposition of the new settlers, that there will be no difficulty on this score, and he will therefore be glad to receive any suggestions which you may make in communication with Major Goldney for this purpose.

2. With reference to the last para., I am desired to inform you, that the Commissioner was under the impression that the arrangements therein alluded to had already been carried into effect; but he is not aware what is required to admit of their being so, not having received any further communication on the subject from Colonel Dundas, but he begs you will exercise your own discretion in doing whatever is requisite without delay, and favour him with an early report on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Kurrachee, 8 April 1848. Secretary Scinde Government.

(True copy.)
(signed) E. J. Brown,
Secretary Scinde Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Reid* and the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*.

THE escape of these chiefs displays great want of vigilance on Major Goldney's part. The instructions issued by the Commissioner may be approved, but he ought to endeavour to carry into effect the plan recommended by Major Jacob for settling the Boogtie refugees, either in Lower Scinde or across the river, supposing they can be in any degree reconciled to their removal to such a locality.

(signed) *G. Clerk.*
L. R. Reid.
J. P. Willoughby.

14 April 1848.

No. 1,622 of 1848.—Political Department.

From the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

1. I AM directed, by the Honourable the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with enclosures, No. 901, dated the 7th instant, respecting the flight of the Bhoogtie chiefs, Islam Khan and Alum Khan, and to inform you that the instructions issued by you in consequence are approved by Government; it is however considered by Government that the escape of these chiefs evinces great want of vigilance on the part of Major Goldney, the collector and magistrate of Shikarpore.

2. I am directed to request that you will endeavour to carry into effect the plan recommended by Major Jacob, the Commandant of the Scinde Irregular Horse, for settling the Bhoogtie refugees either in Lower Scinde or across the river, supposing that they can be in any degree reconciled to their removal to such a locality.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 20 April 1848.

No. 1,005 of 1848.—Political Department.

From the Secretary Scinde Government to the Honourable *G. R. Clerk*, Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

Honourable Sir,

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of your Honourable Board, that since the date of the last report from the Commissioner in Scinde, all has remained tranquil on the frontier.

No. 901, dated 7th instant.

2. I annex copy of a letter from Major Jacob, commanding the frontier, in which he reports the return to Scinde of the Bhoogtie chief Kummond, (brother of Alim Khan Kulpar), who fled to the hills with Islam, leaving his family behind him. As this person was the jemedar of the Boogtee Horse in British pay at the time he fled, he has been sent to Shikarpore a prisoner, and will remain so pending further orders.

No. 100, dated 4th instant.

3. Major Jacob also reports that five more Bhoogties have waited upon him, requesting to be permitted to settle in Scinde; they have also been forwarded to Shikarpore.

4. The collector of Shikarpore reports, that agreeable to the instructions of the Commissioner, he has again placed in confinement 98 men who were made prisoners by Lieutenant Merewether's detachment on the 1st of October last, but had been set at liberty on the solicitation of the Bhoogtie chiefs, and permitted to join the colony at Mahomed Dera.

No. 70 of 10th instant. Copy annexed.

5. By the annexed copy of a letter from the collector, Shikarpore, it will be seen that the whole of these Belooch refugees, including the wife of Islam Khan, have

No. 73, dated 13th instant.

have, after due deliberation, decided upon remaining at Mahomed Dera in preference to returning to their hills; the choice having been offered to them by Major Goldney.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary, Scinde Government.

Kurrachee, 18 April 1848.

No. 100 of 1848.

From Major *Jacob*, Commanding Frontier, to Captain *Brown*, Secretary to Government of Scinde.

Sir,

For the information of the Commissioner, I have the honour to report that the Bhoogtie chief Kummond (brother of Alum Khan Kulpar), who fled to the hills with Islam Khan, &c., came to Khanghur this morning and surrendered himself to me unconditionally. I have forwarded him a prisoner to the collector of Shikarpoor to await orders from the Commissioner. This man was a jemedar of Bhoogtie Horsemen in British pay at the time of his flight from Scinde. His son and family were prevented from accompanying him, and Kummond has returned to Scinde for the purpose of joining them; and, as it appeared to me, carrying them off on the first convenient opportunity. Kummond surrendered himself a prisoner, asking for nothing but to be imprisoned with his son, and not to be separated from him. I have forwarded to-day to Shikarpoor five other Bhoogties who have come to request to be allowed to settle in Scinde.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Jacob*, Major,
Commanding Frontier.

Khanghur, 4 April 1848.

No. 70 of 1848.—Political Department.

From the Collector and Magistrate, Shikarpore, to Captain *E. J. Brown*, Secretary to Government, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commissioner, that I this morning arrested the whole of the men made prisoners by Lieutenant Merewether's detachment on the 1st October last, and brought them in from the Belooch settlement to Larkhana as per memo. 98 men.

2. As there is no convenient place for their safe custody here, I have applied for an escort to convey them to the Shikarpoor gaol.

3. I was accompanied by a strong party of the Scinde Camel Corps, in order to put down any resistance on the part of the Beloochees; none however was attempted; on the contrary, the whole of them seemed to acquiesce in the proceeding as a necessary consequence of their chiefs' breach of faith.

4. Every one now at Mahomed Dera declares his desire to remain in the settlement, Islam Khan's wife and slave-girl inclusive. I have given them two days to make up their minds whether to go or stay; and I shall have the honour of reporting the result on Thursday (13th); a roll of names has been made out.

5. I take leave to mention that there are certain cattle of Islam's and of Alum Khan's, camels, sheep, and goats, with a few cows and oxen. These, with the Commissioner's approbation, I would propose to sell, appropriating the proceeds as he may be pleased to direct. The custody of the animals is onerous, and may involve some expense.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. Goldney*, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

Larkhanah, 10 April 1848.

Memorandum of Prisoners sent in by Lieutenant *Merewether*, S.I.H, on 1 October 1847.

Total captured - - - - - - - - -		120
Now prisoners at Larkhana - - -	92	
Cripples from wounds (one, leg amputated) allowed to remain at Mahomed Dera -	3	
Sick; unable to bear removal at Mahomed Dera - - - - - - - -	3	
Died at Mahomed Dera - - - -	3	
Total - - -		101
Known to have deserted with Islam Khan on 21st ultimo - - - - - - -	1	
Supposed to have died at Fort Bukkur, &c. or deserted - - - - - - -	18	
		19
TOTAL - - -		120

(signed) *P. Goldney*, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

Larkhanah, 10 April 1848.

No. 73 of 1848.—Political Department.

From the Collector and Magistrate, Shikarpoor, to the Secretary to Scinde Government, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report to you that the whole of the Belooch refugees have, after due time for deliberation, decided upon remaining at Mahomed Derah.

2. The wife and concubine of Islam Khan are equally desirous to do so.

3. No persuasion was used; on the contrary, they were warned to consider carefully ere they decided; and as regards the two women, I rather endeavoured to induce them to rejoin their family in the hills.

4. I am in communication with Major Jacob as to the degree and mode of surveillance of the settlement desirable for the future.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. Goldney*, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

Collector's Office, Shikarpoor,
13 April 1848.

(True copies.)

(signed) E. J. Brown,
Secretary Scinde Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Reid* and the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*.

THE Commissioner should be informed that there is no necessity for suggesting to the women of Islam Khan to join him in the hills; on the contrary, their remaining in our hands may tend more than anything to our reclaiming that chief.

The Commissioner should be directed to discontinue the designation of "Government of Scinde," and to instruct our district officers there accordingly.

(signed) *G. Clerk.*
L. R. Reid.
J. P. Willoughby.

26 April 1848.

No. 1,805 of 1848.—Political Department.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with enclosures, No. 1,005, dated the 18th ultimo, relative to the Boogtie chiefs.

In reply, I am desired to inform you that, in the opinion of Government, no necessity exists for suggesting to the women of Islam Khan to join him in the hills; but that, on the contrary, by their remaining where they now are, it may tend more than anything to the reclamation of that chief.

On this occasion, I am instructed to request that the designation of "Government of Scinde" may be discontinued, and that you will issue the necessary instructions to the district officers in that province on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 1 May 1848.

(True copies.)

(signed) A. Malet,
Chief Secretary.

XXI.

Assumption by Mr. Pringle of the Office of Commissioner in Scinde.

XXI. Assumption by Mr. Pringle of the Office of Commissioner.

No. 2,804 of 1847.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Honourable *George Russell Clerk*, Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

Honourable Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to inform you that I arrived off Kurrachee harbour, on board the "Moozuffer" steamer, on the forenoon of Thursday, the 23d ultimo, and landed the following day; since which time I have been residing with his Excellency the late Governor, Sir C. Napier, and had opportunities of receiving from him, in personal conference, such information or suggestions as he wished to communicate relative to the affairs of Scinde.

2. His Excellency and family embarked on board the "Moozuffer," for Suez, this morning; and I have caused it to be intimated to the authorities in this province that I have assumed charge of the civil administration in pursuance of the commission received from your Honourable Board.

3. In conformity with my instructions, I shall lose no time in taking the necessary steps for procuring information as to the condition of this province and the mode of its administration, and, pending ulterior arrangements, shall conduct the government, as nearly as practicable, on its present system. In order, however, that your Honour in Council may in the meantime have some general conception of what that system is, I shall proceed at once to submit a cursory sketch of it in as far as I have been able to gather it from the officers with whom I have as yet come into communication.

4. The province is divided into three collectorates; the upper that of Shikarpore, in which are a collector and five deputies; the central that of Hyderabad, in which are a collector and seven deputies; and the lower that of Kurrachee, in which are a collector and three deputies. Under these are kardars or tehsildars, answering to the mamlutdars in the Bombay Presidency, with their several

Revenue.

XXI.
Assumption by Mr. Pringle of the Office of Commissioner.

several establishments of writers, peons, &c. The revenue is, for the most part, settled in kind, but a small portion in money. In the former, the maximum Government share has been limited to one-third of the gross produce; all extra cesses and all transit and town duties and personal taxes have been abolished. A uniform land measure and uniform weights and measures generally, also the Company's silver and copper currency, have been introduced. No remissions are granted, and loans in the shape of tuccavee are made with caution. There are no hereditary district or village establishments. The details of management are settled between the cultivators and the kardars without much intervention on the part of the European officers. The Government share of the revenue in kind is sold by contract, and the proceeds realised by instalments, generally about a year in arrear of the sales. Defalcations occasionally occur, but are not frequent. There is a considerable quantity of land under life alienation, but little under hereditary alienation. The grants are almost entirely personal, few or none religious or charitable, and none for district or village service; there are no money assignments on the revenue. All jaghiredars who submitted to Government on or before the 24th May 1844 (the period when Sir C. Napier summoned them to a general congress), have had their existing rights guaranteed. No lists were taken of such jaghiredars at the time on which entire dependence can be placed, but their names were hastily taken down in Persian by Sir C. Napier's moonshee. Each individual, however, received a document under the signature of Sir C. Napier, and on these being subsequently presented in support of claims, the original deeds and proofs of the then existing rights have been investigated by the collectors, and statements of them submitted for the confirmation and seal of the Governor. It is presumed that in this way the greater portion of such claims must, by this time, have been disposed of. The Canal Department, which is considered of vital importance to the revenue, is directed by a superintendent with large establishments, both European and native, under his orders; he has also the superintendence of the forests. The chief duty of this department has hitherto been clearing out the old feeding canals; the past year has shown that a very large outlay is called for ere the ryots can be expected to cultivate with confidence. A survey was also to have been undertaken by this department; but it has for the present been postponed under orders from the Supreme Government, to the more pressing duty of clearing the canals. Lands irrigated by the canals are charged with a water-rent in addition to the ordinary land assessment. The customs are managed entirely in conformity with the Bombay Regulations and tariff. The neighbouring foreign states have, without exception, been declared "foreign," for the purpose of the Customs' revenue, and the trade across the land frontier restricted to prescribed routes, and subjected to frontier duties. The sea customs are collected by a collector of customs; the land customs by the collector of land revenue. No excise on spirits has been generally established, but a partial measure of the kind has been experimentally introduced. A revenue is also derived from fisheries. Five per cent. is levied on the amount of civil suits from the party against whom costs are adjudged. These, together with Post-office receipts, fines, escheats, and extraordinaries, appear to constitute the sources of revenue. The receipts last year are stated to have amounted to 26,40,801 rupees, and the revenue due on account of the value of grain and hoondees outstanding to 13,53,408 rupees, which would make a total of about 40 lacs; but this partially includes revenue due for the preceding year, also revenue extraordinary, so that the ordinary revenue for last year may perhaps not have exceeded 30 lacs.

5. The agency for the administration of civil and criminal justice and police consists, 1st, of an officer designated "Civil Judge Advocate-general," with two deputies. The Judge Advocate-general is stationed at Kurrachee, and the deputies at Shikarpoor and Hyderabad; their functions are to direct and revise judicial proceedings, and the Judge Advocate to act generally as a judicial adviser to the Governor. The second, the collectors and deputies, who are also magistrates. 3d. The captain and three lieutenants of police, who have the control and direction of the executive police, and are also magistrates, the captain having a general jurisdiction, the lieutenants within the three territorial divisions respectively. 4. Military commissions, each consisting of three officers, furnished by the nearest commanding officer on the requisition of the magistrates.

6. Civil

XXI.
Assumption by Mr. Pringle of the Office of Commissioner.

6. Civil justice is administered by the collectors and their deputies, or by punchayets under their superintendence, but chiefly by the latter process. The records of proceedings are retained in the offices of the collectors, and monthly returns showing the names of the parties, the nature and amount of the suit, the substance of the decree, and the amount of costs are forwarded by those officers for the information of the Governor through the Judge Advocate. Appeals have not been systematically admitted; but on a petition being made to the Governor against a decree, if on the face of the case he saw reason for interference, he directed the proceedings to be revised by a military commission. At present there is little information before Government of the details of the administration of civil justice, beyond what may be gathered from the monthly returns.

7. Criminal justice is administered primarily by the collectors and their deputies as magistrates, and by the captain and lieutenants of police as magistrates, both classes of officers having concurrent jurisdiction within their respective limits, but being independent of each other. Offences have been classified with reference to their atrocity or their character as bearing on the state of society, and a scale of punishments established. Minor offences are tried by magistrates and their deputies, or the captain of police and his lieutenants, and the sentence at once carried into effect under the orders of the trying officer. In those of a more serious nature, the proceedings of the subordinate officer are forwarded to his principal, who submits them, with his opinion, to the Judge Advocate for confirmation. In the most serious class of offences, including those involving capital punishment, the magistrates commit the accused for trial before a military commission. The proceedings of military commissions are conducted at the out-stations by the Deputy Judge Advocates, and at Kurrachee by the Judge Advocate-general, and on conclusion are submitted by the latter officer for the orders of the Governor. The principal crimes are cattle and camel stealing, and murder arising out of cases of adultery, but the latter are less frequent than they were. The punishments are fine, imprisonment, with or without hard labour, flogging, transportation, and death. In the case of extreme punishments, the sentences are carried into effect only under the orders of the Governor. Monthly returns of cases within the final jurisdiction of the magistrates, showing the nature of the offences, proof, and sentence are forwarded for submission to the Governor. Trials not requiring the confirmation of superior authority are recorded in Persian, and the records kept in the offices of the magistrates; those requiring confirmation are recorded in English, and the records kept in the office of the Judge Advocate. All matters of a judicial or magisterial nature, requiring the Governor's orders, are transmitted for submission through the office of the Judge Advocate. There are gaols at each of the three stations; their control and management is under the exclusive direction of the captain of police and his lieutenants.

8. The police force consists of

Police.

Mounted police of all ranks - - - -	838
Rural - - - - - - - - -	896
City - - - - - - - - -	476
	2,210

They are commanded by and under the exclusive directions and control of the captain and his three lieutenants, and posted in the manner best calculated to secure the peace of the country, and provide for the various gaol guards and other civil duties. To the captain of police is entrusted the internal tranquillity of the province beyond the military posts. It is the duty of the officers of police to make themselves acquainted with the character of the population, and to adopt every means for obtaining the earliest intelligence of anything likely to affect the public peace, and to give immediate information of it to the Governor. There appears to be no professional local police, but there are trackers in every village, who are said to be very expert in tracing robberies, and it is the established rule that all the inhabitants of a village should afford every information and assistance to the police in the pursuit and apprehension of offenders, any neglect of which is punished with fine.

Assumption by Mr. Pringle of the Office of Commissioner.

9. Military officers at outposts in command of forces at remote stations have, I understand, occasionally been in the habit of exercising a discretionary power in adopting such measures for the protection of the frontier against the hill tribes as the exigencies of the service might appear to them to require, and reporting direct to the Governor. Our political relations with his Highness Meer Meer Allee Moorad Khan, are conducted by the Resident at Khyrpoor, and those in Cutch by the Resident there, both of whom communicate with Government through the secretary.

Political Administration.

Finance.

10. There is a general treasurer for the province, who has his treasury at Kurrachee. He supplies the wants of the military paymaster at Kurrachee, and the officers in charge of the military treasuries at Shikarpoor and Hyderabad. All departments, except collectors, draw funds from him. He cashes all bills or receipts countersigned by the Governor; submits his accounts direct to Calcutta, and receives instructions therefrom; draws bills on all treasuries in Scinde, subject to the orders of the accountant-general at Fort William. His treasury is supplied by such bills, by surplus revenue of the collectors of land revenue and customs, and if requisite by cash remittances from Bombay, but chiefly from the first of these sources. He forwards to this Government a monthly cash balance return, which, together with those of the three military treasure chests, are forwarded to the Governments of Fort William and Bombay. The treasurer and collectors forward their accounts direct to the officers of audit and account in Calcutta, and they are adjusted through those offices without any communication with this Government. It is understood that there is at present a large amount of inefficient balance awaiting final audit; all estimates of prospective resources and liabilities, as well as all general statements of receipts and disbursements, are framed under instructions from the office of account at Calcutta, and submitted through it, so that this Government has no direct information of its financial position beyond what it may possess from such casual statements as it may have specially called for. But if any requisition is made by the Government of India for general returns, financial or other, out of the ordinary course, they are prepared in the office of the secretary to the Scinde Government. The monthly charge on account of civil salaries and establishments, as it stood at the commencement of the present official year, amounted to 64,547 rupees.

Appointments to vacancies.

11. All appointments of officers in the Civil Department have been made by the Governor, subject to the confirmation of the Supreme Government.

12. The above is a hasty sketch of the system of government now prevailing. I cannot answer for its being strictly accurate in all its details, but I believe it to be sufficiently so to give your Honour in Council a pretty correct general notion of its character, and thereby to facilitate your deliberation in regard to any immediate instructions which you may deem it necessary to issue for my guidance. I do not perceive any very serious practical difficulty in conducting the Government on its present footing until ulterior arrangements can be made. The separation of the civil and military authority may perhaps occasion some embarrassment and necessitate a resort to anomalous expedients at first, but I will do my best to prevent the public service from sustaining any avoidable inconvenience from this cause, and in this I have no doubt I shall have the cordial co-operation of the officer commanding the forces. One of the first points in the present system in which you may probably deem it expedient to direct some alteration, and this anterior to any more extensive changes to be eventually introduced, is the substitution of some other agency for that of military commissions in the administration of justice, such an agency being obviously unsuited to a civil government. It occurs to me that a model for immediately effecting such a change might be found in the system in force in the Deccan under the sole Commissioner, the Honourable M. Elphinstone, on our first acquisition of that country. The existing civil agency here is nearly analogous to what then subsisted there, and might, I think, without difficulty or objections be charged with the performance of the same duties, until a more regular system can be introduced. I have not the details of that system as respects the extent of power and character of the duties assigned to the respective functionaries to refer to, but they must be on the records of the Bombay Government.

13. Some

XXI.
Assumption by Mr. Pringle of the Office of Commissioner.

13. Some early change may also be requisite in regard to the discretion which military officers exercise in the direction of proceedings on the frontier as regards their political bearing. In such cases it may be advisable to transfer the political direction of affairs, except in cases of emergency calling for immediate action, to the collectors as political agents, under the general control of the Commissioner; the conduct and responsibility of military operations in carrying out political measures resting of course with the military officers. But I am unwilling to introduce any changes in this respect until I see my way before me, and am better acquainted with the working of the present system, and the nature of the exigencies to be provided for. I therefore merely notice the point at present, that it may receive the consideration of your Honourable Board.

14. Should any vacancies occur in civil appointments, delay in filling up which might subject the public service to inconvenience, I will at once take upon me to appoint officers to fill them subject to the confirmation of your Honour in Council.

15. Some establishment of peons, &c., immediately about my person will be required to supply the place of those which Sir Charles Napier had in his military character from the Military Department, and which will now be withdrawn. These, and any other charges of immediate and obvious necessity, I will order to be incurred in anticipation of the sanction of your Honourable Board to whom they will in due course be reported.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Kurrachee, 1 October 1847. Commissioner in Scinde.

P.S.—I would take this opportunity of requesting that I may be furnished with a statement of the charges on account of civil establishments under the Bombay Presidency, with a view to assist me in forming a comparative estimate of the charges on the same account in this province.

XXII.

XXII.
Imprisonment of Jam of the Jokeyas.

Proceedings relative to the Imprisonment of the Jam of the Jokeyas in Scinde, &c. &c.

EXTRACT Bombay Political Consultation, 8 August 1849.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby* and the Honourable Mr. *Blane*. No. 6,472.

I HAVE observed several allusions in the public papers to Meer Allee, the Jam of the Jokeyas in Scinde, having been seized and committed to gaol; and in the "Kurrachee Advertiser" of the 14th instant it is stated that the chief had been released on security, after an imprisonment of one month and six days.

2. I think the Commissioner in Scinde should be requested to report on this, and be at the same time informed that a measure of this kind, affecting the personal liberty of an influential chief in Scinde, ought specially and immediately to have been reported to Government. Any proceedings which may have been instituted against the chief should be submitted with Mr. Pringle's report.

3. I take this opportunity of proposing that all circulars and standing orders in our old provinces applicable to Scinde, should at once be introduced into that province.

Imprisonment of Jam of the Jokeyas.

4. Those that occur to me at present are—

1st. Weather reports, including the progress, favourable or otherwise, of the inundation of the River Indus, on which the realization of the revenue in Scinde so much depends.

2d. Immediate reports of events of importance, especially those likely to affect the tranquillity of the country, and the loyalty of the chiefs.

3d. Reports of how the assistants to the Commissioner are employed.

5. The chief secretary in communication with the other departments of the secretariat may be able to add to the above list.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. Blane.

27 July 1849.

No. 6,473.

No. 3,253 of 1849.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, to *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

The Right honourable the Governor in Council has observed in the public papers several allusions to the seizure and committal to gaol of Meer Allee, the Jam of the Jokeyas in Scinde, and in the "Kurrachee Advertiser" of the 14th instant a statement that he had been released on security after an imprisonment of one month and six days.

2. I am therefore desired to request that you will have the goodness to submit, with as little delay as possible, a report on this subject accompanied by copies of any proceedings that may have been instituted against this chief.

3. The Right honourable the Governor in Council at the same time directs me to remark, that a measure of this kind affecting the personal liberty of an influential chief in Scinde, should have been specially and immediately reported to Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet,*
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 30 July 1849.

No. 6,474 to 6,477.

No. 3,257 to 3,260 of 1849.

Resolution.

Resolved, that the above extract, paragraphs 3 to 5, from a Minute by the Right honourable the Governor, dated the 27th instant, concurred in by the Board, be transferred to the several departments of the secretariate, in order that a list may be sent to the Political Department, of the periodical returns, which under the resolution therein contained each department would desire to be furnished with by the Commissioner in Scinde, as well as of the circulars and standing office rules which it may be considered requisite to furnish that officer.

(signed) *A. Malet,*
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 30 July 1849.

EXTRACT Bombay Political Consultation, September 1849. No. 7,285.

No. 3,673 of 1849.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, to *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council, to draw your attention to my letter dated the 30th July last, No. 3,253, calling for certain information connected with the seizure and committal to gaol of Meer Allee, the Jam of the Jokeyas in Scinde.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Bombay Castle, 3 September 1849. Chief Secretary.

No. 1,664 of 1849.—Political Department. No. 7,681.

From the Commissioner in Scinde, to the Right Honourable Viscount *Falkland*, Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Chief Secretary's Malet's letter, No. 3,253, dated the 30th ultimo, and to refer your Lordship in Council to my separate letter of this date, in the Judicial Department, No. 394, for a report of the circumstances connected with the apprehension and confinement of Meer Alee, the Jam of the Jokyas.

2. With reference to the concluding paragraph of Mr. Malet's letter, under acknowledgment, I have to express my regret at the delay which has occurred in bringing this case under your Lordship's notice, and which was caused by my not being at first possessed in detail of the grounds which led to the Jam's apprehension, and upon which I was in the daily expectation of a report, which would enable me to submit them in a satisfactory shape; but this, as will be learnt from my separate despatch above referred to, was delayed by circumstances, to a period much beyond what I had reason to anticipate.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Kurrachee, 28 August 1849. Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 394 of 1849.—Judicial Department. No. 7,682.

From the Commissioner in Scinde, to the Right Honourable Viscount *Falkland*, Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

My Lord,

WITH reference to Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter in the political department, No. 3253, dated the 30th ultimo, I do myself the honour to report for the information of your Lordship in Council, in this department to which they more properly belong, the circumstances relating to the apprehension and confinement of Meer Ali, the Jam of the Jokyas, and as they are connected with a series of proceedings, a knowledge of the details of which is requisite to their full understanding, I herewith transmit a copy of the correspondence in these as per annexed list, and shall proceed to explain their nature in the order of their occurrence, referring to the several documents by their numbers as noted in the margin.

2. It was I think on the afternoon of the 4th June last, that Captain Gell, lieutenant of the Kurrachee police waited upon me in person, by the advice as he stated of his superior officer Lieutenant Marston, captain of police, to report his having apprehended the Jam of the Jokyas for having been concerned in a serious robbery. I remarked that the measure was an extraordinary one, and would require strong grounds to justify it, but that I should be better able to judge of its propriety on the receipt of the official report, which I requested might

Imprisonment of Jam of the Jokeyas.

might be transmitted without delay, and that in the meantime the Jam should be treated with as little rigour as might be consistant with his security.

1, 2. 3. On the following day (the 5th June), I received through the captain of police, Captain Gell's report, in which it is distinctly affirmed that he held proof of the Jam having been privy to and received a share of the robbery in question; which being the case, Lieutenant Marston expressed his concurrence in

3. the measure adopted towards him by his lieutenant. In reply, I communicated my approval of the measure under the circumstances reported, but requested that there might be as little delay as possible in bringing the case to a trial before the magistrate, and repeated the injunction which I had conveyed to Captain Gell in person, that in the meantime no greater severity should be exercised towards the Jam than was absolutely necessary for his safe custody. I also directed that such precautionary measures should be taken as the captain of police might deem requisite, against any breach of the peace on the part of the Jam's followers, among whom it was possible some excitement might arise in consequence of the apprehension of their chief; and I requested that a concise report of the case might be submitted to me, when the preliminary investigations were completed, before placing the Jam on his trial.

4. 4. At this stage, I received a letter from Captain Preedy, the collector and

5. magistrate of Kurrachee, forwarding a petition from the jam's son, asserting

6. his father's innocence and praying for an investigation. In reply, I made Captain Preedy acquainted with the proceedings which had taken place, and requested his co-operation with the captain of police, to guard against the effects of any excitement among the Jam's followers; and desired him to assure the Jam's son that whatever might be result of the ulterior proceedings, he might rely on the case receiving a fair and impartial investigation, and with as little delay as possible.

7. 5. On the 8th June I received a petition from three of the Jam's relatives,

8. praying that he might be released on security. This I forwarded for the report of the captain of police, with an intimation of my opinion that there would be no objection to the release of the Jam on the security tendered, provided the magistrate who was conducting the preliminary investigation, were satisfied as to its sufficiency, and that the ends of justice would not be impeded by the adoption of that course, but that these were points for him (the magistrate) to judge of. I added (which I was induced to do by the verbal representations of the petitioners), a request that, should the release of the Jam on security be unadvisable at that time, he would inform me whether there was no place where he might be kept, without exposing him to the indignity, and his clansmen to the humiliation of his confinement in the same gaol with common criminals,

9, 10. until his case could be disposed of. The captain of police in reply, forwarded a report from Captain Gell, and expressed his concurrence in that officer's opinion, that it would not be expedient then to release the Jam on security, but that he was confined in a separate apartment, and his situation had been made

11. as comfortable as circumstances would permit; upon this the petitioners were informed that I regretted I could not comply with their application, as the magistrate who was conducting the proceedings was of opinion that the ends of justice would be impeded by so doing, but that the case would be brought to as early a trial as possible, and in the meantime every consideration would be shown to the Jam which was consistent with his safe custody, and he had been confined in an apartment separated from the place where ordinary prisoners were kept.

6. I must now go back to another case which was connected with this, and ultimately affected its disposal.

12, 13. 7. On the 1st June I received a report from Captain Preedy, forwarding one

14, 15. from Captain Stewart, the deputy-collector of Ghorabarree, a copy of which it was stated had been transmitted to the captain of police, but from whom no reply had then been received. In this it was represented that Gool Mahomed the kardar of Sakra, had been summarily apprehended in his district by Captain Gell, and conveyed to Kurrachee on a charge of having been concerned in a robbery (the same as it afterwards appeared in which th eJam of the Jokyas was alleged to have been implicated), without any particulars being

16. communicated to his immediate superiors. In transmitting Captain Preedy's letter

letter to the captain of police, I requested him to submit an immediate explanation of the apparently extreme measure adopted by his lieutenant towards the kardar, and the delay in officially communicating it to his immediate superior.

8. Before Lieutenant Marston's reply to this reference could be received, I had a further letter from Captain Preedy, transmitting one from Lieutenant Marston, forwarding Captain Gell's report in reply to Captain Preedy's first reference to him on the subject, in which Captain Gell, while justifying the course he had adopted, declined giving any detailed explanation of the grounds of his proceedings, lest their publicity should impede the prosecution of the case; upon which Lieutenant Marston remarked, that as Captain Gell had proceeded so far his acts must be judged by the result. 17. 18. 19.

9. On the 6th June the captain of police, in reply to my reference, submitted Captain Gell's explanation of his proceedings, in which that officer affirmed that he had apprehended the kardar on information as to his concern in the robbery, given on oath by a syud of high respectability, and corroborated by the subsequent apprehension and confession of one of the robbers, and the discovery of a portion of the property; and he excused his non-communication of his proceedings at the time in a more formal manner to the collector, on the ground of the hurry under which he was acting, having been three nights on horseback in his endeavours to trace out the robbery. In transmitting this explanation to Captain Preedy, I remarked that the measure was undoubtedly a strong one, but might possibly be warranted by the circumstances of the case, respecting which it was impossible to form a judgment until they were fully known, as they would be in the course of the ulterior proceedings, and that Captain Gell's omission immediately to make an official communication to him of the apprehension of the kardar, and the reasons, if any, which prevented an immediate explanation of the grounds of it, would in so far as it was not accounted for by the circumstances under which he acted, be brought to the notice of the captain of police, with a view to prevent its recurrence in future, which was accordingly done. 20. 21. 22.

10. No further report in the cases either of the Jam or the kardar, reached me until the 5th July, and although feeling somewhat impatient at this delay, especially as regarded the former, yet in the supposition that formal judicial proceedings were in progress in the case of the kardar, and that the result of these might have been awaited by Captain Gell before submitting the preliminary report I had called for in that of the Jam; and also having reason to know that that officer had been for several days absent in the prosecution of some investigations in the districts, I did not, in the daily expectation of a further report, deem it expedient to interfere. 23.

11. On the above date, the 5th July, I received a report from Captain Preedy, informing me that he had, in his judicial capacity, tried the kardar, Gool Mahomed, on charges on which he had been committed by Captain Gell, and after a long and searching investigation, the proceedings in which he forwarded, fully, and honourably acquitted him. From these proceedings it appeared that the prosecution was conducted by Captain Gell in person, and that the main evidence in support of it was that of the parties who had committed the robbery, and who accused the kardar, and also the Jam, of being accessories to it. In returning the proceedings to Captain Preedy, I directed that, as the kardar had been acquitted, he should be immediately released and reinstated in his office. I at the same time took occasion to point out what appeared to me an irregularity, in having brought the alleged accessory to trial, although denying his participation, on the evidence of the principals who confessed theirs, but had neither been brought to trial, nor formerly admitted as approvers; and I intimated my opinion as to the insufficiency of such evidence, not only for the conviction, but even for the committal of the alleged accessory, *i. e.*, the kardar, on which point my general remarks were further explained and qualified in a subsequent communication. I then directed that the principals and other accessories against whom there might be sufficient evidence should be brought to trial. In conclusion, I remarked that the proceedings in the case having now come before me in detail, although I appreciated the activity and zeal displayed by Captain Gell in its prosecution, I did not 24. 25. 26. 27.

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not think its circumstances warranted the extreme measure adopted by him in regard to the kardar, and I pointed out what I considered would have been the proper course for him to have pursued; a copy of my letter to Captain Preedy
28. on this subject was transmitted to the captain of police for the information of
29. his lieutenant. In reply to a petition subsequently presented to me by the kardar, complaining of the treatment he had undergone, I expressed my regret
30. at the circumstances which led to his apprehension, and added, that as the judicial proceedings consequent upon it had resulted in his full and honourable acquittal, it could reflect no discredit on his character, and his immediate reinstatement in office would be a sufficient evidence of this in the eyes of the community.

12. The case of the kardar having been thus brought to a conclusion, I lost
31. no time in calling upon the captain of police, on the 12th July, to report what progress had been made in that of the Jam, who had been then so long in confinement without my having received the preliminary report I had required.
32. On the following day, Lieutenant Marston transmitted a letter from Captain Gell, stating that the material evidence being the same in both cases, he had awaited the result of the kardar's case before proceeding with that of the Jam, and on learning that the former had been acquitted, he had released the latter on bail; with reference, however, to my remarks in the kardar's case, he wished to know the course to be adopted in admitting the parties in a crime to give
33. evidence, and whether it would be admissible in the Jam's case. In reply, I requested to be informed whether the Jam had been released on security with a view to future proceedings, and if so, their nature, and the cause which prevented their being at once prosecuted. I then referred him for guidance to the provisions of the Bombay Regulations relative to the admission of the parties in a crime to give evidence, and remarked, that if in the present case the party to give the evidence was a principal, and him for whose conviction it was sought only an accessary, I should not consider it expedient to admit it. On the 23d July,
34. Lieutenant Marston forwarded a letter from Captain Gell, in which, in reply to the call I had made to expedite the preliminary report in the Jam's case, he referred to his intermediate application for instructions in regard to the evidence of parties, leaving it to be understood that the final disposal of the case
35. was deferred for these. In reply, I referred to the letter I had addressed to Lieutenant Marston on this subject, and intimated that his answer to it would be awaited.

36. 13. On the 6th August, Lieutenant Marston forwarded a letter from Captain Gell finally reporting, that, in consequence of my opinion as to the inadmissibility of the evidence of accessories in this case, he had released the Jam from bail. In the meantime, however, the proceedings in the trial of the principals had been received, and contained allegations against Captain Gell, which I considered it necessary to inquire into before taking any further steps in regard to the Jam.

37. 14. On the 31st July, Captain Preedy transmitted the proceedings of his
38. deputy, Captain Stewart, in the trial of the three principals in the robbery, whom he convicted and sentenced. In these proceedings one of the prisioners stated that Captain Gell had, by harsh treatment, forced him falsely to accuse the kardar, and another stated that Captain Gell had extorted a confession from him by beating and kicking him until blood flowed from his body, and he became insensible. Upon this the magistrate and his deputy recorded their opinions that measures should be taken for the protection of prisoners in the gaol, which is under the immediate superintendence of Captain Gell, as lieu-
39. tenant of police. I transmitted the statements of the prisoners, and the remarks of the magistrates to the captain of police for communication to Captain Gell, and any explanation that officer might have to offer on the subject of them.

40, 41. 15. On the 13th August, Lieutenant Marston forwarded an explanatory letter
42, 43. from Captain Gell, together with three depositions taken by himself on this
44, 45. subject. Captain Gell stated as respects one of the prisoners, that he had promised to intercede for him, if he spoke the truth, and had cautioned him to do so, telling him that he would be severely punished for his offence if he did not, but that he never directed him as to what he should state as respects the other prisoner, he acknowledged that he had struck him on the face and ears with the open

open palm of the hand, but added that he did not kick him, and that as blood issued from his nose and he sat down without speaking, thinking he might be hurt, he sent for the gaol apothecary, who did not find much the matter with him. Captain Gell admitted that he should not have beat the man, but in excuse for his having done so, adverted to his notorious bad character and undoubted criminality, and concluded by appealing to Lieutenant Marston to testify to his zeal in the public service. The three depositions forwarded by Lieutenant Marston were those of the native adjutant, and a jemadar of police, and the gaol apothecary. The two first made it appear that Captain Gell, urged the prisoner last referred to, to confess, and on his refusing to do so, kicked as well as beat him, and, seizing him by the hair of the head, dashed him to the ground, where he lay insensible, blood and froth issuing from his mouth and nose; and the apothecary stated that on his arrival he found him in the condition described by the two other witnesses. In transmitting these documents, Lieutenant Marston remarked, with advertence to a series of cases, which he enumerated, that Captain Gell's recent acts had been such as compelled him to state his opinion that he was unfit for his present appointment, and to submit his removal for my consideration. As it did not appear that the depositions forwarded by Lieutenant Marston had been taken in Captain Gell's presence, and as they made the case assume a more aggravated character than in Captain Gell's own account, before taking any further steps, I requested Lieutenant Marston to communicate them to Captain Gell for any explanation he might wish to offer. 46.

16. It having now been established that the evidence on which the Jam of the Jokeyas had been apprehended was insufficient, and that no further proceedings were contemplated against him, I considered it due to that chieftain to take as formal a manner as possible of communicating to him my opinion to that effect, and accordingly requested the captain of police to introduce him to me for that purpose at whatever time might be most convenient to the Jam, and accompanied by any of his followers he pleased. It had been my intention on that occasion, in restoring his swords to the chieftain, if that had not been done already, to have presented him with a pair of shawls, or other suitable article; but previous to the interview, Lieutenant Marston having informed me that the Jam had not brought his own sword with him, and that if I gave him one it would be the most acceptable present I could make, I determined to do so. On the 18th August, the Jam came to visit me, escorted by Lieutenant Marston, and attended by a considerable number of his followers. I received him in open durbar, and expressed my regret at the hardship and indignity to which a chieftain of his rank had been subjected, as it had afterwards appeared, on insufficient grounds, and explained to him the reasons which had prevented my interference at an earlier stage of the proceedings. I then presented him with the sword, and he took his leave, well satisfied, so far as I could judge, with his reception. 47.

17. On the 23d August I received two letters from the captain of police, one handing up a correspondence regarding certain proceedings of Captain Gell, in reference to a proclamation which he alleged, as would appear, on insufficient grounds, and in the face of the disavowal of the officers concerned, had been issued by the collector, Captain Preedy, or his deputy, Captain Stewart, threatening with ruin any person who should give information against kardars without being able to substantiate it. In the conclusion of this correspondence, Captain Gell protested against Lieutenant Marston's mode of conducting his inquiry into the matter of it, called him to account for his proceedings, and declined furnishing the explanation required by him until the case should be laid before me. In reference to the insubordinate tone thus adopted towards him by his lieutenant, the captain of police, in submitting this correspondence, expressed his intention, pending my orders, not to hold any further official communication with that officer. The other letter from Lieutenant Marston forwarded one from Captain Gell in reference to the depositions relative to the treatment of the prisoners, which had been communicated to him for such explanations as he might wish to offer. In this, Captain Gell objected to the form of Lieutenant Marston's investigation, as having been conducted in his absence, and with a leaning to his prejudice; but, as regards the matter itself, 48 to 61. 62, 63.

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merely referred to his former communication upon it. In transmitting this letter, which he remarked was unsatisfactory, the captain of the police, with reference to his other letter on the subject of the alleged proclamation, urged me at once to suspend his lieutenant from office, and stated that he considered himself absolved from all further responsibility for Captain Gell's proceedings.

64. In acknowledging these communications, I informed Lieutenant Marston that the tenor of Captain Gell's letters to his address was such as, in conjunction with the general character of that officer's recent proceedings, left me no alternative but to request he would intimate to him that he must consider himself suspended from the exercise of his official duties until the pleasure of Government should be known.

18. Before concluding this despatch, it may be necessary, with reference to its 15th para., that I should notice the cases referred to by the captain of police in the 3d para. of his letter, No. 234, dated the 13th August, as furnishing, in addition to those of the Jam and the kardar, his grounds for considering Captain Gell's removal from office requisite.

19. The merchant of Tatta, Syud Alla Bux, is the same individual whose petition was transmitted for my report, with Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter,

65, 66. No. 3,152, dated the 8th August. On the 13th June I received a letter from

67. Captain Preedy, transmitting, with a strong recommendation in its favour, a petition from the agent of this person, complaining of Captain Gell's proceedings in having apprehended his principal without cause, and placed him in

68. confinement. In reply, I pointed out to Captain Preedy that the proper course would have been for the party to prefer his complaint to Captain Gell's immediate superior, the captain of police, or eventually to me, and requested he would direct him to do so. I at the same time observed that his expressing an opinion on Captain Gell's proceedings, while ignorant of their grounds, was premature, especially as the case might eventually come before himself in his

69. judicial capacity. On the 16th June, a petition on this subject was addressed by the same agent direct to myself, which was referred to the captain of police for

70. report. Lieutenant Marston, in reply, handed up a report from Captain Gell, admitting some of the facts complained of, and denying others, but excusing the detention of the merchant in confinement as being necessary to the ends

71. of justice. Upon this, I directed the captain of police to point out to his lieutenant that he appeared to misapprehend the principles which should regulate his proceedings in regard to the admission of bail, and informed him what these were, instructing him, at the same time, to be guided by them in the

72 to 77. disposal of the case in question. The result was, that the merchant was released on security; and subsequently, on his petitioning me to be discharged from the security, in consequence of the acquittal of the kardar Gool Mahomed, his supposed connexion with whose case, it appeared, had led to his original apprehension; I was informed, in reply to a reference to the captain of police, that the security bond had been finally returned by Captain Gell.

78 to 88. 20. The violation of the privacy of the dwellings of the inhabitants, alluded to by Lieutenant Marston, has reference to a case of premature birth, in which Captain Gell, under the suspicion that it might have been criminally brought about, himself proceeded to the house, and conducted his inquiries in a manner offensive to the feelings of the relatives, and to his having promulgated an order, which, whether rightly or wrongly, was understood by the people to require a report to be made to the police in all cases previous to a birth taking place, or a corpse being interred; a proceeding so obnoxious to the inhabitants, that they came to me in a body, in an excited state, to complain of it. I immediately directed the operation of the order, whatever it might be, to be suspended; and, although it afterwards appeared, from Captain Gell's report, that it was of a less objectionable character than the people had supposed or represented it, I directed its enforcement to be discontinued; and, in reference to the proceedings in the case of premature birth, expressed my opinion of the injudiciousness of Captain Gell's conduct, and requested the captain of police to impress on him the importance of consideration for the feelings of the people in the discharge of his duties.

21. The interception of private cossids, relates to a case in which Captain Gell,

Gell, when out in the districts, caused a messenger to be stopped, who was the bearer of letters from the merchant of Tatta, already alluded to, addressed to various individuals, and among others, one to Lutuf Ali Shah, the kardar of Ghorabarree, which Captain Gell himself conveyed to that functionary, and caused him to read in his presence, and inform him whether it related to the Tatta merchant. This was complained of to me by the collector and his deputy as an uncalled-for and injurious proceeding towards a respectable native official, and the captain of police, concurring in this opinion, and representing that his lieutenant, under the influence of a set of worthless informers, was acting in a manner destructive of public confidence, I informed him that I considered Captain Gell's proceedings objectionable and unwarranted, and requested he would admonish him to be more cautious in future. 89, 90. 91. 92 to 95. 96, 97.

22. The disorganization alluded to by Lieutenant Marston as having, by Captain Gell's own admission, taken place in the Kurrachee police, refers to the circumstance of Captain Gell having been desirous, in opposition to the wishes of the head of his department, to appoint a person unconnected with it to the vacant situation of kotwal of Kurrachee, on the ground of his having no one in his own police on whom he could place reliance. On Captain Gell addressing me direct on this subject, and forwarding a copy of the correspondence which had taken place respecting it, I informed him that, with every allowance for his anxiety to have a person in so responsible a situation in whom he could place confidence, I considered it his duty to acquiesce in the views of his superior officer, and that he would have exercised a sounder discretion had he not addressed me direct on the subject. 98 to 107.

23. Having now laid before your Lordship in Council a detail of Captain Gell's proceedings, it only remains for me to express my concurrence in Lieutenant Marston's opinion as to the inexpediency of retaining that officer in his present situation. Many of the acts above referred to, may perhaps be viewed in the light of errors of judgment, but so numerous, and of a nature so grave, and a tendency so prejudicial, as to make it more than doubtful if the officer who could commit them can with safety to the public interests be allowed to remain in a situation of so much trust as that occupied by Captain Gell. But his treatment of the prisoners, and insubordinate demeanor towards the head of his department, are of a more serious character; and, with every desire to place the most indulgent construction on Captain Gell's acts, I am unable to find any excuse for conduct so unbecoming, either in a magistrate or a man, as the former, and so subversive of discipline and destructive of efficiency as the latter; and, under the feeling that I could not, in justice to the interests committed to me, allow Captain Gell to remain in the exercise of functions, for the safe and discreet discharge of which I had no assurance, even until the orders of your Lordship in Council could be received, I considered it necessary at once to suspend him pending their receipt. It is due, however, to Captain Gell that I should add, that it is with much reluctance I have come to this resolution, believing him to possess, in his great personal activity, decision, and indefatigable zeal for the public service, qualities which, under the guidance of a sounder discretion and more disciplined temper, would have admirably qualified him for the efficient discharge of the duties of an officer of police, and have already, as is well known to Government, enabled him to perform good service in that department.

24. With these remarks, I beg to leave the case in the hands of your Lordship in Council, referring for details to the documents herewith transmitted, as per annexed list.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee, 28 August 1849. (signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner.

LIST.

1. Letter (No. 93) from Captain of Police, dated 5 June 1849.
2. Letter (No. 93) from Lieutenant Gell, dated 5 June 1849.
3. Letter (No. 189) to the Captain of Police, dated 6 June 1849.
4. Letter (No. 68) from the Magistrate, Kurrachee, dated 6 June 1849.
5. Petition from Gulammah.
6. Letter (No. 188) to the Collector of Kurrachee, dated 5 June 1849.
7. Petition from certain Relatives of the Jam of the Jokeyahs, dated 8 June 1849.
8. Letter (No. 205) to the Captain of Police, dated 9 June 1849.
9. Letter (No. 104) from the Captain of Police, dated 12 June 1849.
10. Letter from Lieutenant Gell.
11. Letter (No. 212) to the Relatives of the Jam of the Jokeyahs, dated 15 June 1849.
12. Letter (No. 61) from the Magistrate of Kurrachee, dated 31 May 1849.
13. Demi-official Letter, from Lieutenant Gell, dated 25 May 1849.
14. Letter (No. 86) from the Deputy-Collector, Gorrabarree, dated 28 May 1849.
15. Letter (No. 52) from the Magistrate, Kurrachee, dated 28 May 1849.
16. Letter (No. 185) to the Captain of Police, dated 5 June 1849.
17. Letter (No. 1) from the Magistrate, Kurrachee, dated 4 June 1849.
18. Letter (No. 66) from the Captain of Police, dated 1 June 1849.
19. Letter (No. 122) from the Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee, dated 31 May 1849.
20. Letter from the Captain of Police, dated 6 June 1849.
21. Letter from Lieutenant Gell, dated 6 June 1849.
22. Letter (No. 201) to the Magistrate, Kurrachee, dated 6 June 1849.
23. Letter (No. 202) to the Captain of Police, dated 6 June 1849.
24. Letter (No. 109) from the Magistrate of Kurrachee, dated 4 July 1849.
25. Proceedings upon the Trial of Gool Mahomed, Kardar of Sacra.
26. Letter (No. 201) to the Magistrate, Kurrachee, dated 12 July 1849.
27. Letter (No. 301) to the Magistrate, Kurrachee, dated 17 July 1849.
28. Letter (No. 292) to the Captain of Police, dated 12 July 1849.
29. Translation of Petition from Gool Mahomed, Kardar to the Commissioner.
30. Reply to above, dated 21 July 1849.
31. Letter (No. 293) to the Captain of Police, dated 12 July 1849.
32. Letter (No. 163) from Lieutenant Gell, dated 13 July 1849.
33. Letter (No. 299) to the Captain of Police, dated 17 July 1849.
34. Letter (No. 170) from Lieutenant Gell, dated 23 July 1849, with Endorsement by the Captain of Police, dated 24 July 1849.
35. Letter (No. 329) to the Captain of Police, dated 31 July 1849.
36. Letter (No. 193) from Lieutenant Gell, dated 4 August 1849, with Endorsement by Captain of Police, dated 6 August 1849.
37. Letter (No. 147) from the Magistrate of Kurrachee, dated 31 July 1849.
38. Proceedings in the Case of Shadhi Bux, Sooltan, and Hameer.
39. Letter (No. 341) to the Captain of Police, dated 6 August 1849.
40. Letter (No. 234) from the Captain of Police, dated 13 August 1849.
41. Letter (No. 204) from Captain Gell, dated 9 August 1849.
42. Letter (No. 227) from the Captain of Police, dated 10 August 1849.
43. Deposition of Shaikh Goolam Hussain, Native Adjutant, Scinde Police, before Magistrate's Court, Kurrachee, dated 11 August 1849.
44. Deposition of Badul Khan Kulmattee, Jemedar, Scinde Police, before Magistrate's Court, Kurrachee, dated 11 August 1849.
45. Deposition of Gunajee Sudasoo, First Hospital Assistant, Kurrachee, dated 11 August 1849.
46. Letter (No. 366) from the Commissioner in Scinde, dated 15 August 1849.
47. Letter (No. 361) from the Commissioner in Scinde, dated 14 August 1849.
48. Letter (No. 256) from the Captain of Police, dated 22 August 1849.
49. Letter (No. 207) from Captain Gell, dated 9 August 1849.
50. Letter (No. 235) from the Captain of Police, dated 13 August 1849.
51. Letter (No. 974) from the Collector of Kurrachee, dated 14 August 1849.
52. Letter (No. 222) from Captain Gell, dated 16 August 1849.
53. Letter (No. 246) from the Captain of Police, dated 17 August 1849.
54. Letter (No. 176) from the Magistrate of Kurrachee, dated 17 August 1849.
55. Letter (No. 231) from Captain Gell, dated 20 August 1849.
56. Letter (No. 252) from the Captain of Police, dated 21 August 1849.
57. Letter (No. 235) from Captain Gell, dated 22 August 1849.
58. Deposition of Syud Kurrem Shah, before Magistrate's Court, Kurrachee, dated 20 August 1849.
59. Deposition of Khyree Allee Shah, before Magistrate's Court, Kurrachee, dated 20 August 1849.
60. Deposition of Jay Sing, before Magistrate's Court, Kurrachee, dated 20 August 1849.

61. Deposition

61. Deposition of Kurrem Shah, before Magistrate's Court, Kurrachee, dated 20 August 1849.
62. Letter (No. 257) from the Captain of Police, dated 23 August 1849.
63. Letter (No. 230) from Captain Gell, dated 18 August 1849.
64. Letter (No. 383) from the Commissioner in Scinde, dated 24 August 1849.
65. Letter (No. 88) from the Magistrate of Kurrachee, dated 13 June 1849.
66. Translation of Petition from Kadurranna Vakeel, of Alla Buksh, to Collector of Kurrachee.
67. Translation of Purwanna from Lieutenant Gell to Alla Buksh, dated 6 June 1849.
68. Letter (No. 211) to Magistrate of Police, Kurrachee, dated 13 June 1849.
69. Petition from Kadurna Vakkeel to Commissioner.
70. Captain Gell's Report upon above.
71. Letter (No. 225) from the Commissioner in Scinde, dated 23 June 1849.
72. Letter (No. 226) to Kadurna Vakeel, dated 23 June 1849.
73. Petition from Alla Buksh, Merchant, to Commissioner, dated 16 June 1849.
74. Letter (No.) from Lieutenant of Police, dated 16 June 1849.
75. Letter (No. 318) from the Commissioner in Scinde, dated 24 July 1849.
76. Letter (No. 174) from Lieutenant Gell, Lieutenant of Police, dated 26 July 1849.
77. Letter (No. 330) to Alla Buksh, Merchant, dated 1 August 1849.
78. Abstract of Petition from Nooroo, Hoossain, Bukkur, and others, to Commissioner, dated 27 July 1849.
79. Abstract of Petition from Bukkur Coolie to Commissioner, dated 28 July 1849.
80. Letter (No. 325) to Captain of Police, dated 28 July 1849.
81. Letter (No. 188) to the Commissioner in Scinde, dated 30 July 1849.
82. Letter (No. 184) to the Lieutenant, Kurrachee Police, dated 28 July 1849.
83. Letter (No. 177) from the Lieutenant of Kurrachee Police, dated 28 July 1849.
84. Letter (No. 185) to the Lieutenant of Kurrachee Police, dated 30 July 1849.
85. Letter (No. 180) to the Captain of Police, dated 30 July 1849.
86. Letter (No. 187) to the Lieutenant of Kurrachee Police, dated 30 July 1849.
87. Letter (No. 181) to Captain of Police, dated 30 July 1849.
88. Letter (No. 331) from Commissioner in Scinde, dated 31 July 1849.
89. Letter (No. 915) to the Commissioner in Scinde, dated 27 July 1849.
90. Letter (No. 115) to the Collector of Kurrachee, dated 26 July 1849.
91. Translation of Letter from the Kardar of Ghorabaree.
92. Letter (No. 196) from the Captain of Police, dated 1 August 1849.
93. Letter (No. 183) from Lieutenant, Kurrachee Police, dated 31 July 1849.
94. Letter (No. 193) from the Captain of Police, dated 1 August 1849.
95. Letter (No. 184) to the Captain of Police, dated 1 August 1849.
96. Letter (No. 337) from the Commissioner in Scinde, dated 3 August 1849.
97. Letter (No. 338) from the Commissioner in Scinde, dated 3 August 1849.
98. Letter (No. 182) from Lieutenant of Police, dated 31 July 1849.
99. Letter (No. 156) from Captain of Police, dated 10 July 1849.
100. Letter (No. 165) from Lieutenant, Kurrachee Police, dated 14 July 1849.
101. Letter (No. 171) from Captain of Police, dated 18 July 1849.
102. Letter (No. 171) from Lieutenant, Kurrachee Police, dated 25 July 1849.
103. Letter (No. 179) from Captain of Police, dated 25 July 1849.
104. Letter (No. 173) from Lieutenant Gell, dated 26 July 1849.
105. Letter (No. 183) from Captain of Police, dated 27 July 1849.
106. Letter (No. 339) to the Lieutenant of Police, dated 3 August 1849.
107. Letter (No. 340) to Captain of Police, dated 3 August 1849.

Kurrachee, 28 August 1849.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner in Scinde.

1.

No. 93 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose copy of a report received by me this morning from the Lieutenant of Kurrachee Police, reporting his proceedings in the case of Meer Allee, Jam of the Jokeyas.

2. Lieutenant Gell, with the proof he holds against the Jam, is, I think, perfectly justified in the measures he has adopted towards that sirdar, who having placed himself on an equality with felons by participating in their plunder, must share their accommodation also.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. C. Marston,* Lieutenant,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 5 June 1849.

2.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report, that yesterday afternoon I was under the necessity of apprehending the Jam of the Jokeas, for the following reasons :—

2. I hold proof that shortly after the commission of a robbery at Goolamoolaka Gote he became privy to the commission, and suppressed that knowledge on the promise of receiving a share in the proceeds of the robbery.

3. I hold proof that when the stolen property in the robbery was shared out, or separated into divisions, one share was set apart for the Jam.

4. This share was deposited with a certain person till a convenient opportunity could be found of handing it over to the Jam.

5. I hold proof that about a month after the commission of this robbery this said share was placed in the Jam's hands, and that he conveyed it away.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. S. Gell*,
Lieutenant of Police.

Kurrachee, 5 June 1849.

(True copy.)

(signed) E. C. Marston,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

3.

No. 189 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

REPLYING to your letter, No. 93, of this date, I have the honour to inform you that, under the circumstances reported by Lieutenant Gell, I approve of his having apprehended the Jam of the Jokeas. I request, however, that there may be as little delay as possible in bringing the case to trial before the magistrate, and that in the meantime no greater severity may be exercised towards the Jam than is absolutely necessary for his safe custody. Such precautionary measures should be taken as you may deem requisite for guarding against any breach of the peace on the part of the Jam's followers, among whom it is possible some excitement may arise in consequence of the apprehension of their chief.

2. I request that a concise report of the case may be submitted to me, when the preliminary investigations are completed, before placing the Jam on his trial.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 6 June 1849.

4.

No. 68 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Magistrate of Kurrachee to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your information a petition in original which has just been presented to me by Goolamba Jokeya, nephew of Jam Meer Allee, chief of the Jokeyas. The latter, as I understand from this petition, has been arrested by Lieutenant Gell on suspicion of having participated in the property stolen in Sakra. I have heard nothing from Lieutenant Gell himself relative to the evidence on which he has arrested and imprisoned Jam Meer Ali, u it does seem a most unusual proceeding to arrest a man of the Jam's respectability,

respectability, rank, and influence, and to imprison him in the common gaol previous to any crime being proved against him. The Jam is so generally esteemed throughout this part of Scinde, that I feel assured that he can give security for his appearance when required; and I would beg, therefore, to recommend that he should be forthwith admitted to bail.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain,
Magistrate.

Kurrachee, Magistrate's Office,
5 June 1849.

5.

To Captain *H. W. Preedy*, Collector and Magistrate, Kurrachee.

The humble Petition of *Goolamah*,

Humbly showeth,

That with due respect I beg to bring to your notice that my father, Jam Meer Ally, has been taken up by Lieutenant Gell on suspicion that he has a hand and has received a part of thefts which was committed in Goolamah Kha Gote, and in the house of a Banian, by name Sagun; and as your petitioner can firmly assert that his father has not the slightest hand or knowledge of the theft in question, that my father is a respectable person, and served the British since they have subdued Scinde, and your petitioner is proud to state not a single complaint was ever brought against his father since that period. Under these circumstances, your petitioner humbly begs you will be pleased to take this case into your kind consideration, that an investigation may put in footing, that my father may clear himself from the fabricated charges brought against him from his enemies.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(signed) *Golamnah.*

6.

No. 188 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Collector of Kurrachee.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 68, dated 5th instant, with accompanying petition from the son of the Jam of the Jokyas.

2. You rightly observe that the arrest and imprisonment of a chieftain of the Jam's rank and influence is an unusual proceeding; and as such, it will require that a sufficient exigency must be made out to justify it; nor was it until I was assured of the existence of such exigency by Lieutenant Gell, who made an immediate personal report of the circumstance to me, that I gave my assent to the measure, which has since been conveyed in writing on an official report being made through the captain of police.

3. I have at the same time instructed that officer to see that no severity is practised towards the Jam, beyond what may be absolutely necessary for his safe custody; and to take such precautions as he may consider expedient against the effects of any excitement among the Jam's followers, in consequence of the arrest of their chief, towards which last object I have to request you will aid.

4. Meanwhile you may assure the Jam's son, that whatever may come to these proceedings, he may be satisfied the case will receive a fair and impartial investigation, and with as little delay as the circumstances will permit.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 5 June 1849.

7.

To *R. K. Pringle,* Esq., Commissioner, Kurrachee.

The humble Petition of the Undersigned,

Humbly showeth,

That with due respect your petitioners humbly beg to approach your Honour with this their humble petition, with an earnest hope that your Honour will be pleased to take it into your kind consideration.

That your petitioners beg to state, that they are respectable persons, and relations to Jam Meer Allee, who has been taken up on the 3d instant, by Lieutenant Gell, on suspicion of being complicated in the robbery which was committed some time ago in Goolam Rajah Kha-gote, and in the house of a Banian, by name Sajun; and as all there was fabrication made by his enemies to entangle him, and the case being misrepresented, he the said Jam Meer Alle is now put in gaol without any examination taken place; and as he is a respect able person, your petitioners has come forward soliciting to offer themselves as securities for any amount that may be required for his release, with a condition that he will be present at any time that his person may be required, to answer any charges that may be brought against for the robbery in question.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

The × of *Hajee Khan.*
× „ *Lackah.*
× „ *Khaem.*
× „ *Moonah.*

Kurrachee, 8 June 1849.

8.

No. 205 of 1849.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, for your report and opinion, a petition in original from certain relatives of the Jam of the Jokeyahs, and at the same time to intimate that there will be no objection to the release of the Jam on the security therein tendered, provided the magistrate who is conducting the preliminary investigation is satisfied as to its sufficiency, and that the ends of justice might not be impeded by this course; but these are points for him to judge of.

Should the release of the Jam on security be unadvisable at present, I request you will inform me whether there is no place where he might be confined without exposing him to the indignity, and his clansmen to the humiliation, of his confinement in the same gaol with common criminals, until his case has been disposed of.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner.

Kurrachee, 9 June 1849.

9.

No. 104 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 205, received yesterday evening, without enclosures, requesting my opinion on the advisability of releasing from confinement on bail, the Jam of the Jokyahs; I beg to state, that I am fully of Lieutenant Gell's opinion on this point, whose report I herewith annex.

2. You

2. You will observe that the Jam is at present confined over the gateway of the prison, and perfectly distinct from the convicts of the gaol. His situation has been rendered as comfortable as circumstances will admit of.

3. Granting petitioner's request would, I am of opinion, impede the ends of justice, and render the Jam's being brought to trial useless. It would be viewed by the witnesses as tantamount to acquittal; and by intimidation and bribery, not one would be found to corroborate his former testimony. But out of consideration to petitioners, they might be informed that the case will be brought on as speedily as practicable.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 12 June 1849.

10.

Sir,

With reference to letter No. 205, of 1849, respecting the release, on bail, of the Jam of the Jookeeas, and forwarded by you for my report; I have the honour to state that the Jam is not confined within the gaol; he has an apartment which is over the guard-room, strictly speaking without the gaol walls, and it is only accessible through that room.

2. It appears to me extremely unadvisable that the Jam should be released on bail, as attempts have already been made by Jookeeas, relatives of the Jam, to prevent the witnesses, who have deposed, from giving evidence in the Jam's case.

3. Out of all the companions of the Jam, the one selected by him to remain with him is a man who has suffered two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, in the gaol, and is his own nephew; and my belief is, that petitions for the release of the Jam on bail are not so much got up from any feeling of humiliation which his clansmen experience, as for sinister purposes.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Lieut.,
Lieutenant of Kurrachee Police.

(True copy.)

(signed) E. C. Marston, Lieutenant,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

11.

No. 212 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde, to *Hajee Khan Lachah Rharm* and *Morriah*, Relatives of the Jam of the Jokia.

In reply to your petition, dated the 8th instant, I have to inform you that I regret I cannot comply with your application for the release of the Jam on security, as the magistrate who is conducting the proceedings is of opinion that the ends of justice would be impeded thereby; but that the case will be brought to as early a trial as possible; and in the meantime every consideration will be shown the Jam which is consistent with his safe custody; and he has been confined in an apartment separate from the place where ordinary prisoners are kept.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 15 June 1849.

12.

No. 61 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Magistrate of Kurrachee to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for your consideration, copy of a letter and its enclosures which I forwarded on the 28th instant to the Captain of Police, relative to the arrest, by Lieutenant Gell, Superintendent of Kurrachee Police, of Gool Mahomed, kardar of Sakra, and to which I have as yet received no reply.

2. On receiving Lieutenant Gell's note, reporting that he had arrested the kardar, I concluded that the latter had been guilty of some atrocious act which rendered his immediate arrest imperative; but I have since understood from Captain Stewart, deputy collector of the district, that the kardar himself had reported this very robbery to him nearly two months ago, and it seems very improbable, therefore, that he could have been concerned in it.

3. But however that may be, I would beg to submit for your consideration how highly prejudicial to the public service so hasty a proceeding as that of the superintendent of police must necessarily be. The kardars are, as you are aware, the principal native officers in the district, and to their care large sums of money and numerous office records are entrusted. They have at this season, in addition to the collection and division of the rubbee crops, to attend to the measurement of the kurreahs, or smaller canal, to the preparation of the lands sowing the seed, &c., for the khurreej crops, and their presence is therefore quite indispensable in the districts. The kardar of Sakra has now been about ten days in arrest, and is at present confined in the common prison of Kurrachee, without either Captain Stewart or myself, his immediate superior officers, having been furnished with any copy of the charges or evidence against him. I might well remark on the uncourteous proceeding of an officer of another department thus taking upon himself to arrest and carry off from his duties an officer under my immediate control; but as I believe Lieutenant Gell to have erred in this instance through a mistaken idea of the powers entrusted to him, I would merely solicit your interference to prevent a repetition of a similar proceeding.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain,
Magistrate of Kurrachee.

Kurrachee,
Magistrate's Office,
31 July 1849.
May

* *Sic Orig.*

13.

My dear Preedy,

YESTERDAY evening I arrested Gool Mahomed, kardar at Golumla-ke-Gote, for complicity in a robbery; he is now on his way into Kurrachee, and I write that, if you see it necessary, you may take steps to replace him.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) *J. S. Gell.*

25th.

(True copy.)
(signed) H. W. Preedy, Captain,
Collector of Kurrachee.

14.

No. 86 of 1849.—Revenue Department.

From the Deputy Collector of Ghorabarree to the Collector of Kurrachee.

Sir,

THE kardar of Sakra Sheik Gool Mahomed, having been arrested some days ago by Lieutenant Gell, the lieutenant of police, I have the honour to request that I may be favoured with the circumstances, if any such have yet reached you, which have led to this step, as I have seen nothing but a hasty written note by Lieutenant Gell to your address, merely mentioning that he had arrested the kardar on a charge of complicity.

2. My information on the subject may not be quite correct, but I understand that Lieutenant Gell on Thursday last proceeded to Goolamla village, in Sakra, for the apprehension of a thief suspected of having committed a robbery in that village in March last, when I was in that neighbourhood, the circumstances of which were brought to my notice by the kardar.

3. Whether the kardar has since then committed himself in regard to this, has yet, as far as I know, to be proved; he was, however, arrested by some sowars sent by Lieutenant Gell for that purpose, and has since been placed in the Kurrachee gaol. Such is the only report which has as yet reached me of the proceedings.

4. I should imagine that Lieutenant Gell had substantial proof of the kardar's guilt before he proceeded to such a length; and certainly nothing short of open robbery could justify it, as by so doing the kardar has been thus hastily removed from his responsible position, having much Government grain and money in his hands. This is the fourth day since the kardar's arrest, and I have received no report of it whatever from the lieutenant of police, or of the steps taken by him to guard against the loss of public property. I therefore beg it may be understood that I cannot hold myself responsible for the consequences.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. R. Stewart*, Captain,
Dep. Collector of Ghorabharee.

Kurrachee, 28 May 1849.

(True copy.)

(signed) H. W. Preedy, Captain,
Collector of Kurrachee.

15.

No. 52 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Magistrate of Kurrachee to the Captain of Police.

Sir,

IN forwarding the enclosed copy of a letter, No. 86, of this date, from Captain Stewart, deputy collector of Ghorabaree, to my address, I have the honour to request you will have the goodness to call upon Lieutenant Gell, superintendent of Kurrachee police, to state under what circumstances and on what evidence he has arrested Gool Mahomed, officiating kardar of Sakra.

2. The only intimation which I have received of the kardar's arrest and removal from his post, is contained in a note which I received on Saturday from Lieutenant Gell, of which I annex a copy. The kardar ought not to have been summarily arrested except on the clearest proof of his guilt, and he ought on no account to have been removed from his district until an official report had been made to the deputy collector, and until a substitute had been sent out to receive charge of the Government grain, money, and records in his hands.

I have requested the deputy collector to send out a substitute forthwith, but in the meantime that officer, as you will observe, declines the responsibility of any loss which may result to Government from the hasty removal of the kardar. No person can be more anxious or ready than myself and the deputy collector under me (for whom I feel that I can answer) to co-operate with the police in bringing offenders to justice, be they kardars or any other Government servants; but I think that you will agree with me in opinion, that this desirable object will best be promoted on all ordinary cases where Government servants are concerned, by reporting in the first instance to their immediate superiors.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain,
Magistrate.

Kurrachee, Magistrate's Office,
28 May 1849.

(True copy.)

(signed) H. W. Preedy, Captain,
Magistrate of Kurrachee.

16.

No. 185 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit copy of a letter, No. 61, dated 31st ultimo, from the magistrate of Kurrachee, with its accompaniments in original, relating to the arrest of Gool Mahomed, kardar of Sakra, and to request that you will submit an immediate explanation of the apparently extreme measure adopted by Lieutenant Gell towards this individual, and the delay in officially communicating it to his immediate superior.

The original enclosures you are requested to return with your reply.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee,
5 June 1849.

17.

No. 66 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Magistrate of Kurrachee to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter, No. 61, of the 31st ultimo, I have the honour to transmit for your consideration copy of letter, No. 2, of the 1st instant, from the captain of police, enclosing copy of a communication from Lieutenant Gell, superintendent of Kurrachee police, relative to the arrest of Sheik Gool Mahomed, kardar of Sakra.

2. You will observe that Lieutenant Gell declines stating under what circumstances and on what information he arrested the kardar, and at the same time asserts that the police have authority to arrest any person on what they may consider sufficient grounds, provided they notify the same with all despatch to superior authority.

3. I am not aware of any extended powers having been conferred lately on the police, and consider therefore that Lieutenant Gell is in error in claiming such unlimited authority for the police.

4. As

4. As regards my note in reply to Lieutenant Gell's first communication, I admit that it would have been better had I at once called upon Lieutenant Gell officially to state on what grounds and authority he had arrested the kardar. I, however, conclude that there must have been some stringent necessity for so unusual a proceeding, and that a copy of the evidence against the prisoner would in the course of that or the following day be forwarded for my information, and which would explain the matter of the summary arrest; but when the fourth day arrived, without any further communication from Lieutenant Gell, I deemed it my duty to call upon him officially for the evidence, on which he has acted, and which he declines to afford.

5. Lieutenant Gell adduces this arrest of the kardar as a proof of the zeal and energy with which he is anxious to serve Government; but without any wish to detract from his merits, I would beg to submit for your consideration whether the ends of justice might not have been better secured, had Lieutenant Gell privately reported the alleged delinquencies of the kardar to Captain Stewart or myself, and requested either of us to summon the kardar to Kurrachee, where on his arrival the evidence against him might have been produced, and the case would have been properly investigated in a legal and authorised manner. The interest of Government would in the meantime have been secured, by the appointment of a proper substitute to officiate during the kardar's absence.

6. Lieutenant Gell states in the concluding para. of his letter, that the kardar of Sakra's residence is within 12 hours of Kurrachee. I beg to remark that the village is full 60 miles distant from Kurrachee, and few natives would travel over that space in less than two days.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee, Magistrate's Office, 4 June 1849.

(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

18.

No. 2 of 1849.—Revenue Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying letter of yesterday's date from the lieutenant of police, Kurrachee, in reply to your letter No. 52 of the 28th ultimo, and enclosure from the deputy collector of Ghorabaree, regarding the arrest of the kardar of Sakra Sheikh Gool Mahomed.

2. As Lieutenant Gell has proceeded so far in this case, his acts must be judged by the result.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut., Captain of Police.

Kurrachee, 1 June 1849.

(True copy.)

(signed) H. W. Preedy, Captain, Collector of Kurrachee.

19.

No. 122 of 1849.—Revenue Department.

From the Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee, to the Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of two letters from the collector of Kurrachee and his deputy, Captain Stewart, and forwarded by you for my report.

2. With reference to para. No. 1 of Captain Preedy's letter, I have the honour

to decline to state under what circumstances and on what information I arrested Kardar Sheikh Gool Mahomed, unless ordered to do so by you, or other superior authority, for the obvious reasons that making such disclosures public would very much impede the ends of justice.

3. With regard to para. 2 of the same letter, I have the honour to state, that the police have power, as you are aware, to arrest any one on what are considered by them sufficient grounds, notifying the same, with all despatch, to superior authority. The kardar was arrested on the afternoon of Friday, 24 May, and I informed Captain Preedy of the fact on Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, to which he replied as follows: "My dear Gell,—Many thanks; I hope you will be able to bring the robbery home to the fellow." Had Captain Preedy at that time, or during the next two days, informed me that the state of affairs was such that no person could be found who would be responsible for the money and grain in the kardar's hands at the time of his apprehension, I could have provided a person unconnected with the police on my own responsibility. Captain Preedy states the kardar ought not to have been summarily arrested, except on the clearest proof of his guilt, and he ought on no account to have been removed from his district until an official report had been made to the deputy collector. I reported the circumstance demi-officially to Captain Stewart's immediate superior as soon as I possibly could, and whether I ought or ought not to have done that which I did, he surely had no right to make such an implied censure, not having the means of judging, and being in a different department. Captain Preedy states "no person can be more anxious," &c.; and I also beg to state that no one can be more anxious than I am to serve Government with all the energy, zeal, and ability in my power, and I bring forward this very instance as a proof that such is the case. Out of the last six nights only one has been passed under the roof, the whole of almost every night, as well as day, I have been in the saddle. I have ridden upwards of 300 miles, I have been put to great expense, I have left unturned no stone which could in any way assist the ends of Government and the detection of crime; and whatever my ability may be, zeal and energy have not been wanting.

In conclusion, I merely beg to notice the following paragraph in Captain Stewart's letter, which begins, "This is the fourth day since the kardar's arrest. As the kardar's money accounts are in such an irresponsible condition, how is it that four days were allowed to elapse before measures were taken to secure them? The kardar's village and accounts are within 12 hours of Kurrachee."

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Lieut.,
Lieutenant of Police.

Kurrachee, 31 May 1849.

(True copy.)

(signed) E. C. Marston, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

(True copy.)

(signed) H. W. Preedy, Capt.,
Collector of Kurrachee.

20.

No. 95 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, with reference to your letter, No. 185, of yesterday's date, with enclosures from the collector of Kurrachee, and his deputy of Ghorabarree, to submit Lieutenant Gell's reply, as called for by you.

2. On

2. On the 1st instant, I forwarded to Captain Preedy an explanatory letter from the lieutenant of Kurrachee police, detailing the grounds on which the kardar of Sakra, Syed Gool Mahomed, was arrested.

3. The original enclosures received with your letter are herewith returned.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,

Kurrachee, 6 June 1849. Captain of Police in Scinde.

21.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of certain letters relative to the apprehension of Kardar Gool Mahomed, of Sakra, and forwarded by you for my report.

2. The information upon which I acted on the commencement of this business was supplied by a most respectable syud, who is universally regarded with esteem by rich and poor in the Sakra purgunnah.

3. His information was given on oath.

4. I had an opportunity of testing its correctness by the apprehension of one of the parties concerned, who acknowledged his participation in the crime, and obtained a portion of the stolen property, before I proceeded to the arrest of the kardar.

5. The syud's information coincided with other intelligence I had on the subject.

6. The kardar was arrested on the afternoon of the 24th, at Goolamola-ka-Gote, and was brought to me at Garra. I was not aware of his apprehension till six o'clock, p.m., at Garra, and he had then been arrested about one hour. Immediately he arrived I started for Kurrachee, which place I reached during the course of the next morning; it was the third night I had passed on the saddle, and on my arrival I slept till nine o'clock, a.m., of the 25th, at which hour I despatched the note to Captain Preedy, copy of which I find amongst the correspondence. I cannot be positive, but I am nearly so, that the words "demi-official" have been inadvertently left out. I intended it as an official report. The reply I received was in the following terms: "My dear Gell,—Many thanks. I hope you will be able to bring the robbery home to the fellow. Yours sincerely, *Preedy*." The tenor of this reply was such as I expected to receive. I, of course, supposed that Captain Preedy would immediately confer with his deputy as to the successor, and, I may add, that in case of the kardar's sudden death, the information could not have reached his immediate superiors sooner.

7. I was therefore much surprised to find that Captain Preedy and his deputy considered themselves injured, or that I had been in the least degree deficient in courtesy to them. With regard to my powers, or rather those of justice, in the hands of the executive officers, I beg to be allowed to differ with the magistrate of Kurrachee. The law, in my opinion, should know no distinction between rich and poor; and I acted towards the kardar just as I would have done to any other individual, intending to take such measures as I did take in informing Captain Preedy of what I had done, and which I considered would sufficiently protect the interests of Government; for, had I written by post from Garra at the time I made up my mind to arrest the kardar, and many hours before he was arrested, the information would not have reached the kardar's immediate superiors so soon as that which I myself conveyed to them.

8. The information on which I arrested the kardar, and his position in the country, was such that I considered it absolutely necessary he should be put under immediate strict surveillance, and assured as I was of his gross misconduct, and that by such conduct he had forfeited all claims to the respect his position was entitled to (for, as I said before, I had proved that my intelligence was correct), I had no hesitation in acting as I did, knowing the uses to which he had put the power entrusted to him.

9. I trust, therefore, that it will appear to you and the Commissioner that I have not acted, in this instance, without due caution and circumspection, and that no delay, but the contrary, in reporting the kardar's arrest can be attributed to me.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Lieut.,
Lieutenant of Police.

Kurrachee, 6 June 1849.

(True copy.)

(signed) E. C. Marston, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

22.

No. 201 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to Captain *Preedy*, Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, Nos. 61 and 66, dated respectively the 31st ultimo and 4th instant, with accompaniments, relative to the arrest of Gool Mahomed Kardar, of Sakra, by the lieutenant of police, respecting which I have called for and obtained, through the captain of police, Lieutenant Gell's explanation.

2. This measure was undoubtedly a strong one; it may, however, be warranted by the circumstances of the case, respecting which it is impossible to form a judgment until they are fully known, as they will be, in the course of the proceedings.

3. In the meantime, supposing Lieutenant Gell to have had sufficient grounds for acting as he did, the only points in which he appears to have been deficient were in not immediately communicating officially the arrest of the kardar to you, as the kardar's official superior, and, if the course of justice were likely to be impeded by entering at that time into a detailed explanation of the grounds of his proceedings, in not having intimated this to you in explanation of his not doing so. The first is rather an informality than a material omission, considering the hurry under which Lieutenant Gell acted, and that he did make a demi-official communication to you on the subject; and as respects both, I think it will be sufficient to bring them to Lieutenant Gell's notice, which I shall do through the captain of police, to prevent their occurrence in future.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 6 June 1849.

23.

No. 202 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 95, dated the 6th instant, with accompanying explanation from Lieutenant Gell, of his proceedings in the arrest of the kardar of Sakra, and to transmit for your information and for communication to that officer, copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to the collector and magistrate of Kurrachee on the subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 6 June 1849.

24.

No. 109 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Magistrate of Kurrachee to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to submit for your perusal my proceedings in the case of Sheik Gool Mahomed, acting kardar of Sakra, accused by Captain Gell, lieutenant of police, of instigating a burglary, and of participating in the stolen property.

2. I have, after a long and searching investigation, fully and honourably acquitted the prisoner of all and every part of the charges brought against him, but I have not directed his release, as his confinement was subsequently sanctioned by you. The proceedings are so voluminous that they would take several days to copy, and I have therefore forwarded the original copy of my proceedings to save time. I shall feel obliged by your returning them when done with.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain,
Magistrate of Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, Magistrate's Office,
4 July 1849.

25.

Magistrate's Court, Kurrachee, 11 June 1849.

PROCEEDINGS held this day before Captain H. W. Preedy, Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee, upon the trial of Gool Mahomed Wullud Saheb Mahomed, acting kardar of Sakra, who is brought a prisoner before the Court.

Gool Mahomed Wullud Saheb Mahomed, acting kardar of Sakra, residing in the village of Goolamoola Ka Gote, in the district of Sakra, is charged,—

1st. With having instigated certain persons to commit a robbery at a village in Sakra, called Goolamoola Ka Gote, on or about the 4th March 1849.

2d. With having, after the commission of the said robbery, suppressed the discovery of the same.

3. With having received a portion, not less than ($\frac{1}{5}$) one-fifth of the proceeds, of the said robbery.

Question by *Magistrate.*] How say you, Gool Mahomed, are you guilty or not guilty?—*Answer.* Not guilty.

Lieutenant *Gell,* Superintendent of Kurrachee Police, appears in court as prosecutor, and calls upon the following evidences in support of the charge.

First Evidence.

Sajun Wullud Preetrum Bunyah, residing at Goolamoola Ka Gote, being called into court, and solemnly affirmed, is questioned by the prosecutor.

By *Prosecutor.*] Was your house robbed in the month of March last?—Yes; about three months and 12 days ago.

What amount of property was stolen from you?—Two thousand eight hundred rupees' worth.

Did you apply to any syed to assist you in finding out the robbery, and if so, what occurred?—The kardar in the first instance sent a kullal or distiller named Tullock, son of Gungaram, to call me, and directed me to come quickly, and he would give me my property which had been stolen. I started the second day after receiving his message, and arrived near the village of Shukkur, at a place called Khaira, on the third day. I found the kardar there, and asked him for the property which he had sent for me to receive from him. He replied, that Ibrahim Charun had buried the property under a heavy stone, and that if I would bring him an order from Lieutenant Gell, he would give it to me. I replied, that I did not know Lieutenant Gell; that he, the kardar, was my master. I then went to a syed named Rajun Shah, who was residing with the kardar at that time, taking my family with me, in order to entreat the syed to intercede with the kardar on my behalf. The syed gave me some hopes, and two or three days afterwards the syed took me with him to the kardar at Goolamoola's village, having previously asked me to give him 500 rupees to be divided between himself, the kardar and the thieves. I had agreed to give him 250 rupees. On coming before the kardar, the latter asked me if I would stand by the agreement which I had made with the syed, and if I would give the money. I replied, that I would forthwith give the money. The syed was not then present; I was alone with the kardar. I asked the latter if he would take the money then, or when the syed came. He replied, "I will take it when the syed is present." I went off that day to Kukkeralla or Ghorabaree to get grain for a marriage.

Were you ever present with the kardar when a conversation took place between the kardar, Raj Mahomed, and yourself?—No; I conversed with Raj Mahomed on the subject, and he conversed with the kardar regarding it.

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Had you any subsequent conversation with the kardar on the subject of the robbery, after your return from Kukkeralla?—No.

By *Magistrate.*] Did the syed, Raj Mahomed, accompany you from Khana to Goolamoola Ka Gote?—Yes.

How many days after the robbery occurred was it that the kardar sent Tullock to call you?—About a month after.

Did you take all your family with you when you went to the kardar?—I and my cousin Damoo only went.

How long did you remain with the kardar before you went to the syed, Raj Mahomed?—I remained about an hour with the kardar, and then went to the syed, who was in the kurra (grain yard), in which I had the interview with the kardar at the time.

How long did you remain with the syed, and how many times had you occasion to go to him?—I remained with the syed about an hour and a half or two hours in the kurra, and I went afterwards to the syed's village of Makah Ka Gaum three or four times, but did not meet the syed.

When you went to the syed's village three or four times, who went with you?—My cousin Damoo went with me.

When did you take your children to the syed to second your entreaties?—When I returned from Ghorabaree.

Were any of the kardar's people present when you went to him in the kurra, or when you went to him at Goolam Lakagote?—Jeysing Subadar was present at Goolam Lakagote, and many others whose names I do not remember. The Buttaidar Sunkutrew and many others were present in the kurra; but the former is now dead.

When you mentioned that the kardar had stated to you, that Ibrahim Charun had hidden the property under a heavy stone, what did you understand him to mean?—I understood that the property had been concealed in Kumal Naya's house.

Had you heard any thing regarding Kumal Naya having stolen the property previous to your interview with the kardar?—Yes; I had heard from Ibrahim Charun, before going to the kurra, that Kumal Naya was the thief.

[Withdraws.

Second Evidence.

Second Evidence. Rajun Shah, *alias* Raj Mahomed Syed, being called into court, and solemnly affirmed, is questioned.

By *Prosecutor.*] Had you any conversation with the prisoner about a robbery which occurred in Sakra about three months ago; and if so, what was it?—Yes; about 15 or 16 days after the Bunyah Sajun's house was robbed, he came to me with his wife and children to my house at Nahteh Kegote, and informed me that his house had been robbed, and entreated me, for God's sake, to search for his property. I gave the Bunyah encouragement, and told him that he had entreated me for God's sake, and had also brought his family as an additional inducement, on which account I would search out the thieves, and, please God, would recover the property. I continued searching for information regarding the robbery for about a month, when a person named Muttah, a gudda, came to me, and informed me that the stolen property was in Kumal Naya's house. The kardar was with me two days after this report was made to me, and we went together to the buttai of the Kurmah Mukkan, and we put up in the house of Oomer Soomra. I remained with the kardar all that day, and in the evening I crossed over the Kunere river, and put up in the village of Kulleefa Eusoof. The next morning Sajun Bunyah and another bunyah named Damoo, came together to me. I asked them what they had come for, and they replied, that the kardar had sent to call them, and that they had come on that account. The bunyahs asked me whether any Naya people had come to the kardar when I was present with the latter; I replied that they had, and that I had asked them what they had come about; and they replied, regarding cultivation. I then told them (the bunyahs) to go to the kardar, and ask him why he had sent for them. They went, and returned from the kardar to me, and I asked them what the kardar had said; and they replied, that the kardar had told them to get an order from the sahib, and he would then give the property. I then informed the bunyahs that I had found a joonyut, and that if they would give 500 rupees, that he, the joonyut, would produce the property. The bunyahs then agreed to give the 500 rupees. The bunyahs then returned to Goolam Lakagote, and I went to my own village; the kardar also went to Goolam Lakagote about eight or ten days after. About 15 or 16 days after that, the two bunyahs came back from Goolam Lakagote to me at my village, and Sajun Bunyah told me that the kardar had told him, that if he would give the 500 rupees which he had promised to give to me, that he, the kardar, would produce the property; that he, Sajun, had replied to the kardar that he had 300 rupees ready, and that he had agreed to give that, then and there; but the kardar had told him to bring the amount the next day; that he had taken the 300 rupees to the kardar the next day, who had told him to take the money away again, for that he knew nothing about the robbery. The bunyah then told me, for God's sake, to make search for the property, and to find it for him; that Kheir Alli Shah Russuldar had come that same day to Goolam Lakagote, and had arrested Kumal Naya on account of a robbery committed in the house of Abdool Rahim Naya; and he requested me to accompany him to Goolam Lakagote to make arrangements for discovering the property stolen from him. I told Sajun to go on in advance, and that I would follow him. The bunyah accordingly started that day, and I followed him the next; and on arriving at Goolam Lakagote, I put up with the kardar. The same day the kardar and I went together to call on Kheir Alli Shah Russuldar; he was not at home, and

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and we returned to the kardar's place. A short time afterwards, in the evening, the russuldar came to call on us, and told me that Sajun had informed him, the russuldar, that he, Sajun, had been led to expect that he should recover his property through my assistance, and he requested me, if I knew anything of the matter, to reveal it; I replied, that I would give him all particulars the following morning. The next morning the kardar and I went into a small room situated to the westward of the other room, and I asked the kardar to reveal anything which he knew regarding the robbery; and the kardar replied, that he would tell me all about it; he said that three persons were concerned in this robbery, viz., Baddee Buksh Ruid, Kumal Naya, and the third man's name he did not state: that Baddee Buksh Ruid had two shares, and had purchased two camels with a part of the property, while the remainder was kept by him in deposit; that the third share was in possession of Kumal Naya; that he told me this in confidence, as I was his friend, and that I must not tell it to Syed Kheir Alli Shah or any other person; for that if I told it to Kheir Alli Shah, and Kumal Naya should be seized, that he, the kardar, would also be implicated. He then told me that he would give me 50 rupees to keep what he had told me a secret, but I refused the money, and promised to keep it a secret. The same day I informed Kheir Alli Shah that I knew nothing about the theft, upon which the russuldar became very angry with me, and said that he would take me prisoner to Kurrachee. He then sent in a report to Kurrachee, and some days afterwards I was summoned into Kurrachee, a sowar being sent for me.

In what way is Kumal Naya employed; how does he gain his livelihood?—He is not a Government servant, but a private servant of the kardar's.

Did the kardar say anything to you in particular regarding Kumal, when he confessed that he knew about this robbery?—He said nothing more than I have stated.

By *Magistrate*.] In what way do you gain your livelihood?—I am a cultivator, and the produce of my land in the Kurrachee collectorate amounts to about 50 or 60 kurwahs, including the Government and ryots' share.

On what account had you gone with the kardar to Kunen?—I had a share in the cultivation of some of the Beloochees there, and on that account went with the kardar to buttai the same.

Sajun is a Hindoo; how did it happen that he came to you, who are a Mussulman, for assistance?—I am a fukeer, and both Hindoos and Mahomedans are my mooreeds, or disciples.

Had you any suspicion before you went to Goolam La Kogote, and put up in the kardar's house, that he knew of the robbery?—When the joonyut came and informed me that he could discover the robberies, provided 500 rupees were given to him, and that the thief was Kumal Naya, I suspected that the kardar was privy to it, as Naya was his servant. The joonyut gave me the information about two months after the robbery was committed.

When the bunyahs agreed to give 500 rupees to the joonyut, why did not you at once call upon the latter to make good his promise, and to produce the stolen property?—When the joonyut was present, then the bunyahs were not; and when the bunyahs were present, the joonyut was not there. I never got them together, and I therefore told the bunyahs to go to their village, and that on my return from the buttai of the Kumar Mukhan, I would send for the joonyut and cause him to recover and restore the property.

When did the conversation regarding the joonyut take place between you and the bunyah?—First in my village of Mablebkegote, and on the second occasion in Kuleefa in Eusoof Kegote.

What is the name of the joonyut, and where does he, or did he reside?—His name is Mitta Gudda; he is a wandering trader, and sells cattle; he is constantly travelling about in Sakra and Ghorabaree.

How did you become acquainted with this man?—He is one of my mooreeds.

[Withdraws.

Third Evidence.

Khyre Alli Shah Russuldar, Kurrachee Police, being called, and solemnly affirmed, is questioned. Third Evidence.

By *Prosecutor*.] When you were sent to Goolamlakagote to make inquiries regarding a robbery, did Sajun Bunyah give you any information about it, and what?—When I arrived at Goolamlakagote, Sajun Bunyah told me that some time before I arrived, Gool Mahomed Kardar had told him that if he would give him some "mitaee," (or cherry merry), and would get an order from the sirkar, directing him to do so, that he would produce the stolen property. I then asked him if he knew anything more about the matter, and he replied, that Damoo Bunyah had told him to come to Syed Raj Mahomed, and to give him some reward (mittaee), and that he would obtain some information regarding this robbery; that he had been accordingly to the syed, and had, therefore, not waited on me till two or three days after my arrival at his village. I then asked him what bundobust he had made with the syed: and he replied, that he had promised to give the syed 500 rupees if he discovered and restored the property, and that the syed had directed him to return home, and that he would follow him the next day. The following day the syed came, and put up on his arrival with the kardar, and afterwards went and put up in Sajun Bunyah's shop. The bunyah then sent and informed me that the syed had come to his shop, and he requested me to proceed there, or to send Ismael Naique. I accordingly proceeded there, but was informed by Sajun that the syed had gone to the kardar; I then went to the kardar's place, but found that he and the syed had in the meantime gone off to my house; I returned there,

and found that they had been and gone back to the kardar's place, where I followed and met them. Sajun Bunyah shortly after arrived, and the kardar asked me if I could do anything towards discovering the robbery; that the bunyah was willing to give mittaee (a reward, or cherry merry). Syed Raj Mahomed then said, that the russaldar was present, and that if the kardar would lend a hand, that they should, together, be able to discover the property. I then told them that it was necessary that they should give assistance and discover the robbery. I then left, and went to my place, accompanied by the syed and Sajun Bunyah, and on arriving there, the bunyah begged the syed for God's sake to perform his promise, and to recover the property. I then asked Sajun what promise the syed had made him, and Sajun replied, that he had promised to give the syed mittaee, and that the latter had promised to produce the property. I then told the syed that it was obligatory on him to fulfil his engagement, and to tell all he knew; he replied, that he would give a reply the following day; that one man only was present, and that the other was absent; that it was necessary to consult with the former before giving a reply. On the syed not coming to me the next day, according to his promise, I went to the kardar's place, and finding the syed there, asked him why he had not come to me; he made an excuse, upon which I rose up and returned to my place, accompanied by the syed and Sajun Bunyah; the latter asked me if anything had been discovered. I replied, "Wait till we get to my house." On arriving there, I questioned the syed, who stated that the man who had promised to reveal the robbery had now cried off. I then told him that he was deceiving me, and I asked the name of the man who had promised to give information, which he refused to give, upon which I threatened to report him to Lieutenant Gell. I then reported what had occurred to Lieutenant Gell, and was afterwards ordered to bring in Kumal Naya and Jeykishu Shroff prisoners to Kurrachee; I brought them in, and at the same time reported what had occurred to Lieutenant Gell, upon which the latter summoned the Syed Raj Mahomed to Kurrachee.

It being now near 7 p.m., the court is adjourned till to-morrow at 9 a.m.

Second Day, 12 June 1849.

Present: Lieutenant Gell, Prosecutor. The Acting Kardar Gool Mahomed is brought a prisoner before the Court; Russaldar Kheir Alli Shah is recalled into Court, and is cross-examined on his former oath.

By *Magistrate*.] On what account did you threaten in the first instance to report Syed Rajun Shah, and why did you afterwards report him to Lieutenant Gell?—Because when I first asked him, he had promised to give me some information regarding the robbery the following morning, and which promise he afterwards declined to fulfil.

Had you ever before seen or heard of Syed Rajun Shah, and if so, what character does he bear in the districts?—I never before saw the syed, and therefore know nothing of him.

Did you make any efforts to discover and to arrest the man whom the syed told you was present, and whom he must consult with?—I asked the syed repeatedly who the man was, but he refused to tell who he was, and would give me no clue which would lead to his detection.

Had you any suspicion at that time that the kardar was in any way implicated in the robbery?—I had suspicions, because the syed put up with the kardar, and because they both came to my house together, to seek for me, whereas the kardar had not before been to call on me.

How many days had you been in Goolam La Kagote before the kardar came with the syed to call on you, and was the kardar there during the whole time?—I arrived at Goolam La Kagote three days before the syed and kardar called upon me. The kardar was absent when I arrived there first, but came back four hours after my arrival. I called on the kardar two or three times prior to the arrival of the syed on business connected with this robbery; viz., to get a report written by the kardar's moonshee to Lieutenant Gell, relative to the imprisonment of Kumal Naya and other prisoners.

When conversing with the kardar regarding the arrest of Kumal Naya, did he appear alarmed?—I had no conversation with the kardar relative to the arrest of Kumal Naya; when I first went to the kardar's place he was absent; I then called on his moonshee, who resides in a small room adjoining, and asked him to write a report for me. While he was doing so, I remarked to him, that if the kardar would assist me, I had little doubt but that I should be able to discover the robbery, and the moonshee replied, that he would mention this to him. The kardar shortly afterwards returned.

Did Sajun Bunyah hint to you that he had any suspicions of the syed being concerned in the robbery?—Sajun Bunyah told me that the syed had told him that he had found a man who for 500 rupees would give information which would lead to the discovery of the robbery, from which he concluded that the syed knew all about it. Sajun Bunyah further stated, that the kardar had spoilt his business; that the syed, when at a distance, had promised to restore the property, whereas now that he had come to Goolam La Kagote, and had met kardar, he professed to be able to do nothing.

By *Prosecutor*.] Did Sajun tell you what reason he had for supposing that the kardar had spoilt his business?—Sajun Bunyah gave two reasons for his suspicions; first, because the kardar had accepted his offer of metaee, and had directed him to bring an order, authorising him to recover the property, after the custom of the Ameers; and, secondly, because when at a distance, the syed had agreed to recover the property, whereas when he arrived at Goolam La Kagote and put up with the kardar, he had refused to fulfil his engagement.

By

By *Magistrate.*] Did you report all the circumstances you have stated, and your suspicions regarding the kardar, in your letter to Lieutenant Gell?—The greater part of what I have stated; and my suspicions relative to the kardar occurred after I had sent off my report to Lieutenant Gell; but I reported all I have stated personally, on arriving at Kurrachee.

When did you return to Kurrachee?—On the 12th May, and I made my report on the 14th, Monday; I brought in Kumal Naya prisoner with me.

Was Kumal Naya in the service of the kardar at the time you arrested him?—He stated that he was not, but on searching his house I discovered a letter from the kardar addressed to him as his kurrawah, and on showing this to him, he said that it referred to his employment as kurrawah the year before.

[Withdraws.

Fourth Evidence.

Fourth Evidence.

Makora Kashkelee, Government Peon of the Pergunnah of Sakra, being called, and solemnly affirmed, is questioned.

By *Prosecutor.*] Where were you the day after Sajun's house was robbed?—I was at Mulk ke Raj.

Were you there alone, or with the kardar?—The kardar was there with me.

Who gave the kardar intelligence that Sajun's house had been robbed?—Ludda Naya gave intelligence.

After the kardar had heard this, what did you do?—I was keeping guard over a granary of government grain; the kardar called me, and told me to mount a camel with him, and to proceed with him to Goolam La Kagote, to secure 300 rupees of government money, placed in deposit with Sajun Bunyah.

Where did you go with the kardar?—After leaving Mulk ke Raj we went to Ludda Naya's sugar-cane field.

Did any one come to see the kardar there, and if so, who?—Kumal Nayah came there.

Did Kumal Nayah speak to the kardar, and where?—He came and seated himself in the ootak (a small hut covered with reeds and kurbee), and the kardar and he conversed regarding the robbery, they afterwards went out together and conversed, but I did not hear their conversation; on their return, the kardar ordered me to bring his camel.

How long were the kardar and Kumal conversing alone?—Not quite half an hour.

Where did you and the kardar go to after leaving the sugar-cane field?—We went to the village of Goolam Oola.

Did Kumal accompany you?—No; we left him standing near the sugar-press.

What time did you arrive at Goolam Oolakafote?—About midnight.

Where did you go the following morning?—I went to the river bank by four, early in the morning, and the kardar sent for me to look at the footsteps of the persons who had committed the theft at Sajun's house.

Did you see the foot-prints or not?—Yes; I saw two foot-prints or pugs.

Whose pugs were they?—There were two pugs; the feet had been bound round with matting; and I recognised those pugs to be those of Kumal Naya and Hadjee Buksh Ruid.

How did you know that it was Hadjee Buksh's pug which you saw?—I went to Hadjee Buksh's house one day, and I saw the piece of matting used to fasten on the feet, hung up in his house.

Did the kardar put any questions to you as to whose pugs they were, and what did you reply?—Yes; he asked me whose pugs they were, and I replied that they were those of Kumal Naya and Hadjee Buksh, and that they had committed the robbery.

What did the kardar then do?—He asked me if I could discover the robbery; I replied that I would do my best and make many inquiries, but that no one would tell me the truth.

Did you remain at Goolam Laka Gote, and if not, where did you go to?—I had turned the camel loose in the jungle and was going to him, when the kardar told me to go to Wullub Bunyah, who had some government money in his possession, and to bring him with me.

You stated that the kardar had told you to get some government money from Sajun; did you take it or not?—I neither saw Sajun Bunyah, nor did I take any government money from him.

Do you know if any person besides yourself recognised those pugs which you have mentioned to be those of Kumal Naya and Hadjee Buksh?—Before I saw the pugs, Baboo Naya, nephew of Abdoo Rehmen, had seen and recognised them as those of Kumal Naya and of Hadjee Buksh.

In whose service is Kumal Naya?—He is a cultivator, and does what the kardar orders him to do; I have seen him for the last seven months constantly employed in the kardar's service.

Did you ever hear of such a man as Mitta Gudda?—A man named Mitta Gudda is here with Syed Rajun Shah; I know of no other Mitta in the pergunnah.

By *Prisoner.*] When Ludda Naya came to Mulk-ke-Raj about some business, and reported that Sajun's house had been robbed the night before, did I not ask him if the government money which was in his possession had been taken or not?—I was not present at that time; you afterwards sent for me and told me to bring the camel, as that government money had been placed in the bunyah's possession, and that you would go and see if it were safe or not.

Did I not, after leaving the poora (sugar-cane field), before going to Goolam Oolaka Gote, go to Naya?—After leaving the poora you went to the village of Nya, and thence to Goolam Oolaka Gote.

When I went the morning after my arrival at Goolam Laka Gote to examine the house which had been robbed, did I not ask Sajun's son or nephew whether the government money was placed near the spot where the house was broken through, or in another spot?—I don't know whether you did or not.

By *Magistrate.*] Have you ever been employed as a puggee?—When bullocks or cows belonging to me stray, I can trace them.

Have you ever been employed as a tracer of men's pugs?—No.

How do you know that it was Kumal Nya's pug which you saw?—Because I saw the matting which had made the impression, and which was bound over the feet, hanging up in the hut of Hadjee Buksh.

How many pieces of matting did you see hanging up in Hadjee Buksh's house?—Two; I recognised Hadjee Buksh's foot-mark by the matting, and I suspected that the shoe-mark of the other person which I observed must be that of Kumal Nya, on account of the length of the stride.

Was there anything peculiar in the shape of the shoe-mark which you saw and supposed to be that of Kumal Nya, and have you since seen the shoe which made the impression?—The impression was made by a shoe of foreign manufacture, called etta, and I have not since seen the shoe which made the impression.

Were you present when Kumal Nya was first arrested?—I was not present.

Was Kumal Nya present when the kardar and you were examining the footsteps?—He was not then present, but came about two hours afterwards to the kardar's place.

Did the kardar tax him at the time with having committed the robbery?—I did not hear him.

Did he usually reside with the kardar?—No, he resided at a village about a coss off.

If he resided so far from the kardar, what was the nature of the service in which you saw him for some months constantly employed?—He was employed as a kurawah over a kurra of government grain.

By *Prosecutor.*] When you recognised the pugs, was Baboo Nya present?—No.

Then how do you know that Baboo Nya had recognised the pugs before you?—I heard so from people who were there.

How long previously had Baboo Nya seen the pugs?—He saw them the day before I saw them.

How many people told you that Baboo Nya had recognised these pugs the day previously as being those of Kumal Nya and Hadjee Buksh?—There were 5, 7 or 8 bunyahs and Mussulmen who told me this.

Do you know Baboo Nya Puggee?—I did not know him before, but I have heard that he is a puggee.

You say that 7 or 8 people heard this; was it a matter of conversation then?—They were talking about it amongst themselves, and I heard them.

Did any one tell this to the kardar, or did the kardar hear this conversation?—I do not know whether he was told it or whether he heard it; he asked me nothing about it.

Did the kardar ever call Baboo Nya before him on this account?—I never saw him.

By *Magistrate.*] How long have you been at Kurrachee, and where have you been since your arrival here?—I have been here four days, and have been confined in the gaol since my arrival.

By *Prosecutor.*] How many times have you been examined by Lieutenant Gell?—Once.

[Withdraws.

Fifth Evidence.

Fifth Evidence.

Captain T. R. Stewart, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, being called into Court and duly sworn, states:

By *Prosecutor.*] Do you know who arrested Kumal Nya for a robbery?—I understood that Jemadar Ibrahim Charun had done so.

When Ibrahim Charun was brought before you do you know how many days he had been arrested?—I understood that he had been arrested that day; as far as I can recollect, on the 9th March last.

Did Kardar Gool Mahomed inform you that he had made any inquiries into this robbery?—He was the first to speak to me of this robbery on my arrival at Kurmpoor; he did not say that he had made any inquiries into it.

Did he tell you whom he supposed to be the thief, or did he say there was more than one?—No.

Do you know a man named Syed Raj Mahomed; and if you know him, what do you consider to be his character?—Yes; I know him and believe that he is a respectable jemadar.

Did you ever hear that he was engaged in any disagreement with the kardar in his official capacity?—I have heard that there was a disagreement between them; but I don't know the nature of it; but I believe that it was in regard to his cultivation.

How long ago was it?—Since the kardar's arrest I heard of it. If the kardar does his duty strictly he is more or less at enmity with every jemadar in the district.

If

If the kardar became acquainted with any crime, would you consider it his duty to report it to you?—Yes.

Would you also, if the kardar had any suspicion of any one committing crime, consider it his duty to report the same to you?—Yes; undoubtedly so.

Do you know how long Kumal was in arrest by Ibrahim Charun?—He was brought before me on the 9th, and on the 12th, when leaving Koonupoor, I met Kumal in the field, and he then told me that nothing had been proved against him, and that he had been released by the jemadar of police.

By *Prisoner*.] You know the way in which I have conducted my duties in the districts since I have been under you; do you think me capable of committing the crimes of which I am accused?—I have known the prisoner for nearly six years, both as a respectable zemindar and as a government servant, in different capacities. I recommended him for the kardarship of Sakra, as I considered him a good man; he is one of the principal zemindars in Earka, and the beronath of Tatta, and I should certainly not have suspected him guilty of committing the crimes of which he is accused.

Did I not on a former occasion bring to light the proceedings of a forest peon, named Gubba Raes?—Yes; the man in question had been levying illegal fees, and was punished for his crime.

I was first appointed buttaidar of the one-third of the khureef 1255 crop of Ghorabaree; secondly, I was appointed buttaidar of the rubbee crop of the whole of Ghorabaree; thirdly, I was appointed buttaidar of the whole rubbee of the beronath of Tattah; fourthly, I was appointed buttaidar of kurreef of 1258, and ab-rubbee 1259, in the pergunnah of Badobkanote. Have you ever known me during the performance of the above services to have taken anything illegally from any one, or has any one accused me of it to you?—The prisoner has been constantly employed in the government service, as he says, and this is the first time that I have heard anything against him.

The prisoner states, that in consequence of his ignorance of all the government forms of conducting examinations, he is unable to ask any more questions.

By *Prosecutor*.] When the kardar reported the robbery to you, what did he say?—He told me that an extensive robbery had been committed, and the whole of the bunyahs of Goolamlakassote came up to me with the kardar. The bunyahs complained that the police were inefficient. He, the kardar, gave me particulars of the robbery, but I had heard them from the bunyahs.

Did you hear from the kardar of the robbery at the same time as from the bunyahs?—No; from the kardar first.

[Withdraws.

It being now past six o'clock p. m., the trial is postponed until nine a. m. to-morrow.

Third Day, 13 June.

Present: Lieutenant Gell, Superintendent of Police and Prosecutor. The prisoner, Gool Mahomed, Acting Kardar of Sakra, is brought a prisoner before the Court.

Sixth Evidence. Sixth Evidence.

Baboo Nya Wullud Chenese, of the Naya tribe, Gumneedar, residing at Naya Kesote, in the pergunnah of Sakra, age about 30, being called into court and solemnly affirmed, is questioned.

By *Prosecutor*.] Do you recollect a robbery which took place at Goolam La Kagote, about four months ago?—Yes, I recollect it.

Did you go to examine the pugs of the thieves who committed this robbery?—Yes, I went.

When you saw these pugs, did you know whose they were?—There were two or three pugs, but I only recognised those of Kumal Nya.

Had you no suspicion as to the other pugs which you saw?—No, I had no suspicion.

Did you inform any one who you thought had committed the robbery?—I told Saleh Whul to inform Ibrahim Charun that I had suspicion that Kumal Nya had committed the robbery.

Are you a puggy?—Certainly; I understand pugging my bullocks or cows.

Do you know Kumal Nya, and in whose service is he?—I know him, and he is in the service of Gool Mahomed, the prisoner.

Do you know one Hajee Buksh Ruid?—I have seen him.

Have you ever seen him in company with the kardar?—I have seen him.

Is he often with him?—He is a cultivator, and has business with the kardar, and goes backwards and forwards to him, and I have seen him with him two or three times.

Do you know a man named Raj Mahomed, or Rajim Shah Syed?—I know him.

Did you ever hear that he was at enmity with the kardar, Gool Mahomed?—I have heard so; he was in the habit of visiting the kardar, and if enmity existed in his breast, God knows.

What is Raj Mahomed's character in the Sakra pergunnah?—He is a syed, a great man, a zumindar, and the Mussulmans respect and follow him.

Do other persons besides the Mussulmans go to him for advice?—Yes.

[Withdraws.

Seventh Evidence.

Seventh Evidence.

Hadjee Buksh Rind Wallud Shao, inhabitant of Kunum Khan Rind Kegote, in the pergunnah of Sakra, age about 35 years, by occupation a cultivator, being called into court, and solemnly affirmed, is questioned.

By *Prosecutor*.] Did you commit a robbery in Goolam La Kegote, in the pergunnah of Sakra, about four months ago?—Yes.

Who planned that robbery?—Kumal Nya came to me and said that the kardar had told him that a bunyah, named Sajun, was leaving his then residence and going somewhere else; "Do you, in company with some other person, go and rob him."

Did you go to the kardar on this account?—Afterwards I came to the kardar with Kumal Nya; Ameer Nya was before seated with the kardar; the kardar said to us, "Sajun Bunyah is a sowkar, and is about to remove from his present residence; do you people rob him, but don't steal a bag of Government money which is placed in his charge; steal two boxes which contain his property." I replied that I had just left the sirkar's service, and that I was afraid that I could not do this business. The kardar then replied, "I am kardar of the pergunnah, and I am with you; do you commit the robbery." I replied that I would do this business according to his orders. The kardar then said, "You make an agreement with me as to the day on which you will commit the robbery, and I will on that day go elsewhere." We then agreed that we would commit the robbery on Friday night. I afterwards made an agreement with Kumal that he should come to me the day before Friday, and that we should go together to commit the robbery. Kumal Nya accordingly came to me on the Thursday, in the daytime, and said to me that he would be at Giddwee Tree, situated between Goolam Lakegote and Kunum Khan Kegote, and that I should come to him there, and bring another man with me to keep watch on people going or coming. I replied that I had no man, except Sooltan, my nephew, whom I would bring at night. I and Sooltan went to this tree, and found Kumal waiting for us. We then together went to Sajun's house; and after people had gone, when about ten or twelve o'clock, we robbed him. Sooltan waited outside, while we two went inside. We first took an earthen pot, containing jewels, and made it over to Sooltan, who took it away. Afterwards we took up two boxes, and brought them out, but did not find Sooltan outside. We two broke open the boxes, and took out the property; Kumal took some, and I took some. Kumal went to his village, and I went to mine. Kumal went and hid his share in the jungle, and I hid mine also in the jungle.

When the robbery was committed, where was the kardar?—I don't know; he was somewhere in the pergunnah, but was not at Goolam Lakegote.

How long after the commission of the robbery did you see the kardar?—About five or six days after; Sajun Bunyah complained to Captain Stewart, who gave orders to Ibrahim Charun to search out the pugs of the thieves. Ibrahim Charun sent for me, and at that time I saw the kardar.

Had you any conversation with the kardar at that time regarding the robbery, or when had you?—When Ibrahim Charun first called me, the kardar was not present; he came two or three days after; the kardar asked me if I had committed the robbery, and I replied that I had; and he replied, "Look sharp" (pukka hona).

When did this conversation occur?—In the kardar's place, at Goolam Oola Kegote.

Was any one present at the time besides the kardar and yourself?—No.

The stolen property was buried; when was it taken up again?—About a month or six weeks after; when Captain Stewart returned to Kurrachee, and the buttai business was finished, Kumal Nya went to the kardar, who said, "Now that Captain Stewart has left the pergunnah, and you have been released from the confinement in which you had been placed by Ibrahim Charun, give me my share of the stolen property, whatever that may be, and I will come to your house." Kumal Nya afterwards came to me and said that he had made an agreement with the kardar for eight days, of which four days had elapsed; "Four days hence, you take up the property, and come to me on the eighth day."

Did the kardar go to Kumal's house on the day agreed upon?—I and Sooltan, according to agreement, took the property, and arrived in the evening in Kumal's village, and put up in an empty house. Kumal also put up there. The kardar also arrived there at eight o'clock; but before he came, a man named Ameer Nyah, Kumal's father, came and saw us; and after him, Koonda, Kumal's brother, also saw us. Afterwards the kardar came and said to us, "Be quick; give me whatever my share may be, and I will go." My part of the stolen property was already placed there, and Kumal also brought his part. Afterwards we turned out all the property on Kumal's cloth, and made five shares, and directed the kardar to take his choice of the shares. The kardar thereupon took up his share, and departed; and Kumal went a short distance with him, while I remained seated in the hut.

When the kardar took up his share, who was present?—At that time, I, Kumal, Sooltan, Ameer, and Komda, were present; no other person was there. The kardar had left his camel at a distance; Kumal went with him, and when he returned, he reported that he had asked the kardar who else was with him, and he replied, Makora; that he, Kumal, had also seen Makora at a distance, but had no conversation with him.

Who divided the stolen property?—I did.

Previous to the commission of this robbery, have you been in the habit of going much to Raj Mahomed Syed?—No.

Do you know that Raj Mahomed informed me that you were one of the thieves?—Yes.

Do you know who first gave the syed information regarding this robbery?—Kumal told

told me that he had informed Mitta, servant of Syed Raj Mahomed, of the robbery; and that Mitta had told him that it would better to restore this property, through means of the syed, to the bunyah. Sajun Kumal's advice to me was, that it would be better to give it up. Afterwards I said to Kumal, that if he gave up his share to the bunyah, that I would also agree to give up mine, and be free of this robbery. Afterwards Kumal went to the kardar and told him this. The kardar forbade Kumal to give up the property, for that if he did, he would be seized.

Who is Mitta Gudda, and where does he live?—He is a servant of Syed Raj Mahomed, and resides with him, and is now here.

[Withdraws.

Eighth Evidence.

Mittah Gudda Nullud, Arab servant, in the employ of Syed Raj Mahomed, aged about thirty years, being called and solemnly affirmed, is questioned. Eighth Evidence.

By *Prosecutor.*] Do you know one Kumal Nya?—Yes.

Did Kumal Nya mention anything regarding a robbery which occurred in Sakra, about four months ago?—The bunyah who had been robbed came to Syed Raj Mahomed, and entreated him to make inquiries regarding the robbery which had been committed. The syed told me that people suspected Kumal; "Do you go and ask him, and obtain information." I afterwards went and asked Kumal, and he said that if the owner of the property would give him 500 rupees, that he would produce the property from the person who told Kumal about it. I went and told this to the syed; the latter directed me to take Kumal to him. When I returned to Kumal, the latter told me that the man who had told him of the robbery would not now acknowledge it. I reported this to the syed, and I know no more of the matter.

How long was this after the robbery took place?—About a month or six weeks after.

Did the robbery occur before or after Captain Stewart's arrival in Sakra?—It occurred before; but I do not remember how long before.

Did you see Captain Stewart?—Yes, I saw him in Kurmpoor.

How many days after seeing Captain Stewart did you obtain this information from Kumal?—About 10 or 12 days after.

Did Kumal mention to you, or did you hear from any other person, that the kardar was concerned in this robbery in any way?—I neither heard from Kumal nor any other person, that the kardar was concerned in the robbery.

What character does the syed bear in the pergunnah?—The syed is highly respected throughout the pergunnah, both by Hindoos and Mussulmans.

Has the syed had a quarrel with the kardar?—No; they are friends; they frequently visit and eat together.

Did you tell any other person this intelligence which Kumal had given to you, besides to the syed?—To no one except yourself (Lieutenant Gell) in your office.

Where were you when Russuldar Khere Alli Shah arrived at Goolam Lakegote?—I accompanied the syed, my master, to Goolam Lakegote, and there saw the Russuldar Khire Alli Shah, who had arrived a day or two before.

Was there anything passed between the russuldar and syed?—They met each other and were inside the kardar's place together with the kardar; and the syed afterwards went out with the kardar and russuldar, but I know not what passed between them.

Did the syed and russuldar meet the next day?—Yes, the syed went to the russuldar's place, but the kardar had gone out to settle a dispute between the Jam and the Kulmulties.

After the russuldar had gone away, did the syed tell you that he had heard anything more about the robbery or not?—No.

Do you know Badjie Bukd, and does he ever come to the syed?—I know him, but have not seen him coming to the syed.

Does Kumal Naya ever visit the syed?—I have never seen him.

In whose service is Kumal Naya?—He is in the service of the kardar, and he also cultivates.

[Withdraws.

Ninth Evidence.

Kumal Nullud Ameer of the Naga tribe, inhabitant of Naga Ke Gaum, cultivator, aged about 30 years, being called and solemnly affirmed, is questioned. Ninth Evidence.

By *Prosecutor.*] Did you commit a robbery in Goolam La Kegote, in the pergunnah of Sakra, about four months ago?—Yes.

Who instigated this robbery?—The Kardar Gool Mahomed.

When?—About seven or eight days before the commission of the robbery, the kardar instigated me to the commission of the act of robbing Sajun Bunyah. He told me at the same time not to steal the bag of Government money placed in the bunyah's charge. I replied, that I would not commit the robbery. The kardar said, "Why do you fear? I am with you." I then went and committed the robbery.

Were you alone when this conversation was going on?—When the kardar first instigated me to commit the robbery I was alone with him; and he told me to select some one as a partner in committing the robbery. I went to Kurrum Khan Rind's village, and brought Hadjee Khan Rind from there before the kardar. Ameer Nya, my father, was sitting with the kardar when we entered, and heard what took place. A pergunnah munshee was sitting at a distance, but whether he heard or not what took place, I cannot say.

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By whom were you first arrested?—By Ibrahim Charun.

Did Ibrahim Charun take you before any one after he had arrested you?—Yes, he took me before Captain Stewart.

How many days after the robbery was committed were you arrested, and were you taken before Captain Stewart on the same day?—I was imprisoned about seven or eight days after committing the robbery, and was taken before Captain Stewart after I had been two or three days in confinement.

Who released you?—Captain Stewart asked Ibrahim Charun if he had recognised my pugs, and he replied, "No." Captain Stewart then made me over to Ibrahim Charun, and he informed me that Captain Stewart had not ordered me to be released. Ibrahim afterwards released me, and on the following day, when I met Captain Stewart, the latter said to me, "What! have you obtained your release?" and I replied that I had, through his kindness.

Before Ibrahim Charun arrived, had any person examined the pugs or inquired regarding the robbery?—On the morning after the robbery was committed, I and Saleh Dhul and Buboo and many others assembled to examine the pugs.

Did any one say whose pugs they were?—I don't know what the people may have said amongst themselves on the subject, but no one accused me, nor did I hear any one mention my name as one of the thieves.

Did the kardar examine the pugs?—Yes; and he sent for me.

Was any one with the kardar?—Yes, Makora.

Did Makora examine the pugs?—Yes; he followed them a short distance for about one hundred yards or so, and I went with him, and we afterwards returned.

Do you know if Makora recognised the pugs, or said that he thought he knew whose they were?—I don't know what was in his heart, but he said he did not know whose they were; that they might be those of a Belooch or Scindee.

You state that the kardar came there; where did he come from?—He came from Mulk-ke-raj, or some other village in Sakra, I don't know exactly where from; he arrived at a sugar-cane field where I was, about eight in the evening, and the day following the night of the robbery, and after baiting his camel he passed on to Goolam-lake-gote, and told me to follow him to the latter place.

Was the kardar alone?—Makora was with him.

After Sajun's house was robbed, where was the stolen properly placed?—After we had got the property, Sooltan took off one part, Hadjee Buksh a second, and I took a third part, and we each buried the portion we had taken in the jungle.

When was it afterwards taken up?—About a month or six weeks after; I don't recollect exactly.

What took place at this time?—I went to the kardar and he asked me for his share of the property, and told me to have it ready for division on the eighth day from that time; I accordingly told Hadjee Buksh to bring his and Sooltan's shares to a certain place at the time appointed, which they accordingly did, and the kardar came to the place in the evening. I, Hadjee Buksh, Sooltan, my father Ameer, and my brother Koonda, were all present. We assembled in an empty house in Nya ke Gaum. The property was divided into five shares, and the kardar took one-fifth as his share, and I accompanied him to his camel, which he had left at a distance. Hadjee Buksh divided the property into five shares.

What did you do with your share?—I buried it in the ground.

When you committed the robbery had you shoes on your feet?—Hadjee Buksh and I had matting bound over our feet, but I don't know whether Sooltan had matting or shoes on his feet, or whether they were bare.

Did you keep this matting on your feet till you had buried the property?—After Hadjee Buksh and I separated, I proceeded some distance with the matting on my feet, but took it off when I got to hard ground; I don't know what Hadjee Buksh did.

In whose service are you?—I was one of the kardar's kurawahs.

[Withdraws.

Tenth Evidence.

Tenth Evidence. Sooltan Nullud Belooch Khan, inhabitant of Kurrum Khan Rind's village, pergunnah of Sakra, cultivator, age about 25, being called and solemnly affirmed, is questioned.

By *Prosecutor*.] Did you assist in committing a robbery in Sakra about four months ago, and who told you to do it?—I committed the robbery. It was my fate to do so. I did not wish to do it, but Hadjee Buksh told me that it was to be done by the counsel of the kardar, and that I must join, and I accordingly went with him.

What did you do after committing the robbery, and how long after were the jewels divided?—We buried the property in the ground, and about a month or six weeks after I heard from Hadjee Buksh that Kumal, by order of the kardar, had directed him to bring all the stolen property together into the village of Abdoo Rahim Nuya-ke-Gaum by a certain date for division. We accordingly took all the property there and placed it in an empty house, where, about eight o'clock in the evening of the day appointed, the kardar arrived, and the property was by his order divided into five shares by Hadjee Buksh. The kardar took one and went away, Kumal Naya accompanying him to his camel, which had been left some distance off. The following persons were present when the property was divided, myself, Hadjee Buksh, Kumal Ameer, and Koonda.

How

How much did you get as your share?—I got nothing; I am Hadjee Buksh's nephew, and reside with him, sharing his food, &c., and he therefore took both our shares.

When you went to commit the robbery, did you wear your shoes?—Yes, I wore my shoes, but the other two bound cloth over their feet, on arriving near the village.

Did they tie the cloth over their feet in going to commit the robbery, or on their return from committing it?—They tied the cloth on their feet when they went to commit the robbery; I had left before they returned, and cannot say what they wore in coming back.

How do you know that it was cloth which they had on their feet?—They tied it on before me.

When they tied the cloth on their feet was it dark or light?—It was dark, but I saw the piece of cloth taken from the house, and which they tied on before me.

[Withdraws.

It being now past 6 p. m., the Court is adjourned till 9 a. m. to-morrow.

Fourth Day, 14th June.

Lieutenant Gell appears in Court as prosecutor. The prisoner Gool Mahomed, Acting Kardar of Sakra, is brought before the Court as a prisoner.

Eleventh Evidence.

Ameer Naya Nullud Morrad, inhabitant of Naya-ke-Gaum, pergunnah of Sakra, cultivator, aged about 60 years, being called and solemnly affirmed, is questioned. Eleventh Evidence.

By *Prosecutor.*] Were you present when a certain conversation occurred about committing a robbery in Sakra?—One hot day I have gone into the kardar's place at Goolam Lake Gote and sat down, when Kumal and Hadjee Buksh came in there, and I overheard them and the kardar Gool Mahomed talking about a robbery.

What did they say?—I overheard the kardar tell them to rob the house of Sajun Bunyah; some one asked what day of the week it was, and another replied that it was Mungulwar (Tuesday). The kardar said that he would ride out in a different direction, and that in the meantime they were to commit the robbery; I was engaged with my thoughts and heard nothing more.

Who was present at the time?—The persons I have mentioned, viz., the kardar, Kumal, Hadjee Buksh and myself, and a moonshee who was writing at a distance.

Was the robbery committed?—Yes.

How long after was it committed?—About three or four days after; I do not well recollect.

Were you present when the pugs of the thieves who committed robbery at Goolam-lake-Gote were examined?—I joined a large crowd of people who had assembled on the morning after the robbery was committed, near the bunyah's house, but I did not see the pugs.

Did any one say whose pugs they were?—Many opinions were given as to whose pugs they were; some said they were those of Belooch, others of Shikkarees and Ruids, &c.

Was Kumal present at the time?—Yes; he was there and examining the pugs.

Whose pugs did he say they were?—He said nothing.

When did the kardar arrive?—I heard from others that he arrived the day after I was there.

Do you recollect where Kumal was the evening before the kardar arrived?—I do not know.

Do you know what was done with the stolen property?—It was divided between the kardar, Kumal, Hadjee Buksh and Hadjee Buksh's nephew Sooltan.

How long after the robbery was the property divided?—I do not remember.

Were you present at the division, and did you see what took place?—Yes; Hadjee Buksh divided the property into five shares, of which the kardar took one, and the other four were divided amongst the rest.

What did Kumal do with his share?—Of the four remaining shares one was put aside, and the other three were taken by Kumal, Hadjee Buskh and Sooltan; I do not know what Kumal did with his share.

Did not Kumal bury it?—Yes.

When the robbery was committed, what shoes had Kumal on?—I don't know.

In whose service is Kumal?—He cultivates, and was the kardar's kurawah.

Did Kumal reveal this robbery to any one before he was apprehended by my order?—I never heard so, nor do I know.

Do you know Syud Rajnee Shah or Raj Mahomed?—I know him a little; I have seen him coming and going to the kardar's.

[Withdraws.

Twelfth Evidence.

Khoonda Nullud Ameer Naya, inhabitant of Naya Kesote, a cultivator, aged about 25 years, being called into court and solemnly affirmed, is questioned. Twelfth Evidence.

By *Prosecutor.*] Were you present when some jewels were divided?—I was passing along to my fields, when hearing a noise inside a house which was standing empty, I went in and found there my brother Kumal, Hadjee Buskh, Sooltan, and my father Ameer. The kardar Gool

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Mahomed arrived there about seven or eight o'clock in the evening, and asked for his share of the jewels which the party had with them. These Hadjee Buskh divided into five shares, of which the kardar took one and went away.

In whose service is Kumal?—He cultivates, and is one of the kardar's kurawas.

Does the kardar ever come to your house?—He does not come into our house; he comes to look at the cultivation; when he comes to the village he generally puts up in an empty house, and I or my father or Kumal sometimes take him some butter, milk and bread.

[Withdraws.

The prosecution is closed, and the prisoner is allowed until the 23d instant to procure witnesses and to prepare his defence.

Saturday, 23 June 1849.

Collector and Magistrates' Court, Kurrachee.

Present: Lieutenant Gell, Superintendent Kurrachee Police, prosecutor; Shaik Gool Mahomed, Acting Kardar of Sakra, is brought a prisoner before the Court, and gives in a written defence in Persian, which is attached to these proceedings, and of which the following is a translation.

Translation of the Defence.

Defence of Gool Mahomed, Acting Kardar of Sakra.

1st. I am accused of instigating thieves to commit a robbery in Goolam-la-Kesote on the 4th March 1849. My answer to this is, I know nothing of this whatever. Kumal Naya and Baddee Buksh say that they came to me in the Government house at Goolam-la-Kesote and the Ameer Naya was then sitting with me, and that Moonshee Tore Sing was sitting there at the time; that this was on Tuesday, and that I then instigated them to commit the robbery; that Ameer Naya overheard me, but that they do not know whether Tore Sing heard me or not. They further state that I told Kumal and Baddee Buksh that on the day they came to Goolam-oola-Kesote to commit the robbery, I would go off the day before to some other place. This is all false; let the sirkar inquire into it. At such times as I went to Goolam-oola-Kesote, Tore Sing always accompanied me and remained close to me. He had used to sit writing by my side, and other persons who came to me on business had used to be seated at some distance from us. When Ameer Naya overheard what I said, how was it that Tore Sing did not also hear? I was not at Goolam-oola-Kesote on the Thursday when these men say that they came to me. Let the sirkar inquire of Moonshee Tore Sing, and he will give evidence as to whether these men came to me, and I sumjorned them, and also as to where I was on the Tuesday. If Kumal and Baddee Buksh had come to me in the daytime to that place, and had Ameer Naya been seated near me, and I had had any conversation with these men, then Tore Sing Moonshee, who they say was present, must have seen these three men, and would have overheard our conversation. I was not in Goolam Lakasaum on the day mentioned. I had gone with Dewan Sunkutroy, the battaidar, to buttai the grain at Inulk Ke Raj, and the places thereunto adjacent; Moonshee Tore Sing was also with us. The battaidar was staying in Inulk Mugai's house, Moonshee Tore Sing was with the battaidar. I was residing in a deyer's house near, and I well recollect that on the day Kumal and Baddee Buksh state that they came to me in Goolam Lakesote, that I actually was not there, but was at the time carrying on the buttai, and Inulk Ke Raj, and the place adjacent. Let the sirkar inquire into all evidences on this point.

Secondly. I am accused of having suppressed the discovery of the robbery after its commission. My answer is, that the whole of what these thieves have stated against me is false. I never told them to commit a robbery. I never concealed the robbery when committed, and I know nothing about it, except that when Ibrahim Charun had arrested Kumal for the commission of the robbery, Ibrahim Charun was residing in a blacksmith's shop. I was that day with Captain Stewart at Kurmpoor, where he had halted; I took leave of Captain Stewart in the evening and came to Goolam-oola-Kesote. The next morning, when I was going again to Captain Stewart, I met Ibrahim Charun on the road outside Goolam-oola-Kesote. I asked him, "Why have you imprisoned Kumal Naya?" Ibrahim replied, "On suspicion of his having robbed Sajun Bunyah's house. Ibrahim stated that he had not seen the pug till it was five or six days old, and that he had therefore taken Kumal up on suspicion, but that with God's assistance this stolen property would not be lost. I think I reported this to Captain Stewart on my arrival at Kurrenpoor; viz., that Ibrahim Charun had arrested Kumal on suspicion, and I heard that Ibrahim Charun took Kumal before Captain Stewart that day, but I was not present at the time. The next day Captain Stewart marched to Gharrah, and I went with him. I remained behind to pray, and afterwards galloped after him to overtake him. I met Kumal Naya on the road, and I asked him what the sahib had said to him; he replied, that the sahib had said to him, "What, has Ibrahim Charun released you?" and he had replied, "Yes." This was all the conversation which passed between Kumal and myself at that time. I accompanied Captain Stewart, who halted at Babera Kesaum that day, and the next day halted at Garrah. During all that time Captain Stewart never ordered me to endeavour to find out the thieves who had committed

committed the robbery. If I had received orders to search for the thieves, and had not searched for them, I might then have been suspected of being in league with them. Kumal Naya and Baddee Buksh state that I arranged with them to attend and to divide the stolen property after the buttai of the Kurara Mokkan. And this is the third charge against me; viz., that I received one-fifth of the stolen property from the thieves. This is all false. The particulars are these: I and the buttaidar having buttaid the Khumra grain, went direct to Jukkryegaum, and were buttaing the grain there for two or three days. The buttaidar remained there on business, and I sent off my things to Goolainla's village. I set off on a camel about three o'clock in the afternoon, after settling the buttai, to Goolainla's village. Arbab Cabool was present there when I started. I had two or three persons on horseback with me, and I think that Tore Sing Moonshee was with me, also the dulwaee, or measuring man, and two or three other mounted persons, Mahomed Eusoof Naya amongst the rest. I beg of the sirkar to inquire of these persons whether I went straight to Goolam-la-Kesote, or whether I turned off elsewhere. Kumal and Ruddee Buksh state that I went direct to Kumal's house; if I went there, then those persons who accompanied me will have seen me go there; they will also be able to state if I had any conversation with any person on the road. Kumal states that Gool Mahomed Kurdar came to his house about 7 or 8 o'clock p.m., to divide the stolen property. I never went to his house, and know nothing of the division of the stolen property. Before the buttai of Kharara, Moonshee Tore Sing and I and the buttaidar were in Meerpoor. I told Tore Sing that the rubbee grain was ready, and he replied that it was, preparing the Khureef Kusseras, and therefore that I should take Jamun Mhull the other moonshee, with me to buttai the rubbee grain. I then proceeded towards Goolain Lakegote, accompanied by Alloo Jokeya Millud Sultan, having previously started off Jamun Mhull and the durwaee, or government weighing man, some five or six ghurrees before evening, and followed them from Meerpoor five or six ghurrees after evening, or about eight o'clock at night. I halted at Jakeke Chuck, opposite Kumal's house; I was on a camel and Aloo Jokeya was on horseback; I told Alloo to call Kumal, which he did very loudly, and he came out; I did not dismount from my camel, but asked Kumal if all the grain was ready for buttaing, and he replied that it was. After this, I, Kumal and Aloo Jokeya went to the jamba fields of the Nayas; at that time I sent off a man of Abdoo Rahun Naya and another man to the measuring man, and Jamun Moonshee directing them all to be present the next morning at the kurra or grain-yard of the jamba, when the buttai would take place. At that time it wanted about three hours till daybreak, and I dismounted from my camel and slept. In the morning all those whom I had sent for were in attendance, and having buttaid the grain, I placed it in deposit with an oil-presser, and I eat some food which I had requested Abdoo Rahini to bring with him; afterwards I went and buttaid a place called Jaghun belonging to Ail Bunyah, and about 4 or 5 o'clock p.m. I went to Goolam to Kegote, and immediately buttaid the jamba fields near the village, and passed the night in the village. The next day I buttaid the lands of her and proceeded, about 4 or 5 o'clock in the evening, to Meerpoor. The buttaidar had before I arrived there proceeded to Syed Raj Mahomed's village, but Tore Sing Moonshee was in Meerpoor. I remained that night at Meerpoor, and in the morning I and Tore Sing proceeded to join the buttaidar; thence we proceeded with the buttaidar to buttai the Khuneea Mukkan. Kumal Naya states that I went to his house, but this is false. Kumal Naya and his father Ameer, and Koonda his brother, Baddee Buksh's nephew, having conspired together, have brought a false accusation against me. By the sirkar's regulations, each accuser should be kept separate, and each person's evidence should be separately taken. All these persons are confined together in the same place. Ameer is Kumal's father, and Koonda is his brother; these all have laid their heads together, and have told the same story. If these people had all been examined separately, their evidence would have been found not to agree, and the sirkar would have discovered what was true and what false. These people's custom heretofore has been as follows: if any of their cattle strayed into a neighbour's field and did injury, they would swear that it was not their cattle which had done the injury; they were, in fact, ready to take a false oath on any trifling occasion. This burglary is a serious affair, and therefore they will make no difficulty about taking a false oath on so important a matter. I never before saw or heard of any honourable and respectable man in your collectorate having been disgraced without any inquiry, and without being allowed a hearing, merely upon the backbiting reports of any persons who had committed theft. Some kotars made an accusation against Rejoo Mhall Kardar. The sirkar did not disgrace the kardar, but thoroughly inquired into the matter, and on the accusation being proved false, the kardar's honour remained unimpaired. Pesoomhall made a false accusation against Looft Alli Shah Kardar. The sirkar sent for the syed with proper respect, and personally inquired into the matter; the accusation of Pesoo Mhall was proved to be false, and the syed's honour was preserved. These thieves who have robbed Sajun Bunyah have brought a false accusation against me, and upon their accusation the sirkar has disgraced and imprisoned me, whereas I am entirely ignorant of all connected with this matter. I know not why I have been disgraced without anything having been proved against me; the sirkar may know, but I do not. I was not aware that thieves who had committed a burglary could bring an accusation against me of this kind, otherwise I should have kept two persons constantly with me, day and night, and should never have been alone. Sometimes we kardars go through our districts alone. Never before in the Meers' time have I been guilty of theft or other disgraceful conduct; and how then should I commit these crimes under the British rule. Let it be inquired if I have ever in the Meers' time, or since, committed such crimes. The whole of this is zooloom upon me. If I had been an accomplice with Kumal in the commission of this burglary, when the Government servants came to

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seize Kumal, and Kumal remained two or three days in Goolam-la-Kegote, and in his own village under charge of the police sowar, as I was kardar, I should certainly have found out some means of closing the kutchee's mouth, whom I had heard, had informed against Kumal, especially as he was the putwallee employed on my relation's lands and those of Abdoo Rahim Naya; this would have been an easy matter. Kumal would certainly have also sent a messenger or a message to me in some way or other; I should also have taken measures to quiet the Government sowars who had come to arrest Kumal and to search his house; I had no concern whatever in this matter. The sirkar takes the evidence of thieves on oath. True it is that I am poor, but I would not take a false oath; I am ready to take any oath which Government may consider binding on my conscience. Let those persons who at my request have been summoned from the districts, be examined on oath; they will surely have heard in the districts if I had any concern in this matter, as it could not have been concealed. Kuleefa Ahmed, Wulleedad Belooch and Arbah Kabool I have called as evidence, also Ail Bunyah; these are all honourable and intelligent men; if I have been concerned in this robbery, they will certainly have heard it; such a crime does not remain concealed. These thieves have all leagued together through enmity to bring this false accusation against me; the cause of their doing so is this: the Thoreve cultivation formerly belonged to Hadjee Oomur, my uncle; shortly after, Soojawul Kidmutgar, who was kardar and head man of business in the district, forcibly took possession of half of these lands; after the British rule commenced, no person in behalf of Soojawul appeared to look after the lands he had possessed himself of, but Abdor Rahim, who was his kumdar, had used to take the half of the produce belonging to him; Kumal Naya and his brothers were formerly cultivators of Hadjee Oomur's and Soojawul's, and for three or four years were in the habit of taking the Mookadum's share, together with the share of seed. Since I became kardar, I told them that they were merely cultivators, and that they had no right to the Mukadum's share, you must take no more than the other cultivators take as their share. This was very grievous to Kumal, and he went to Ail Bunyah, and asked him to beg of me not to lay claim to these fields; Ail Bunyah accordingly spoke to me on his behalf, and I replied that I would not withdraw my claim; Ail Bunyah said, "If you lay claim to this cultivation, then Abdoo Rahim will lay claim to his share also, and I hope therefore that you will withdraw your claim." This I refused to do, and said that in future I would take from all according to dustooree. On this account Kumal and his relations were much crippled in their circumstances, and thought that if I, the present kardar, were allowed to continue in office, I should never withdraw my just claim; on this account, after he was seized for committing this robbery, he brought this false accusation against me; Ail Bunyah will give evidence to this effect regarding the land. Besides this, Kumal Naya had cultivated to the extent of one wheel at the present rubbee, on the lands of Thorevee; when the grain was ready to cut, Eusoof Fukkeer, who is partner with Abdoo Rahim, came and told me that as he was a partner with Abdoo Rahim, he would go and keep watch, and would take his share according to the rate received from the other cultivators from Kumal. I replied go, keep watch over it. If I had been a partner with Kumal in the commission of this robbery, I should never have placed a person over his cultivation. Baddee Buksh is Kumal's friend and partner, and has been instigated by Kumal to bring this false accusation against me; Baddee Buksh too is my enemy on this account. When I was appointed kardar of Sakra, Baddee Buksh met me and said to me, let me have the land for cultivation near my house on the banks and in the bed of the Kulleeree River. The land belonged to Cabool Arbab. I asked the latter whether the land belonged to him or to Baddee Buksh; and he replied that it was his, that he had made a petition regarding it, and that it had been ordered to be given to him, as Alla Buksh would inform me afterwards. I met Alla Buksh and asked him whose this cultivation was; and he replied that the order regarding this cultivation would be found if I searched amongst the kardarate records; Alla Buksh at the same time spoke highly of Baddee Buksh to me, and advised me to give this cultivation to him; I did not however give it to him. Lootf Alli Sha, at Alla Buksh's request, spoke highly in favour of Baddee Buksh, but I nevertheless would not give the latter the land, telling him that he had no people to cultivate it; on this account, Baddee Buksh became my enemy. Besides this, Baddee Buksh had purchased some Government grain at Gharvad; that is, he had agreed to purchase the Government share of his own rice-fields, and which was then deposited in his charge; but this was not approved of by the sirkar. I then asked him to deliver up the grain, and he replied that he had purchased it and would keep it; I replied that his name was not down in the list of purchasers, and I threatened him if he did not give up the grain. On this account he owed me a grudge.

Syed Raj Mahomed owed me a grudge on the following account: he has always entertained enmity towards me, ever since I became kardar, because I deprived a putwalee of his, named Damoo, who resides in his village, of his lands which he had neglected to cultivate, and made them over to some Ruids; these lands are situated on the banks of the Cudya canal. Syed Raj Mahomed came twice to me, and begged of me not to take these lands from Damoo, but I would not consent to allow him to retain them, telling him that I would give them to whoever would cultivate them. Syed Raj Mahomed came to me again this year, when I was buttaing the Khuma lands, and begged of me to give these lands to Damoo; but I replied that I would give them to the Ruids; Damoo, who was present, began to make a disturbance, when I abused him and gave him a final jowab; the syed became angry with me, and said that I was doing ill in refusing these lands to Damoo. I also insisted on Damoo paying up his instalments, due for a ferry-boat which he held, forthwith, although the syed begged of me to allow him a longer time; on these accounts he became my enemy,

enemy, and which I clearly perceived from his conversation and manner whenever we met. Another cause of enmity on the part of the syed was this; certain cultivators had left the hakkalhuch, and had gone to the Meerpoor district, where they agreed with the syed to become his bavees or cultivators, if he would procure for them land under cultivation; I replied that I would not give them cultivated land, but I would give them waste land; on this account the syed became my enemy. Besides this, Raj Mahomed purchased Government grain at Gharrah, in partnership with Syed Goolam Nubbee and certain Jokeeyas, and the syed afterwards refused the others their share; he also neglected to pay the amount due to Government. I sent a Government peon to obtain the money from the syed; the peon was troublesome for the money, and the money was not at once forthcoming; the syed paid by small instalments, varying from 5 to 50 rupees in amount. Afterwards Mittah, the syed's servant came to me at Goolam Loke Gote, and asked me for the remainder of the badjree purchased by the syed; I replied, first give me the balance of money due, and make over their shares to those who are complaining, and then I will give you the balance of grain; he did not give me the balance of money due, and I accordingly refused to give him the balance of grain; and on this account the syed became very angry with me.

Besides this, Sajun Bunyah has made a false accusation against me, because he is a near relative to Damoo Bunyah, Syed Raj Mahomed's putwalee; he is also a friend of Raj Mahomed's. He, Sajun, had also petitioned me in behalf of Damoo Bunyah, but I had given him a jowab; on this account he entertained enmity and anger towards me. Mittah Gudda is servant to the syed, and as the master entertains enmity towards me, the servant will, of course, do so: also Mukkarab Peon, who has falsely accused me, is merely swimming with the tide; he knows that Government are in the habit of placing confidence in the reports of the majority, and that when one man says one thing, and half a dozen say the contrary, the latter are sure to be believed, while the former is decreed to have given false evidence; and he therefore has given evidence with the majority, and has given false evidence. He stated that I took him with me to the place where the robbery was committed, and that he recognised the pugs as those of Kumal, with a ghetta on, and those of Haddee Baksh as bound round with matting, and that I had said that I recognised both these pugs as those of Kumal and Buddee Buksh. This is all false: when I went to examine the place where the robbery was committed, many persons were with me, and Makarah amongst the rest; but I never said that I recognised these pugs. When the sirkar asked Kumal what he had on his feet when he committed the robbery, he replied that he had matting wrapped round both feet, and when Sooltan, nephew of Raddee Buksh was asked what the thieves had on their feet when they committed the robbery, he replied cloth. On this account the sirkar should consider and take notice of those discrepancies in the evidence given by the several witnesses.

Baboo Naya has stated that he went to see the place after the robbery had been committed, and recognised the pug of Kumal Naya; I know nothing of this; I only know, that he never told me that Kumal was the thief. Koonda Naya has stated that I occasionally go to his house and eat bread, and take butter milk with him. I never go to these people, or eat with them; t'is all a lie. I have passed their house at a distance, but never went into it. One day Koonda brought a lota full of curds to me at the kardar's place in Goolum Lake Gote, and I refused to take it; he pressed me much to take it, but I refused it. If we were so intimate, and I was in the habit of eating and drinking with him, and there was no screen (pudah) between us, why then did I refuse to accept of his present? Ameer Naga has stated, that I have frequently visited him; he and his sons Kumal and Koondar will, of course, hold to the same story; the sirkar should closely examine into this. I know nothing whatever of the instigation to commit the robbery, the robbery itself, or of the stolen property. Kumal would not properly pay my relatives their share of the cultivation which is their due, and he has no friendship with me on this account; how then could he be on friendly terms with me? I attend to the duties of my religion, and was never before accused of theft, nor would I take a false oath. I am ready to take any oath the sirkar may prescribe; I will either swear on the Khoran, or I will take red hot iron in my hands, after the manner of the Ameers, and swear to my innocence. God knows whether I am a true man, or whether this is a false accusation brought against me. I have summoned the above-named jumidars and Purtan Peon to bear evidence to my character, because they are respectable jemindars and in constant intercourse with me, and they well know whether I am given to thieving; they are jemindars, as well as Raj Mahomed, and if sworn, will doubtless give proper evidence. I have been unjustly arrested, and have in no way been concerned in this robbery, and my confinement for so long a time is sheer oppression.

The sirkar is just, and I request that justice may be done to me. To do justice and to right the poor and oppressed, is incumbent on kings and magistrates; the sirkar permits not injustice to be exercised towards any one. I knew that a sowar had come to summon Syed Raj Mahomed to Kurrachee, and I also knew that Kumal was a prisoner at Kurrachee on account of this robbery. Had I been an interested party, I should surely have sent some message, or endeavoured to make some bundobust with the syed and sowar, as the latter was at the syed's house two or three days, and I knew that the syed had been summoned on account of the robbery. It was known throughout the whole pergunnah that Kumal had been confined and sent into Kurrachee on account of this robbery. Baddee Buksh was at that time at liberty in the pergunnah, and if I had had any concern in the robbery, I should surely have taken measures with him to prevent detection, either by sumjowing him, bribing or entreating him. I have had nothing whatever to do in instigating, sharing in the profits of, or in the concealing of this robbery; and it is, from beginning to end, all a false

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accusation which has been brought against me. The sirkar is just, and their justice is celebrated throughout the world. For God's sake inquire thoroughly into this matter, and do justice.

June 24.

Present: Captain Gell, Prosecutor. Acting Kardar Gool Mahomed is brought a prisoner before the Court.

First Evidence for the Defence.

First Evidence.

Tore Sing Wullud Ookermhull, Government Moonshee of Sakra, being called, and solemnly affirmed, is questioned by the prisoner.

By *Prisoner.*] Kumal and Haddee Buksh state, that on Mungulwarkedin (Tuesday), two days before they committed the theft, that they came to me at Goolam Oolake Samee, and that Ameer Naga and Toresing (yourself) were sitting there; did you see these people with me on that day or not?—I did not see them.

Was I not employed in the buttai for 15 or 16 days before the robbery took place?—For 12 or 15 or 16 days, more or less, before the robbery took place, you were employed in the buttai, first at Tulli Ke Mukkan, and afterwards at Mulluk Ke Raj; when at the latter place, you heard of the robbery having been committed.

After buttaing the Khunna lands, did not I proceed to Ramdab Muk Kan to buttai there, and did I not thence proceed with you and Assoo Durwaee and Eusoof, to Goolam Oolake Gote, or not?—I, and yourself, and Assoo Durwaee and Eusoof started together for Ramdeb, and proceeded *viâ* Chuch Meerapoora, where you halted to pray about two ghurrees (about half-past five p.m.); we, myself and the Durwaee, proceeded slowly on, while Eusoof and yourself remained together praying; shortly after, you joined us, and we all proceeded together to Goolam Oolake Samee.

When I went from Meerpoor to buttai the Jamba Kate's, who went with me?—I was employed in making out the buttai kusseras, and on that account Jammu, the other pergunnah moonshee, went with you.

You are one of the pergunnah moonshees, and are constantly moving about the pergunnah with me, and are residing with me; have you ever heard that I was concerned in any way in this robbery, and since I have been brought in here, have you ever heard that I was concerned in it?—Before you were arrested, and brought in here, I never heard it mentioned that you were concerned in the robbery; but since you have been brought in here, I heard from people that the sirkar had confined you on this accusation.

Did I not send a peon to Syed Raj Mahomed with strict orders, and with a letter directing the latter to send the money he owed to Government?—Yes; you sent a peon twice; the last time, on the day on which the sowar arrived from Kurrachee to summon Raj Mahomed.

When Raj Mahomed sent to me for the remainder of the grain which he had purchased, what answer did I return?—You replied, that when he had paid the remaining money due to Government, and had given their shares to his partners, that you would give him the remainder of the grain.

By *Prosecutor.*] Do you know what punishment people receive who give false evidence on oath?—They would be punished according to the sirkar's pleasure.

Where were you when the robbery took place?—I was at Mulk Ke Raj, employed in the buttai.

How long had you been there before you heard of the news of the robbery?—I do not perfectly recollect, but I think it was four or five days that I had been there before I heard of the robbery.

Who brought the intelligence?—Banyahs and Mussulmans were arriving there, and I heard it from some of them.

How many days before this news arrived were you in Goolam Oola Kegote?—I don't exactly recollect; but it was, I think, about 15 or 16 days before that I was there.

Do you know one Kumal Naya?—Certainly.

What does he do?—He cultivates; and was arrested on a charge of theft in Barree Mhull Kardar's time.

Is he a servant of the Kardar Gool Mahomed?—He is not his paid servant, but he was his kurawah at the last khureef, and he is also one of his barees or cultivators.

Is he in the habit of being much with the kardar?—He and his father Ameer are in the habit of coming and going to the kardar at the government dhera at Goolam Oolakegote, but I have never seen them seated together alone as friends.

Do you know Haddee Buksh?—Yes; he resides in the pergunnah.

When did you see Haddee Buksh last at the kardar's place, prior to the commission of the robbery?—I do not recollect when I saw him there before the robbery; but after the robbery he came there two or three times.

What did he come about?—He came to pay his cash rents on one occasion, and to pay for advances of seed made to him, and also about his agricultural affairs.

Do you know what goes on in the pergunnah with the kardar in his duties?—I am Government moonshee, and know all about the Government business that goes on.

How long had Raj Mahomed owed money to Government?—He owed money for grain advanced to him at khureef 1258, and which was due at the buttai of khureef 1259; and he also owed money for grain, the produce of 1259, purchased by him.

When you left Goolam Oola Kegote, before the commission of the robbery, where did you go

go to first?—I went to Thulle and thence to Tooljake Mukkan, and afterwards to Mulk ke Raj.

How long did you remain at Thulle and Toolga?—I don't exactly remember, but I think about five or seven days, and at Toolga two or three days.

Has the kardar any complaint against Raj Mahomed besides this of the debts?—Yes; on account of his depriving his putwallee Damoo of his lands, on account of the latter neglecting to cultivate them, and giving them to the Ruids.

What Government puttewalla accompanied the Kardar Gool Mahomed from Goolam Oolakegama to Mulk ke Raj?—Makaia Peon went with him.

Has the kardar any cause of complaint against Kumal?—I know of no other cause of complaint than that which arose from the kardar wishing to levy his jemindaree on the produce of wheat cultivation belonging to Kumal.

Has there ever been any quarrel between the kardar and Hadee Buksh?—The only cause of dispute between them that I am aware of arose from a dispute between Haddee Buksh and Kabool Arbob. The case was referred to arbitrators, who gave the greater part of the land to Kabool Arbob, on which account Hadee Buksh was grieved; but I know of no other cause of dispute.

Do you recollect the time when the russuldar came to Goolam Oola Kegote to inquire about this robbery?—Yes.

Was Syed Raj Mahomed in Goolam Oola Kegaum at that time; and if so, where was he living?—He was there, and putting up in the Kardar Goolam Mahomed's place.

How many days did he remain with him, and did you hear of any quarrel between them?—He remained there two or three days, but I heard no quarrel between them; I was employed on my papers.

By *Magistrate.*] Were you present with the kardar at Takka ke Kurra, after the robbery, when he sent for the Bunyah Sajim; and if so, what took place?—I was not present with him.

Did you ever hear the kardar promise to restore Sajim's property, under certain conditions?—I recollect, on one occasion, Sajim came to the kardar and asked him to assist him in recovering the property; and the kardar replied that it was no concern of his, but that if he would bring an order on him, according to the Ameers' custom, that he would make search, and that in the meantime he would direct the police to exert themselves.

When did this occur, and how long after the robbery?—It occurred in Goolam Oolakeganne, and I think about 10 or 12 days after the robbery.

What do you mean by "according to the Ameers' custom"?—It was customary to take up any man on suspicion during the Ameer's time, and to hold the village responsible into which pugs had been traced. I was but a short time employed under the Ameers' government as a moonshee, and no stolen property was ever divided of which I had cognizance, and I cannot therefore speak as to the manner of its division when found.

Did you accompany the kardar to the scene of the robbery; and if so, what passed?—I did not accompany him.

Were you present on any occasion when the kardar alluded to the stolen property being concealed under a heavy stone?—No.

Were you present when Russaldar Khire Alli Shah went to the Kardar Dhere at Goolam Oolakegote, and did you overhear the conversation which passed between him, the kardar, and the syed?—I was present, and they were sitting conversing together; but I did not overhear their conversation, as I was employed in my own business.

How long after the commission of the robbery did Ibrahim Charun and Subadar Jeysing arrive in the district?—Jeysing Subadar came twice; he came four or five days after the robbery, and went away; he came a second time, and Ibrahim Charun also, about four or five days after; I do not recollect whether they were there together.

Who did Jeysing and Ibrahim Charun put up with when at Goolam Ooolakegote?—Subadar Jeysing put up in the old Government dhera, which adjoins the new one; but I do not know where Ibrahim Charun put up. I moved some of my things out to make room for the subadar, and went to the new dhera.

Who did you see with Jeysing, when he was at the dhera; did you see Kumal with him, and on what business did Jeysing come there?—Yes, I saw Kumal with him; but I do not recollect any others with him, nor do I know on what business he had come.

Was the kardar present when you saw Kumal and Jeysing together?—No; I was sitting with the kardar in his place, and being thirsty, went to my own house to drink, when going in I saw Jeysing Subadar seated on a cot, and Kumal sitting on the ground beside him. There were two or three other persons present, but I did not take any particular notice who they were; I had no business with them.

Did Subadar Jeysing and the kardar not meet at that time?—They met when the subadar first arrived. The kardar went to meet him and to ask him how he did, and remained with him about a quarter of an hour. Jeysing afterwards came to the kardar's house, I think in the evening, and remained with him about half an hour.

Did the kardar report to Jeysing that an extensive robbery had been committed?—I don't know; he may have done so; but I was employed with my papers.

How long did Jeysing remain the first time he came?—A day and a night the first time, and a day or one or two nights the second time.

Were you present at the interview between the kardar and Subadar Jeysing, when the latter came to the former's house?—I was present when the subadar first came, but went out to smoke my hooka; several persons of the village, and the following peons, namely,

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Butcha, Chela, and Ventara were, to the best of my recollection, present. The subadar returned to my house, where I was smoking before I left.

From the place where you usually sit in the kardar's house, carrying on your business, was it possible for any persons to come in and converse with the kardar, without your seeing or hearing them?—No persons could have come in without my seeing them, but persons might speak in a low voice without my hearing them at the distance at which I usually sit.

How is the kardar's dhera divided, into how many rooms, and where did Syed Radunshah put up, when with the kardar?—The dhera is divided into one large room and two small ones, one at each end; one of these is a cook-room, and the other a room containing Government property and the kardar's things. The syed put up in the large room with the kardar.

How long did Syed Raj Mahomed remain with the kardar; and did they eat together, when at Goolam la Kegote?—The syed remained with the kardar two or three days, and they took their meals together.

Did you ever overhear them conversing about this robbery?—No.

[Withdraws.

Second Evidence.

Second Evidence for the Defence.

Eusoof Wullud Saheb, Servant in the employ of Kardar Gool Mahomed, being called and solemnly affirmed, is questioned.

By *Prisoner.*] Are you aware that I took certain lands from Damoo Bunyah, and made the same over to certain Rinds?—I know that certain lands were lying waste, which were claimed by a syed, and also by Damoo, putwallee of Syed Raj Mahomed. You ordered the putwallee to cultivate these lands, but he would only agree to cultivate them to the extent of an additional wheel; upon which you made over the lands to Nusseeb Rind and others, who promised to cultivate to the extent of six wheels. The Syed Raj Mahomed begged of you to restore the lands to Damoo, but you refused.

After buttaing the lands of Ramdeh, did not I and you, and Moonshee Toresing, and Assoo Durwaee, all proceed together to Goolam Oolakegote?—Yes.

You are an old servant of mine: I ask you whether, on any occasion, you have ever known me to commit theft, or to be engaged in such a disgraceful business as this?—My father and brother and myself have been for many years in your service, and have cultivated your lands, but have never seen or heard of your having committed any such bad actions.

Have you ever heard, before or since my confinement, of my having been in any way concerned with Kumal and Haddee Buksh in the commission of this robbery?—I never heard, prior to the kardar's arrest, of his having been concerned in this robbery. Since he was brought in here, I have heard of the accusation brought against him.

Where were you at the time of the commission of the robbery?—I was in the Meerpoor purgunnah, making the grain into heaps.

How soon after the robbery did you return to Goolam Oolakegote?—I don't recollect, but I went there when Captain Stewart was there, and was sent off to Babera to make preparations for his arrival there.

When did you return to Goolamlakegote?—On the sixth day after leaving Babera.

How many days was it before you saw Captain Stewart at Kurmpoor, that you left Goolamlakegote?—I cannot remember. I am going there backwards and forwards, but don't recollect how many days it was before the time alluded to.

Do you know Kumal Naya?—Yes, I know him.

Whose servant is he?—He was employed by the former kardar, Alla Buksh, as a kurawah; and Gool Mahomed employed him in a similar manner.

Is he in the habit of coming to the kardar, at Goolam Oolakegote?—Yes.

Does his father, Ameer, ever come?—Yes.

Does Hadde Buksh ever come?—I remember that the kardar sent for him on one occasion to pay a Government debt, and he came; he comes when he has business.

How long after you returned from Babera did Jeysing come to Goolam Oolakegote?—I don't know anything about time.

By *Magistrate.*] Were you ever present with the kardar when Sajun Bunyah came to him for assistance in recovering his property?—I saw the bunyah in the kunna kurra, but I did not hear what conversation passed between him and the kardar.

How many days after the robbery was it that you saw the bunyah in the kunna kurra?—About 10 or 12 days after.

Did you see Syed Raj Mahomed there at that time, or Kumal or Hadde Buksh?—Yes; the syed came there to receive some gram which he had purchased; but I did not see the other two there.

You have stated that you and the kardar and others, after buttaing the grain of Ramdeh, all proceeded together to Goolam Oolakegote; was this before or after?—We proceeded from Kunna to Ramdeh, and four or five days after to Goolam Oola. This was some 15 or 16 days after the robbery.

Were you present at Goolamla, when Syed Raj Mahomed came there, and put up with the kardar; and did you see Russaldar Khyr Alli Shah there?—I was not present.

[Withdraws.

It being now half-past 5, the Court is adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a. m.

" June 25th.

Present: Lieutenant Gell, Prosecutor. Gool Mahomed, Acting Kardar, is brought a Prisoner before the Court.

Third Evidence for the Defence.

Cabool Imllud Alli Mahumed, Urbab of Sakra, being called and solemnly affirmed, is questioned. Third Evidence.

By *Prisoner.*] You are urbab of the pergunnah of Sakra, and have been constantly in the habit of visiting or meeting me somewhere or other in different parts of the pergunnah, during the last eight or nine months; have you ever heard of my being concerned with thieves, or engaged in any discreditable business?—I am in the habit of coming to you, when I have business, at intervals of eight or ten days, or perhaps of a month. I never before heard that you had been concerned in a robbery. When you were brought in here, I heard that you had been arrested for being concerned in a burglary. I know nothing of you companying with thieves, but Kumah was in the habit of coming to you; I don't know whether he came to you on business, or on some other account. Many other people were coming to you, but it was no business of mine to ask them on what account they had come.

Was there any dispute between Haddee Buksh and yourself relative to some land?—There was a dispute regarding land between Haddee Buksh and myself. This occurred in the time of the former kardar, Alla Buksh. Alla Buksh placed some moong cultivation, belonging to both parties, under attachment; and he did not settle the dispute relative to the cultivation. When Gool Mahomed became kardar, Huddee Buksh and I came to the kardar at Goolam Oolake Gama. The kardar asked for my evidence, but I saw no evidence on the part of Haddee Buksh, nor did he produce any. I told Gool Mahumed to ask Alla Buksh, the former kardar, whether the land belonged to me or to Haddee Buksh. Gool Mahumed asked Alla Buksh, and informed me that the latter had stated to him that the land belonged of right to me, and he accordingly ordered me to plough the land. Afterwards, I went to Peer Putta, where Khuleefa Ahmed, Syed Hyder Shah, and Moorad Alli, acting kardar of Syatree, had assembled. Haddee Buksh went and entreated Hyder Shah to befriend him. Hyder Shah said to me, "This is a peer's place; do you agree to what I shall propose regarding this dispute about the cultivation?" Afterwards, the three persons above mentioned said to me, "The moong cultivation belongs to you; but from the high pukka ground on the back you should give a piece to Haddee Buksh, and keep the remainder yourself." I did not wish to agree to this arrangement, but afterwards complied with the request of the above person, and gave up the piece of ground to Haddee Buksh.

By *Prosecutor.*] Who decided against Haddee Buksh; the kardar or the arbitrators?—The kardar in the first instance, after asking Alla Buksh, decided in my favour at Goolam Oolakegote, and ordered me to plough the land. The moonsiff subsequently decided the question at Peer Putta.

Who is Kumal, and in whose service is he?—He is a man of the Naya tribe. Gool Mahamed is in partnership in the cultivation of the lands cultivated by the Naya tribe, but I don't know whether Kumal is in partnership with him or not.

Have you ever heard of Kumah being arrested for robbery before the present time?—Yes; I have heard that he was imprisoned for theft, and brought into Kurrachee, since the British rule commenced. I don't know for what theft he was imprisoned, or how long ago it is since he was imprisoned; but he was arrested about the time that Haddee Buksh was imprisoned and brought into Kurrachee, on a charge of burglary committed in my village.

What character does Kumal bear in the pergunnah?—Heretofore he has borne a bad character for thieving and housebreaking, and he still retains it.

Did you hear of Abdool Rahim Naya having been robbed about a year ago?—Yes, I heard of it; but I never heard to whom suspicion attached of having committed the robbery, either from Abdoo Rahim or any other person.

Is Ameer Naya in the habit of living with the kardar?—I am not constantly with the kardar, but I have seen Ameer with him at times.

Where were you at the sime Sajini's house was robbed?—I was at the Mulk ke Raj cultivation, about a coss from the village of Mulk ke Raj.

Was the kardar there, and were you present with him?—The kardar was there buttaing the grain in the kuras near Mulk ke Raj, and I was going backwards and forwards to him.

How long was the kardar at Mulk ke Raj?—I saw him three or four days there; after my own grain was buttaid I went away, and don't know how much longer he remained.

Did you come there with the kardar?—The kardar was at Mulk ke Raj, and I went to him on business.

How long was it after the robbery was committted that you heard of it?—I heard of it on the second day after it was committed.

By *Magistrate.*] How long before you went to the kardar at Mulk ke Raj, was it that you saw him; and when had you last seen him before you met him there?—I saw him last, before I saw him at Mulk ke Raj, at Sumyanee ke Khatee, where he was employed in the buttai; I don't recollect whether this was 8, 10 or 12 days before.

How far is the Sumyanee ke Khatee from Goolam Oola ke Gaum?—About three coss.

Had you ever heard of the kardar's being suspected of being concerned in this robbery prior to his arrest?—No.

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When you heard of the robbery at Goolam Oola Kagote, did you proceed there; if not at the time, how long after did you go there; and, until lately, who was suspected of having committed the robbery?—I did not go to Goolam till long after, and I then went to the kardar regarding the Kulleenee canal. Kumal was seized on suspicion, and taken before Captain Stewart by Ibraham Charun.

When you saw the kardar at Samyanee ke Khatee, where had he come from, and how long did he remain there with you, and from thence where did he go to?—I don't know where he had come from, but he remained there one day, and went thence to Kye ke Mukkun, distant about 1½ coss, in the direction of Tattah.

You mentioned that Hadda Buksh had been apprehended for housebreaking in your village; whose house did he break into?—The house of Kadden Mohanna; and much stolen property belonging to other people was found in his house by Captain Marston.

Do you know Syed Raj Mahomed, and what class of people are his cultivators?—I know him; he cultivates his own lands in the Sakoa pergunnah; but I don't know who his labourers are.

Do you know his servant Mittah, and has he ever been guilty of theft?—I never heard so.

How far is your residence from Goolam Oola Kegote?—About three coss, or a litte more.

Did you come in with the other evidences from Sakra, and did any friends of the kardar's meet you on the road?—I came alone with my servant, and met Kuleefa Ahneed at Jemadar Khandee; I met none of the kardar's people, and came *viâ* Gharvah direct.

At the time when you were summoned in here, had you not some conversation with the kardar of Syatree on the subject of your summons?—I never saw Kardar Monad Alli. I had gone into Tattah on business, and when there, a duffadar of police informed me that I was summoned into Kurrachee on this business; and he took my deposition in writing, as to what I knew on the subject.

What did you state to the duffadar?—The duffadar told me that I had been summoned in as an evidence by Kardar Gool Mahomed, and asked me to state what I knew on the subject of the robbery. I replied, that I knew nothing about it; that I would answer any questions I could, if he would put them.

Did he ask you any questions?—I have stated all that passed; he asked no further questions.

What character does the kardar bear in the pergunnah, and is he now rich?—I am a resident of Sakra, and the kardar is an inhabitant of Tattah; his ancestors were, I have heard, rich and respectable sowkars. The kardar has always been active in his duties as kardar; and I never heard of his misbehaving himself in the Ameer's reign, during which he was for some time a kardar of Eborabaree. I have never heard before of his misconducting himself while employed as kardar of Sakra.

[Withdraws.

Fourth Evidence.

Fourth Evidence for the Defence.

Kuleefa Ahmed Millud Kuleefa Tumashhei, Zemindar, Takanee Village, in the Pergunah of Sakra, being called and solemnly affirmed, is questioned.

By *Prisoner.*] You are one of the principal zemindars of Sakra; have you ever known me, while kardar, to patronise thieves, or to be concerned in any robbery?—I never saw you companying with thieves, and never heard that you had any desire to commit theft; and I have no knowledge in fact about this business or any other in which you are concerned.

Do you know one Kumal Naya, and if so, what is his character?—He is a labouring cultivator in the village of Naya, which is about seven or eight coss from where I reside; I have heard some people say that Kumal is a bad man, but I know little of him myself; I don't know whose lands he cultivates, or whether he is merely a cultivator, or has any share in the Mookkadumee.

By *Magistrate.*] Do you know anything of Haddee Buksh, and what character does he bear?—I know a little of him, but know little of his character; some say he is a good man, others say he is a bad one.

Do you know Syed Raj Mahomed, and what character does he bear?—Yes, I know Syed Raj Mahomed; he is a syed and fukkeer, and is held in great esteem.

Were you taken to Sattah before you came in here to give evidence, and if so, were you examined by the police duffadar there, and what did you state?—Yes; I was summoned to Sattah, and there examined on oath by the duffadar of police there, who took down my deposition in writing. I stated to him, that one day when I had come to Goolam Oolakegote to the kardar, I had asked him why Syed Raj Mahomed had been taken in a prisoner to Kurrachee. The kardar replied, that he did not know. I then asked him if he had made any inquiries regarding this robbery, and he stated, that he had questioned Kumal a great deal on the subject, but that Kumal would not tell him the truth.

What character does the kardar bear in the pergunnah?—He is very active in improving his pergunnah, and is constantly employed in endeavouring to increase cultivation. His father and grandfather were both honourable men, and he himself has always borne a good character until now. God knows how he got into this scrape.

[Withdraws.

Fifth

Fifth Evidence for the Defence.

Fifth Evidence.

Ail Nullud, Gungoo, Mookee or Headman of Goolam Oola Keste, and Zemindar, being called and solemnly affirmed, is questioned.

By *Prisoner.*] I had attached the grain of Kumal on account of a dispute relative to the mookadum's share; do you remember coming to me on his behalf, to free him from the claim?—Kumal asked me to go to Gool Mahomed, the kardar, to (surigow) persuade him, and to tell him that he, Kumal, had received the mookadoom's share at khureef 1258, and that he would do so at khureef 1259. I went and told this to Gool Mahomed; who replied, do you take the share of Kumal's fields in the same manner as from other harrees or labouring cultivators. Before, however, I could do this, Kumal had taken away the grain.

When I told you that I would not let Kumal off the payment of the grain at the coming khureef, what did you reply?—I replied that he had taken the Mookadum's share of the former khureef, and that he, the kardar, was master, and might do what he pleased.

You are the mookee of Goolam Oolakegaum, and have known me for a long time; have you ever known me to associate with thieves, or to be concerned in robberies?—I have known you for a long time, both under the rule of the Ameers and of the British Government, but I never knew you to associate with thieves, or to be concerned in a robbery.

Do not people of the Naya tribe as well as Kumal come into Goolam Oolakegaum about their own business, and on business with me, or does Kumal alone come to me?—The Naya village is within a mile of Goolam Oolakegote, and the inhabitants are constantly coming and going to the latter place.

By *Prosecutor.*] How long is it since Kumal had this quarrel with the kardar?—About six months ago.

Was Kumal a loser by this?—No.

How much grain was it?—I dont know; I did not see it; but I fancy the Mookadum's share must have amounted to about two kurwahs.

In whose service is Kumal?—He was employed as a kurawa or watcher over a grain khurra.

Were you present at Goolam Oolakegote when Sujun's house was broken into?—Yes.

How long had the kardar left Goolam Oolakegote when the robbery occurred?—It is a long time ago, and had I expected to be asked the question, I would have taken better care to remember it; however, to the best of my recollection, he had left Goolam Oolakegaum at least eight or ten days before, it was probably more; but I have taken an oath, and am afraid of speaking in excess.

When did Sajim find out that he was robbed?—Before sunrise the next morning.

When you went to the spot, who was there?—A great many people were assembled of the village.

Was there any Nayas present?—No, not then; but Sajim afterwards brought Ameer and Kumal to examine the pugs.

And what did they do?—They looked at the pugs, and went hither and thither, but said that they did not know whose pugs they were, and recommended him to call some one who could pug. I saw pugs of a man whose feet must have been wrapped in matting.

Was there no suspicion entertained as to who were the thieves?—I do not know.

How long after the robbery occurred did Jaysing Subadar arrive?—He came there twice; once when I was present, and again when I was absent: but I don't remember how long after.

Were you present the first or second time when he came?—The first time time I saw him sitting in the kardar's old whera, as I was going on some business with the kardar to the new one.

Who was with Jaysing when you saw him?—I saw him from a distance, and did not see who was with him.

By *Magistrate.*] Are you the kardar's putwalee?—I was formerly, but have not been so for the last 12 months.

When the kardar left Goolam Oolakegote previous to the robbery, did you go with him for any distance?—I did not.

How do you know that the kardar had left Goolam Oolakegote eight or ten days before the robbery took place?—I reside in the village, and have frequent business with him, and always know when he goes and comes.

How many days after the robbery did the kardar arrive at Goolam Oolakegote?—He came there one or two days after to look after the 300 rupees of Government money left in Sajim's charge; after securing which, and depositing it in a place of safety, he went off again and returned with Captain Stewart.

How do you know that the kardar came and secured the 300 rupees, and afterwards went off again?—I am mookee of the village, and was present when the money was made over to Sejim's nephew; who also informed me, when he gave it back to the kardar after the robbery. I went to meet the kardar as soon as he arrived, and he informed me that he had heard that Sajim's house had been robbed, that he had left 300 rupees in his charge, and had come to inquire after its safety, and to secure the money.

Did you go with the kardar to examine the house, &c., when the robbery had been committed?—I did not go with him, but my house is immediately in front, and within four or five paces of Sajim's, and when the kardar came to examine the latter, and went inside, I went and stood outside Sajim's door.

Who was with the kardar; was Makaia with him?—I do not remember; I did not see Makaia.

Did the kardar examine the pugs, and make any remark on them?—The pugs had become defaced, but the kardar examined the broken nall, and remarked to Sajim, that he should go for Ibrahim Charun; that it was the duty of the police to investigate the robbery, and that he would also tell him to exert himself.

Did you see Kumal there when the kardar was examining the spot?—No.

Did you see Ibrahim Charun at Goolam Oolakegote when he came there about this robbery?—Yes; I saw him when Sajim brought him; I, as mookee, or head man, went to him with the other principal bunyahs of the village, and begged of him to render every assistance in discovering the robbery; and he replied, that he would not be wanting in his efforts.

How long was this after the robbery took place, and was the kardar present when Ibrahim Charun arrived?—Ibrahim Churun arrived about four or five days after the robbery; the kardar was not present.

Did Ibrahim Charun arrest any one on suspicion?—I do not know; he called many persons before him, and Haddee Buksh and Kumal among the rest.

On whom did the suspicion of the villagers rest?—I do not know.

Did you ever see the property which was stolen, and did it all belong to Sajim?—I never saw it. I believe portions of it belonged to others, and had been placed in pawn with Sajim.

Was Sajim about to leave Goolam Oolakegote?—He was about to proceed to Meerpoor to attend a marriage, but I am not aware that he was about to leave the village with bag and baggage. The house he resided in belonged to him.

Was it publicly known that the bunyah had all this property in gold and silver in his house?—It was well known that many ornaments were placed in pawn with the bunyah; and he was known to be a sowker of property.

Why did you not attend as soon as you heard Sajim complain that he was robbed?—I went out to the spot as soon as I heard him complaining.

When you went to Sajim's house, and examined it after the robbery was committed, how were the boxes placed, and did you see the bag of Government money?—I went to the house, and Sajim pointed out the spots whence the boxes had been removed; the boxes were lying outside by the side of the road; the locks were broken, and the boxes were empty. Sajim stated that his whole house was looted, and was in a sad state; but we recommended him to make search as to what he really had lost; and on searching, he found that the contents of the two boxes, and a mutka, containing ornaments, had been stolen; but his nephew, who was also searching, discovered that the Government money, which had been placed on a shelf, was safe.

The robbers are said to have broken through the wall into Sajim's house from an empty house adjoining; how long had that house been empty, and who does it belong to?—The house belongs to Synd Bunyah, and had been empty for about six months.

What character does the kardar bear in the pergunnah?—The people speak well of him, and none abuse him.

[Withdraws.

Sixth Evidence.

Sixth Evidence for the Defence.

Pertose Nullud Hadjee, Inhabitant of Secora in the Sakra Pergunnah, a Government Peon, being called and solemnly affirmed, is questioned.

By *Prisoner*.] You are a Government peon, and are constantly moving about in the pergunnah; have you ever heard that I, Gool Mahomed, am in the habit of companying with thieves, or of going and committing robberies?—I never saw or heard of your having anything to do with them.

What is your monthly pay?—Six rupees.

Where were you when Sajim's house was robbed?—I was at the kurra near Mulk ke Raj, and was superintending the collection of the gram into one place.

How many days had you been so engaged before you heard of the robbery taking place?—From five or six days before; I had been engaged in bringing the Government gram from Babur and Synd Allumoo Kessamee to Raj Kegote. I did not hear of the robbery till after the kardar had gone and secured the 300 rupees.

How long before this was it that you had left Goolam Oolakegote?—About 15 or 16 days. I am a jhut, and don't very well understand reckoning.

After leaving Goolam Oolakegote, where did you go to?—I first went to Baheera and Allumoo Kessamee. The kardar and buttaidar were proceeding through the pergunnah making the buttai; and as they buttaid a kurra, I remained behind to collect the Government gram. From Baheera and Allumoo ke Gainee I proceeded to Seth and Bubbeialla.

Did you go to Sullah ke Muckhan?—The cultivation of the villages of Baheera is called Sullah.

When you left Goolam Oola Kessamer, were you alone when you left it?—I went alone after the kardar and Buttaidar, and after I had collected the gram of Goolam Oolakegamee.

How do you know that there were 300 rupees of Government money in Sajim's house?—I did not know of it until after the robbery, when it was reported that the Government money had been saved.

Did you see the kardar start for Mulk ke Raj?—The kardar was at Mulk ke Raj and I was half a coss off, I did not, therefore, see him start, but afterwards heard that he had gone.

How soon after the kardar left did you leave Mulk ke Raj?—I did not leave; I waited till the kardar returned, and went on with the buttai.

By

By *Magistrate.*] Did you see Syed Raj Mahomed at Mulk ke Raj?—I did not see him there; he may have come to the kardar.

Were you at Goolam ali Kegote when Russuldar Khue Alli Shah came there with the kardar?—I don't know whether he came there or not.

[Withdraws.

It being now near 6 o'clock, p. m., the court is adjourned until to-morrow, at 10 a. m.

Thursday, 28th June 1849.

Present: Lieutenant Gell, Prosecutor; Shaik Gool Mahomed, Acting Kardar of Sakra, appears a Prisoner before the Court.

Captain S. R. Stewart, Deputy-collector of Ghorabarre, is recalled into Court, and is examined on his former Oath as a witness on the Defence.

By *Magistrate.*] Do you know Moonshee Sorr Sing, and what character does he bear?—Yes; he is a quiet, respectable, steady lad, and has, I think, been five or six years in the service.

How many moonshees are there in the Sakra pergunnah; and is Sorr Sing the head moonshee?—There are two moonshees, Sorr Sing is the head moonshee.

Do you know the following persons of the Sakra pergunnah, and what character do they bear; viz.:—Mahomed Eusoof, Cabool Urbab, Kuleefa Ahmed, Ail Bunyah Mookee, Pertose Peon?—I do not know Mahomed Eusoof; Cabool Urbab is the head zemindar of the Sakra pergunnah, and in the meer's time held the situation of Urbab, receiving a per-centage on the produce of the pergunnah for his exertions in extending the cultivation; he is a respectable man, and is still looked upon as the head jemindar of the district. Kuleefa Jemindar is the head jemindar of Tacka, and is a most respectable man, and is generally looked up to in the district. Eil Bunyah is a mookee or head of the bunyahs in the town of Goolam Oola; he is a very wealthy man, and is extensively engaged as a jemindar and bunyah in all my districts, and I have known him chiefly from his constant opposition to the different kardars who have acted in the district of Sakra. The present kardar has only been in charge of that district for seven months, but I do not recollect that he has had any squabble with this kardar. I do not recollect anything relative to Pertose Peon.

Do you know Makara Peon, and what character does he bear?—The peons in general are not taken from the most respectable classes. I know that Makara was taken away prisoner from the district, and I am informed that he has to complain of imprisonment to an undue extent having been exercised upon him before his examination on the charge against the kardar; but if no intimidation has been used towards these peons, I should have no hesitation in giving credit to their statements.

Where did the the kardar meet you in the districts, and did Makara accompany him?—I sent for the kardar to come to me at Meerpoor; I cannot say whether Makara accompanied him. This was on the 7th March; he was engaged a few miles off, at the buttay.

How far is Goolam Oola Kegote from Meerpoor?—About 12 miles.

Did the kardar, on his arrival at Meerpoor, make any report to you of the robbery at Goolam Oola Kegote?—I was very busily engaged, and the only business which I transacted with the kardar was, to examine the Government chokee, which was out of repair. I do not recollect that the kardar reported the robbery that day.

Did you see Jeysing Subadar in the purgunnah of Sakra about that time, and what was he doing there?—Yes, I did; I believe, on the day of my arrival at Kurmpoor, which I find from my office records was on the 8th instead of on the 9th March, as I before stated in my evidence, Subadar Jeysing professed to be searching for the thieves who robbed the bunyah.

Is he accustomed to leave his post at Tattah?—I have known him frequently to leave Tattah on duty.

Did Syed Raj Mahomed attend at Gharrah and purchase any Government grain there, and did he pay for the same, according to agreement?—He purchased grain from me at Gharrah, and the kardar was directed to take ready money, as usual, from him. I have not as yet heard whether the whole has been paid, but if it is not, the kardar is answerable for the amount.

Do you know Ameer Naya, and if so, what character does he bear?—I do not know anything of him personally, but merely by reports unfavourable to him.

Do you know anything of Sultan Riad?—No.

Do you know Koonda and Baboo Naya?—Koonda I understand to be the son of Ameer, and brother of Kumal Naya. He is now, I believe, a prisoner, and a prosecution is pending over him for housebreaking and theft. He was committed upon that charge by the prisoner before the Court; and almost the last papers that I received from the kardar, dated about six days prior to his arrest, were the depositions and the kardar's report upon the charge against Koonda. Koonda was not sent up to me from the Kurrachee gaol with the other prisoners who accompanied him from Tattah, and the first intimation I had of his being in Kurrachee at all, was hearing that he had given evidence upon the charge against the kardar.

The charge against him, then, has not been investigated?—He has not been tried.

Were the other prisoners whom you allude to as having been sent in accomplices with him in the crime of which he is accused?—No.

Was Koonda confined and sent in by the kardar to Kurrachee?—He had been sent a prisoner from Tattah to the kardar by Subadar Jeysing. The kardar investigated the case, reporting it to me, and asked, in the usual way, for instructions as to the disposal of the prisoner. I sent out orders directing him to be sent in for trial, but before my orders reached the kardar was arrested.

You have not stated anything regarding Baboo Naya?—I do not know him.

Will you have the goodness to state what you consider the general character of the prisoner?—The prisoner is of a most respectable family of Tattah, and is well known there. At different times they have possessed considerable wealth, and I believe the prisoner to have a good deal of property there now. He was formerly kardar in the Kukkeralla purgunnah. He afterwards became grain agent to Nusseer Khan, as far as I recollect. He was brought prominently to my notice at Jurruk about two or three years ago, by his having been detained at Hyderabad for a long time, on the plea of adjusting the accounts of Nusseer Khan's grain, which he had charge of at the time of the war in this country. The inquiries made at Hyderabad, and also by myself at Jurruck, proved that he had given a most faithful account of everything, and that the money had been paid at the time the country was taken, and that the proceeds formed part of the Scinde booty. He is one of the best jemindars that I know; and some years ago, when the Jam of the Jokeyas received a jagheer in lieu of abolished taxes, he had the choice of land of this collectorate for the jagheer, and he chose the prisoner's jamindaree, from the abundance of the cultivation upon it. In all transactions with the prisoner, I have never had the slightest suspicion of his acting dishonestly.

By *Prosecutor.*] How many kardars have there been in charge of Sakra since you have been deputy-collector of Gorabaree?—The prisoner is the third who has been confirmed in the appointment. There may have been acting ones in the intermediate time.

How long have you had charge of the Gorabaree districts?—It is nearly six years since I was first put in charge of them. During a few months of this time, the district in question was under Captain Davie; all the rest of the time it has been under me.

Have you not been away on leave during the greater part of this time?—I was once away on leave for four or five months.

When you sent for the kardar to Meerpoor, at what time did you become aware of his arrival?—Not until the after part of the day.

About what o'clock was it?—To the best of my recollection, between one and four, p.m.

How long were you employed with him that day on duty?—Not many minutes.

What was it; the duty?—The only thing which I transacted with the kardar, so far as I can recollect, was to examine the Government chowkee, which was out of repair; but it is possible, as I had first entered his purgunnah, that I may have had other matters to question him upon.

Did you inspect the Government chowkee with him?—No; I did so alone in the evening.

Did the kardar remain at Meerpoor, to your knowledge, that day or the next?—I am not certain; but I think he slept there that night, and went with me the following morning to Kurmpoor.

Would you not have considered the commission of such an extensive robbery as that of Goolam-oola-kegote a sufficient cause for him to request an opportunity of speaking to you on the subject?—Much would depend on what I was then doing. Had there been an opportunity, he probably would have reported it. When the kardars are employed as he was in the buttai, they very possibly, and, as I think they ought to do, consider that their primary duty when there were police in the district.

Was the kardar employed in the buttai at Meerpoor?—No; not then.

Do you not, then, consider it a dereliction of duty on the part of the kardar in not having reported this robbery, which had occurred only a few days before, to you, when first he met you?—The kardar was so very short a time with me at Meerpoor (only a few minutes), and as he reported it early next morning at Kurmpoor, I did not find fault with him.

You say, that you think the kardar accompanied you to Kurmpoor; was there no opportunity for him to report it on the way?—He might possibly have done so, but his so doing was unimportant. If I address the kardar on the road, or if he speaks to me, it is generally on matters connected with cultivation.

About what hour did you arrive at Kurmpoor?—About eight o'clock, a.m.

About what hour did the kardar report the robbery?—I cannot state whether it was immediately on my arrival, or after 10 o'clock, a.m.

At what hour did the bunyahs of Goolam-oola-kegote come to Kurmpoor to complain to you of the state the police were in for not having discovered this extensive robbery?—It was towards the latter part of the day.

How soon after your arrival at Kurmpoor did you see Jeysing?—I think it was about the middle of that same day, and when Kumal Naya was brought before me by Jemedar Ibraham Charun.

Had you any conversation with Jeysing on the subject of the robbery, or on any other?—Yes; we had much conversation about this robbery, but what that was I cannot at this moment recollect. I remember however, that he expressed his suspicion against Kumal Naya.

Were you informed that this was his second visit to Goolam-oola-kegote since the commission of this robbery?—I do not recollect hearing so.

Do

Do you know with whom Jeysing was living?—I do not.

With whom does the appointment of kurawas rest?—With the kardar, if they are his; and with the battaidar, if they belong to him.

Is it an appointment of any responsibility?—Yes; to a certain extent, he is the agent of the kardar in opposition to the agent of the battaidar, and the cultivator.

Do you think it would be advisable to put a man of notoriously bad character in such a position?—Certainly not, if he were known to be so.

Is it a part of the duty of kardars to acquaint you with whom are their kurawas?—No.

Have you been informed that, upon a certain occasion, Kumal Naya took about two kurwars of grain, and has retained them to this day, though the kardar had decided that they were not his property?—I do not recollect having heard so.

Is it the duty of a kardar to report the payment of monies received for purchased grain?—His accounts are the only receipt that I receive.

Has he authority from you to give credit for grain?—There may be special occasions when credit is allowed, but when it is not so, the kardars are given to understand that they are responsible for the money, and have, in many cases, been made to pay it.

Would it not be the duty of a kardar to report to you instances when parties delayed payment?—If they were cases in which the money was refused, they would decidedly report it; but I can imagine many a jemindar asking the favour of short credit; in the latter case it might not be reported, it rested with the kardar.

You say, in your former evidence, that a kardar, if he does his duty strictly, must necessarily be at enmity, more or less, with every jemindar in the district; do you mean to infer from that that the jemindars have any real cause for enmity against a kardar?—No; excepting that in such a revenue system as that of Scinde, where much is done by compulsion, even to the cultivation of the country; I have often witnessed a squabble of two or three hours duration over the battai of a small heap of grain. It is thus seeing after the interests of Government that the kardar must be at enmity, more or less, with the jemindars.

Do you mean to infer from that that the jemindars are inclined to take more than is their right?—They would not scruple to do so.

Who decides what is their right and what is not?—The battaidar, the kardar, and the harree, in conjunction.

In case of dispute, who is the deciding person?—The collector, or his deputy.

Before reference to the deputy collector?—There is no intermediate authority, but the regulations are clear on the subject.

Then, how can the kardar be at enmity with people, if he does not decide against them?—Because no one dares to touch a grain without the kardar's and battaidar's permission.

You state that things are done by commission; who is the more immediate compeller?—The kardar; he takes written agreements from every jemindar that he will cultivate so much ground on penalty, if he fails to do so, of his paying what is called the nakashta tai.

Is it not in the power of the kardar, by delaying the battai of a jemindar's grain, or by certain alterations with regard to the supply of water, to ruin that jemindar, with very little chance of redress?—No; he may delay the battai of any particular jemindaree, but as he has to be present at the operation, all cannot be done at once, and it lasts as long as three months in large districts. With regard to the water, that rests in a great measure with those who have charge of the canal.

Are people required to have permission of the kardar to leave their villages to go to another part of the country?—Under the former Government it was so, and it may be so under the present, under peculiar circumstances; for instance, if they leave land waste they might be refused other land in another part of the districts; but this step is seldom necessary. If they are not going away permanently, then to ask permission is unnecessary.

Is it in the power of kardars to decide disputes as to the right of possession of land?—It must be so; but there is always an appeal.

The evidence is read over and interpreted to the prisoner, who remarks on the question put by the prosecutor to Captain Stewart relative to the employment of a bad character like Kumal, as follows:—

The *Prisoner.*] Before I was appointed to the charge of Sakra, my predecessor, Ali Buksh, had appointed Kumal Naya as a kurawa, and on my becoming acting kardar, I only continued him in the situation. His father, Ameer, was also appointed by the buttaidar as kurawah in a different place. The relatives of Haddee Buksh came to me, requesting me to give them employment as kurawas, but I refused, on account of their being such bad characters.

[The Witness withdraws.

Eighth Evidence on the Defence. Eighth Evidence.

Sajun Bunyah is recalled, and examined on his former solemn affirmation.

The stolen property which has been recovered is produced in Court.

By *Magistrate.*] What amount of property is there present here?—About 765 rupees' worth.

What amount of property altogether was stolen from you?—One thousand nine hundred rupees (1,900).

The evidence produces a Persian account of the property stolen, and which exhibits the following totals; viz.,

	Rs.	*a.*
Gold - - - - - - - - -	716	8
Silver - - - - - - - - -	1,089	2
Rupees - - -	1,805	10

Is the above the whole amount of your loss?—Besides the above, I lost 150 rupees worth of jewels, which I have not inserted in the list. This list was made out after the robbery.

[Withdraws.

Ninth Evidence.

Ninth Evidence on Defence.

Syed Rymahomed, or Rajun Shah Jemindar is called into Court, and examined on his former solemn affirmation.

By *Magistrate.*] Did you not purchase a quantity of Government grain at Gharrah in the month of March last; how much did you purchase?—I did not purchase it; some Jokeyas purchased the grain, but did not remove it. The kardar then told me, and I disposed of the grain to others.

Why did the kardar ask you to dispose of the grain left by the Jokeyas?—When at the village of Babeera, some Jokeyas said to me, "We have not purchased any grain at the auction at Kurmpoor, as we had not arrived in time;" and they asked me to make arrangements for the purchase of some grain for them at Gharrah. When I arrived at Gharrah, I told the kardar that the Jokeyas wanted some grain, viz., 15 kurwah of shalee, and five of badgree. The kardar said, "Very good; do you write down their names." I then caused the kardar's moonshee to write down the names of the Jokeyas who wished to purchase below those of the Gharrah bunyahs who had agreed to purchase grain. The kardar then took the memorandum of purchasers' names to Captain Stewart, and he agreed to sell the grain for the offers made, and satas were written in which the Jokeyas names were inserted. At that time the Jam Goolam Nubbee Syed and Khan Jokeya were present; I and Urbab Cabool were also present. When the satas were ready, I requested the Jokeya to sign them. Jokeya Kaim, when I told him to sign, replied that he would only take three kurwahs of shalee, and no more; he accordingly signed for three kurwahs only. I then said to Goolam Nubbee, "Do you sign;" and he replied that he would take and sign for five kurwahs, and no more. Jam Meer Alli then said that he would take the remainder, viz., seven kurwahs of shalee and five ditto of badgree. Captain Stewart soon after went away, and the kardar ordered the Jokeyas to bring the money for the grain, and to remove the latter. To this the Jokeyas agreed. For many days the Jokeyas did not make their appearance, and Goolam Nubbee went to Hyderabad, and did not return. The Jam went to Kurrachee, and remained there, and Kaim remained somewhere in his own village. After many days the kardar requested me to make arrangements regarding this grain, upon which I produced some purchasers for the seven kurwahs of grain which the Jam had promised to take. I took the money from them, and paid the same to the kardar, and they removed the grain, who sold the five kurwahs which Goolam Nubbie had promised to take, and having received the money from the purchasers, gave it into the kardar's hands. Five kurwahs of badgree still remain in the sirkar's hands.

Did not the kardar send to you several times for the money due for this grain?—Yes, he sent a peon for the money two or three times, and I paid the amount due for the seven kurwahs to the kardar myself, and the remainder of the money I sent by my servant Nuttah, and the Putwallee Damoo.

Did not the kardar send a peon to you for money just before the sowar brought you into Kurrachee?—Yes; he sent to me for some money which I owed, and still owe for my advance of Government enam made to me. I do not recollect the exact amount, it may be 24 or 25 rupees.

When Nuttah, your servant, informed you that the stolen property was in Kumal Naya's house, why did you not inform the police?—I first told my servant, Nuttah, that the Hindoos who had been robbed suspected Kumal Naya of being the thief, and that the Puggees also suspected that the pugs observed were those of Kumal; I then directed Nuttah to go to him. He accordingly went, and made inquiries of him, saying, "I think, that this stolen property must be in your possession, or that you must know well where it is. Do not conceal what you know from me." Kumal then admitted that he had the property, and he begged of Nuttah not to mention this to any one, and said that he knew the friendship he had for him. Nuttah afterwards came to me and told me all this. I then sent Nuttah again about seven or eight days afterwards, and told him to tell Kurmah, that if he would give up the property, I would obtain for him 500 rupees from the Hindoos, and would give the same to him; that he would be regarded as a joonyut, and that no one should know anything about the business. On Nuttah's again going to Kumal, the latter said that he knew nothing about the property, that he had been joking with him to tell a lie. He then required Nuttah to swear by his peer that he would not make known what he had told him; Nuttah replied, that he had already told me, and that if the sirkar asked about the business, he would reveal it. Nuttah then returned to me, and told me all that had passed between Kumal and himself.

When did the Bunyahs agree to pay 500 rupees to the joonyut whom you informed them that you had found?—I first told them at my place that I had found a joonyut, but that I had

I had no great confidence in him at present; but that if his services were made use of, it would be necessary to pay him 500 rupees. Afterwards the Bunyahs, Jafum and Damoos, came to me to Kuleefa Eusoof's village; I asked them why they had come, and Sajum replied that the kardar had sent for him, and that he had come at his call. I then told them that I had found a joonyut, and that if they would pay him 500 rupees, I would arrange their business for them. They agreed to give the money.

It being now half-past 6 p. m., the Court is adjourned until 12 at noon to-morrow.

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29 June 1849.

Present: Lieutenant Gell, Prosecutor; the Acting Kardar Shaik Gool Mahomed, appears a Prisoner before the Court.

Syed Raj Mahomed, *alias* Rujun Shah, is recalled into Court, and is cross-examined by the Prosecutor on his former solemn affirmation.

By *Prosecutor.*] Why did the kardar request of you to dispose of the grain, when the Jokeyas would not take it?—On account of my having spoken on their behalf, and being a friend of others.

Were you security for the Jokeyas?—No, my name was not appended to the lata.

Who then was answerable to Government, as these men were defaulters?—The kardar.

Then was it not on account of friendship on your part, to get this grain sold for the kardar?—The kardar told me, that this grain had been sold to the Jokeyas at my request, and he desired me to pay for the same on their leaving it; I replied, that I would not do so, but would provide other purchasers for it; I considered that in so doing I acted a friendly part to the kardar.

In whose charge is the remainder of the grain which is not sold?—In the hands of the kardar somewhere in Sakra.

When a sowar came to convey you into Kurrachee, and the kardar's putteewalla came to you, was his business with you only?—He came to recover money from Damoo Bunyah, also, who owed money for Government grain purchased at auction; and also to recover money advanced to me as tukkavee.

How long had this money been advanced to you?—About 12 months.

Had this money ever been sent for before?—The kardar had asked me for it once, but had not before sent for it.

At the time of the buttai, did you make any arrangements with the kardar as to when you were to pay the tukkavee?—Yes; and promised after the buttai of the pergunnah, to make arrangements for paying the money.

Who was the peon who came to you, and did he use any threats?—The peon came to call me to the kardar, and I replied that a sowar had just come to take me into Kurrachee, and that I could not then attend. The peon then told me that if I would not go myself, the kardar requested that I would send what money I had. I replied, that I had none at that time; to give my salam to the kardar, and that I would pay when I returned.

Did you communicate your intention of revealing what the kardar had told you, from the time of the russuldar's deposition, till you arrived in Kurrachee, to any one?—Damoo Hindoo said to me, "You yesterday told the russuldar that you would not tell him what you know to-day, but would do so to-morrow; you now say, that the kardar will not allow you to speak." I replied, "What can I do? I have friendship with the kardar; I know all about the burglary; yet, on account of the kardar, I cannot reveal it to the russuldar; do you not mention this to any one." He replied, that he would not mention to any one what the kardar had told me to conceal; but added, "What you told me before, regarding your having made arrangements with the joonyut, and for the payment of 500 rupees, that I have already communicated to the russuldar. If you do not tell the truth now to the russuldar, he will be very angry with you." I replied, that as it was contrary to the kardar's wish, I would not tell it. If Government sent for me that I would not make a false statement.

Was there any dispute between the kardar and yourself, relative to land claimed by Damoo, your putwallee, and how long ago?—A piece of land on the banks of the Guddya Canal, named Belora, was cleared by Damoo Bunyah. The kardar took this piece of land and made it over to Alhim Shah Ruid; on the Bunyah becoming aware of this, he came to me and said, "I reside in your village, and I hear that the kardar has made over a piece of my land to Allum Shah Ruid." I replied, "It is of no consequence, when I meet with the kardar, then some inquiry shall be made. Afterwards the kardar, myself, and a great number of jemmedars and others, Arbal Kabool and Kuleefa Ahmed amongst the rest, met at the village of Babera, and I then told the bunyah to go to the kardar, and ask him if he had given the piece of land above alluded to, to the Ruids or not. He went and asked the kardar, who replied that he had given the land to the Ruids; "but don't you become angry with me, as I have given this land with the full consent of Syed Raj Mahomed. Do you return to the Syed." The bunyah then returned crying, to me, saying, that he had for many years been a bunyah of mine, and that the kardar said, that not he, but the Syed (myself), had deprived him of his land. I then gave much encouragement to the bunyah, and said to him, "You see I am very sick, and unable to rise; the kardar will come to me to ask me about it." After some time the kardar came to ask me; when I said to the kardar, "Give the

bunyah his lands back again." The kardar replied, "According to your request, I have given a written agreement to Allum Shaw and the Ruids for this piece of land," and that now he could do nothing; that the Syed was my brother, and the Ruids were my mooreeds or disciples; that the bunyah was my putwallee, and that I should go and make them friends. I gave the bunyah encouragement, and he returned home. When I returned to my village, Mulk Badjee Khan came to me, and I, having sent for the bunyah and Allum Shah and the Ruids, made peace between them.

[Withdraws.

Tenth Evidence.

Tenth Evidence.

Humeer Wullud Moorad, inhabitant of Naya Kegaun, Pergunnah of Sakra, being called into Court, is questioned on his former solemn affirmation.

By *Magistrate.*] You have stated that you were present at the division of the stolen property; in what manner was it divided; by weight, or by counting the pieces of jewellery? —It was divided by guess, with the hand.

At what time was the division made?—At eight o'clock.

What o'clock would that be according to Scinde calculation?—One or two ghurrees passed, one pabar would have passed.

Was there any roof or door to the house in which the division took place?—There was a joa roof over part of it, and badgree straw over the remainder of it. The sky was partly visible through the roof.

Had you a light in the house when you divided the property?—No.

How then did you see to divide it?—We could see by the light which came through the top of the roof, and through the open door-way.

Was there a moon, and how old was it?—It was a dark night, and I don't properly recollect.

Did you see the different shares into which the property was divided; and of what did they consist?—I saw the different shares, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, viz. of necklaces, kuttria, naddoos, &c.; but as they were divided with the hand and not by weight, I can't say if all the shares were equal.

You have stated that one share was put aside; for whom was that reserved?—After the kardar had taken his share and had gone away, the other four shares were all collected together, again divided into five shares, of which Kumal took two, and Baddee Buksh three shares.

What became of Kumal's share; had you no knowledge as to where it was put?—I don't know where it was put.

Did you not point it out to Lieutenant Gell?—Yes; but the Sahib brought a nishan from Kumal, by means of which I pointed out the place to him.

Had you no knowledge as to the place before you received this nishan?—Yes, Kumal had told me that the property was concealed under the stump of a certain tree, and he also had given me three silver banglees and one nuth to mortgage to Haddee Buksh.

Has your son, Kumal, ever been convicted of a burglary before, and when?—Yes, he was convicted of committing a burglary about four or five years ago, and was imprisoned for it.

Has your son, Koanda, ever been arrested for robbery?—No.

Is he not now a prisoner?—Yes.

Is he not now accused of committing a robbery?—He was accused of stealing a copper talee belonging to a bunyah, and was imprisoned by order of Jey Sing, and taken to Tattah, and he was sent afterwards into Kurrachee.

By *Prosecutor.*] When I came out in search of this stolen property, you first produced a pot containing three or four silver banglees; who did those belong to?—Kumal had placed the property there.

[Withdraws.

Eleventh Evidence.

Eleventh Evidence.

Sooltanwullud Belooch Khan, being called into Court, is questioned on his former solemn affirmation.

By *Magistrate.*] You have stated that you were present at the division of the stolen property; in what manner was it divided, by weight, or by counting the pieces of jewellery? —The property was divided by counting the large pieces, and by weighing in the hand the smaller pieces.

At what time of day was it divided?—At night, at eight o'clock.

What o'clock would that be Scinde calculation?—About half a pahur of night had passed after sunset.

You have stated that it was at eight o'clock; do you know how many English hours in a day?— Eighteen.

Was there any roof or door to the house in which the division took place?—The roof was covered over kuck or kurbee; there was no door.

Was the sky visible through the roof?—Yes.

Had you any light or fire in the house?—No.

How then did you see to divide the property?—We were all sitting close together, and dividing it.

Was there any moon?—It was new moon; that is, the moon was first visible that night.

After the kardar took away his share, what became of the remaining four shares?—Of the remaining four shares, one was set aside for Ibrahim Charun and Jey Sing; the remaining three

three shares were divided into four, of which one was put for the Jam Meer Alee; and of the remainder Haddee Buksh took two shares, and Kumal one share.

What became of Haddee Buksh's share?—He took it away into the jungle.

What did the kardar's share consist of, gold or silver?—The kardar had four pair of kuttrias, two pair of nadduls, one necklace of silver, four of five silver rings, one nose-ring of gold, one gold daunee, three gold earings, six beads of an eskdanee, 13 rupees in money out of 14, stolen; I had the 14th.

What did Huddee Buksh's shares consist of?—Eight pair of kutriahs, four pair of naddals, one silver necklace, one gold ekdanee, two pair gold earings, one necklace of 29 beads of gold, also 12 or 13 silver rings, one silver anklet.

What did Kumal's share consist of?—Three pair of kutrias, two and a half pair of naddals, two silver necklaces, three anklets, eight silver rings, two gold nuths, one pair of gold earrings, one gold daunee and one ekdanee of four beads, one gold necklace of 18 or 20 beads.

What did Jam Meer Ali's share consist of?—Four pair of kutrias, three nadduls, one gold nuth, one silver necklace (huss), eight silver rings, one necklace of ten gold beads.

What did Jaysing and Ibrahim Charun's share consist of?—Six pair of waddah, four pair of kutrias, one pair of anklets, one silver kummerbund, three gold nuths, a gold necklace of 50 gold beads, three silver bayor bunds, three silver anklets, 19 rings of silver.

By *Prosecutor.*] Are you certain that there were no more jewels in the different shares than those which you have stated?—The above was the exact quantity divided.

Memo.—An estimation of the value of all the above articles is attached to the proceedings.

[Withdraws.

Twelfth Evidence.

Twelfth Evidence.

Haddee Buksh Wulud Shaoo, being called, is examined on his former solemn affirmation.

By *Magistrate.*] You have stated that you have divided the stolen property, in what manner was the division made?—The division was made with the hand.

At what time was the division made?—About eight o'clock.

How many hours are there in a day?—I hear the hours struck, but I don't know how many there are in a day.

What o'clock was it according to Sindee calculation?—It was about four or five gurrees after sunset.

In what kind of house was the property divided, had it a roof and a door?—The walls were of kurbee, and the roof of soa and kurbee.

Had you any light, and was there a moon?—We had no light, and the moon was about to rise, but had not quite risen.

What did your share consist of, and that of Sooltan?—I don't remember, I divided the jewels in the same manner as grain is divided into shares before the buttai.

What became of the four shares left after the kardar had taken his?—One share was put aside for Ibrahim Charun and Jey Sing, the other three were made into four, of which, one was put aside for Jam Meer Ali, and of the remaining three shares I took two on account of Sooltan and myself, and Kumal took one; I buried my share in the jungle.

Did you give Sooltan nothing, and was there any ready money amongst the property, and what became of it?—There were 13 or 14 rupees, kashanee, which Kumal took and gave to the kardar, in order to avoid detection.

Your nephew, Sooltan, has just given an account of each person's share, how could he remember them if you do not?—I won't tell a lie before you, I cannot give in detail the different articles included in each share.

Who took charge of Jam Meer Ali's and Ibrahim Charun's and Jey Sing's shares?—I took Ibrahim Charun's and Jey Sing's shares, and gave it to Jey Sing at night, telling him whose share it was; Kumal took the Jam's share, and he said he gave it to him.

When the robbery was committed, what had you on your feet?—I had cloth on my feet, bound round with rope, both Kumal and I had cloth on our feet bound round with rope.

What was about the value of the property stolen?—I don't know, but the owner says 3,000 rupees' worth.

[Withdraws.

Thirteenth Evidence.

13th Evidence.

Koondawuleed Ameer being called, is examined on his former solemn affirmation.

By *Magistrate.*] You were going along to your field on the night when the property stolen was divided; was it a dark night?—I don't recollect.

When you went into the house where the property was divided, was there a light?—No.

At what hour did the kardar arrived at the house?—I don't know anything about hours, but it was about soomaure it was evening, and had become dark.

In what manner were the jewels divided?—With the hands, being taken up, and put down in heaps, as in the buttai of grain.

Do you remember what Kumal's share consist of?—I don't know; after the kardar had taken his share, I went away, leaving the other shares lying there.

Who imprisoned you, and when were you arrested, and why?—Khire Ali Shah Russaldar arrested me in my village on account of a copper dish, which I am accused of stealing.

How long have you been in Kurrachee, and who sent you here?—I have been here about a month, Subedar Jey Sing sent me in; I was arrested first by Khire Ali Shah, who sent me

to Tattah, where I was confined for 10 or 12 days; I was then sent with a sowar to Goolamola-Kegote, where the kardar examined me, and took down my evidence in writing, I was then released on security, and was afterwards confined by order of Jey Sing, and sent in here.

By *Prosecutor.*] Who became security for you to the kardar?—Alla Buksh Ruid, brother of Hadee Buksh.

[Withdraws.

14th Evidence.

Fourteenth Evidence on Defence.

Kumal Wullud Ameer being called into Court, is questioned on his former solemn affirmation.

By *Magistrate.*] Was the night dark, or was there a moon when you divided the stolen property?—I don't properly recollect.

What did your share of the ornaments consist of?—It consisted of kuttrias, waddals, a pair of nelan kutrias of gold, and broken ornaments, one or two gold nuths, a gold necklace, and three or four gold earrings.

Has all your share of the property been delivered to the police?—Yes, the whole of it.

How do you know that all has been given up?—Captain Gell went and dug up what I had buried, under the trees, and I received no more.

What had you on your feet when you committed the robbery, and what had Haddee Buksh?—I had on my feet cloth, bound round with a piece of rope.

In what way was the property divided?—With the hand, in the manner grain is divided into heaps.

What o'clock was it when the division took place; and how many hours are there in a day?—I don't know by hours, or how many there are in a day; but it was sernanee ke nukt, and people had not gone to bed.

Was there any ready money amongst the stolen property?—There were 12 or 13 rupees, and which I made over to the kardar.

Have you ever been imprisoned before for burglary?—Yes, I was imprisoned by order of Captain Marston for three months, and was released at the expiration of that time, on account of my having discovered a burglary in Ghorabaree; and I was employed as a prisoner at large.

How came you to confess your participation in this robbery?—Hadjee Buksh was brought in by Captain Gell; and then I confessed.

[Withdraws.

The Prosecutor, Lieutenant Gell, is requested by the Magistrate to give the particulars of how this burglary came first to light; and being duly sworn, states:—

About two months ago, a banyan came in from Sakra, and reported to me that it was generally talked about in that purgunnah, that one Kumal Naya had committed a robbery, which occurred at Goolamoo la Kegote, about four months ago. The information was not good, being a mere report; and, therefore, I sent out the russuldar to make inquiries, Kumal being a notoriously bad character. The russuldar shortly after his arrival there, wrote to me, that he had arrested Kumal and a Bunyah, in Sattah; on account of a gold nuth, which was found in the possession of Kumal, and which was sworn to as the property of one Abdoo Rahim Naya. I wrote back to the russuldar, telling him to bring in both the prisoners, apart; when he came in, he reported to me, that a syed of great respectability had informed him that he knew who had committed the robbery; and I think he told me that suspicion rested upon the kardar. On this I despatched two sowars, a hindoo sowar to bring in the syed, and a mussulman to bring in the puttrallee Damoo, apart. The syed arrived one evening at my house, but I had no conversation with him till next morning; when, on going to the office, the taydar informed me, that the syed had professed his determination to reveal everything he knew to me. The syed informed me of a certain conversation which he had with the kardar; in which the kardar had told him that there were three thieves who committed the robbery. Kumal, Haddee Buksh, and a third whom the kardar had not mentioned, and that the kardar had requested him to make no inquiries about it; and that he should receive a present of 50 rupees. I immediately made preparations to go to Sakra myself, taking the taydar with me; we started at 2 a.m., reached Gharrah at 11 at night, and took a guide on to Haddee Buksh's village, which we reached about three or four o'clock in the morning. Haddee Buksh was absent, but returned at day-light, and very shortly after offered to point out where he had buried his share of the jewels; when the jewels were taken up, they were a very small number compared with the amount of property stolen; and upon inquiry of him, he informed us to whom he had sold the other parts of his share. He said that Kumal and he were alone in the robbery; that there was not a third thief; that Kumal had told him that all his share was buried, and that he had not been able to dispose of any of it; and that if there were any other partners in the robbery, that he would not give their names. I then took him with me into Gharrah, and sent a sowar to direct the attendance of the kardar at Gharrah, and left the taydar at Haddee Buksh's village, to make inquiries. The kardar did not arrive at Gharrah till five o'clock p.m.; I told him that I made him a prisoner for being concerned in Sajun's robbery; and he privately told the taydar that it was all enmity; however, when questioned by me upon this, he did not say anything. I then rode into Kurrachee that night, and reached it at five o'clock in the morning. Haddee Buksh accompanied me as far as Wutteejee, whence he

XXII.
Imprisonment of Jam of the Jokeyas.

he came under a guard, and I left orders with the kardar that he should start at 12 o'clock from Gharrah, and come into Kurrachee under a guard at nine o'clock, a. m. I went to examine Kumal, but he obstinately denied any knowledge of the robbery; I then went to see Haddee Buksh, who had arrived too, and he said, that if he was faced with Kumal, he would make him confess. I then took Haddee Buksh, and ordered Haddee Buksh to say that he had acquainted me with everything. This was before several of the police officers, and after hesitating a little Kumal confessed that he was concerned in the robbery. I then sent Haddee Buksh away, and endeavoured to get some more information out of Kumal, but though he acknowledged the robbery, he would say nothing to the purpose, and told me many absurd stories, and induced me to send for a bunyah, who, he had said, had got the property. He afterwards owned that this was false, and it was not until his examination on the afternoon of next day that he informed me where his share of the jewels was buried, and gave me a token to his father, who would assist us in the search. I prepared that evening to start for Sakra again, but a robbery which occurred in the gardens, and which appeared important, detained me all that night in the gardens. The next afternoon I started with Badul Jemadar for Sakra, and after travelling all night we arrived at Kumal's village about nine o'clock in the morning; Ameer, Kumal's father, on getting a token, proceeded to point out a spot where he said the jewels were buried. We dug there, and whilst digging, he brought another pot from a little distance off, which contained a few jewels, and I think he had one in a bit of cloth on his person, but am not quite sure about that. There were one or two bangles on the ground close by, and after digging some time we came to Kumal's share, which we took up. This, however, added to Haddee Buksh's share, seemed to be but a small part of the property stolen, and I proceeded to appraise the property, informing Kumal's father that thieves had to make good stolen property which was not recovered, and for that reason I wished to know how much Kumal could give. I spent some time in making inquiries amongst a lot of other people who came there, and about three o'clock in the day started with Badul for Hadee Buksh's village; up to this time I knew of only two thieves, and suspicion of the kardar, except from the information of the Syed Raj Mahomed, but after we had started, Kumal's father came running after me, and on my halting, informed me that there was a third thief, named Sooltan, that the kardar and Ibrahim Charun knew everything about it; upon this I took on Ameer on Badul's camel, and on the way he gave us a few particulars connected with the robbery, and when we arrived at Haddee Buksh's village, about four o'clock, I made search for Sooltan. He was not to be found, having been absent apparently two days. I, however, heard that he had been arrested and released by Jeysing Subadar. I sent out in every direction some police to search for Sooltan. I proceeded myself with the jemadar, first to Goolamoo la Kegote, then to other villages, and when I was at Abdoo Rahim's village, Jeysing arrived, about two o'clock in the morning. I then proceeded with Jey Sing and the jemadar to Gharrah, taking Ameer with me; we arrived at Gharrah at six or seven o'clock in the morning, and I remained at Gharrah that day, waiting for Sooltan, he did not arrive, and I started in the evening for Kurrachee, where I arrived about five o'clock the next morning. That day I examined Haddee Buksh, but he confessed nothing. Two or three days afterwards Sooltan was brought to my house. I examined him, but I don't recollect if he confessed anything. I think, however, that he did say something, and on that account I considered it was necessary to go myself to fetch Haddee Buksh, in order that he should speak to no one; when he came up and on examination at my house, he gave me a detail of what occurred at the robbery, and informed me of the kardar and Ibrahim Charun and Jey Sing having taken shares; I then went down again to the gaol for Kumal, brought him up to my house, and he confessed; they neither of them, however, implicated the Jam of the Jokeyas, and they were sent back to confinement separately. The next day I had them up again, and examined them separately; on the third day, when Kumal was in the gaol, and Haddee Buksh in the quarter guard, and they both told me that the Jam was concerned in taking a share in the stolen property. I then proceeded to arrest the Jam, and informed Captain Marston and Mr. Pringle that I had done so, and the next day I had Haddee Buksh, Kumal, Sooltan and Ameer up, and took down their information; when the kardar arrived in Kurrachee, he was brought to my house. I put several questions to him, and took down his deposition, and asked him if he had had any suspicion as to who committed the robbery, and he gave the name, I think, of Kami Belooch.

By *Magistrate.*] Before you took down the information of the four men, Kamul, Ameer, Haddee Buksh and Sooltan, had they had an opportunity of conversing together?—Haddee Buksh and Kumal had both informed me about the kardar without having had an opportunity of speaking together, as also had Ameer, but when I took the regular depositions the previous night, they had all been confined in the quarter guard together.

Were there any hopes of pardon or any threats held out to Kumal or Haddee Buksh, or to Ameer and Sooltan, to induce them to confess regarding the kardar being concerned?—Hopes were held out to Haddee Buksh, if it was discovered that he had been telling the truth; with regard to the rest there was no promise and no force was used. The confession of one led to the confession of all.

On what account was Makara Peon arrested, and why is he now a prisoner?—I imagined him to be an accomplice of the kardar's; when he was first brought in, he was brought to my house before going near the town, and I examined him immediately on his arrival. He was strongly abjured to speak the truth, but no other threat was made use of to him than that were he discovered swearing falsely, he would receive punishment for it. He said at once "I will tell the truth," and he proceeded to state many circumstances implicating the

kardar collaterally; I then sent him down to the foujdar's to remain there nuzzurbund, but not as a confined prisoner, but to be ready whenever he was called for; during the course of the day my suspicions were again raised with regard to him, and I put him in the gaol. He remained in the gaol till he came before the court as a witness, without the possibility of any one having had conversation with him; and the evidence which he gave before the court tallied in every respect with the depositions he made before me, and which were given before he had been imprisoned at all. The second day after he had given his evidence, I gave orders that he should be placed nuzzurbund at the foujdar's.

It being now past 8 p.m., the court is adjourned until to-morrow at 11 a.m.

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30 June 1849, Magistrate's Court, Kurrachee.

Present: Lieutenant Gell, Prosecutor.

The Prisoner, Shaik Gool Mahomed, Acting Kardar of Sakra, is brought before the Court.

The Evidence given by Lieutenant Gell, Prosecutor, is read and explained to the Prisoner.

By *Magistrate.*] The evidences on the defence have stated that they were taken into Tatta, and there examined by the duffadar of police, and that their evidence was taken down in writing; please explain how this had happened?—The duffadar at Tatta received an order from me to take the depositions in the case of a kardar named Meer Mahomed Nizamoodeen, and I imagine that he must have mistaken that for an order to examine these witnesses, which I had no intention or wish that he should do. This order was written in the office by Salamut Roy, who made the mistake which I have related above, and I directed him to correct it in the letter, and to see that he did not examine them. Both orders were, I think, written in the same letter; this order was given through the foujdar, and as I received no depositions from Mahomed Kassim, duffadar at Tatta, regarding the other kardar, I suppose that he made this mistake; the depositions that he did take about this kardar came in to me, and the first one I heard read, but I did not have the others read.

The prisoner here requests permission to offer an explanation relative to his having named Kami Belooch to Lieutenant Gell, states, "On my being brought to Kurrachee, Lieutenant Gell asked me if I suspected any one of committing the robbery; and I replied, that I was buttaing the grain at Meerpoor about three months ago, a man of the Mugsee tribe named Alli Khan, came and complained to me that one of his buffaloes had been slaughtered in the jungle, and that he suspected a Belooch whose name he mentioned, but which I forget, of having done the deed. I immediately sent a Government kotar to summon the suspected party and he proceeded to his house, but not finding him he brought another man, who resided near, named Kaim Belooch. I had never seen this man before, but the kotar said that he bore the character of being a most intelligent man, and that he, the kotar, thought that if I requested him to discover the slayer of the buffalo, he would be able to do so; hearing so good a character of the man, I not only asked him to undertake this, but I also requested him to discover the perpetrators of the burglary at Sajun's house, promising him at the same time a reward and service. He replied regarding this latter, that he would give me an answer the next day. The following day he informed me that he must look about him, and make inquiries on the spot before he could tell me anything. I heard nothing more of Kaim until some 12 or 15 days after, when he was brought a prisoner to Goolam oola ke Gote. About a month before this a mare which belonged to Kaim had been caught while straying about, and had been brought to me, as all stray cattle are. On Kaim's arrival a prisoner at the village, he sent to me, saying that he had heard that his mare was in my possession, and he requested me to make her over to a man in the village, whose name I don't remember; however, I made the mare over, as requested, to him. I then asked Kaim if he had discovered anything about Sajun's robbery, and he replied that he had not; how could he when he himself was confined? I asked him nothing about the buffalo.

The prisoner requests permission to put the following questions to the prosecutor.

By *Prisoner.*] When you asked me if I should wish to see the evidences who I had summoned on my defence on their arrival, did I not reply that I did not wish to see them, lest it should be said that I had suborned them?—The prisoner, as far as I recollect, was asked this question by me two or three times, and what was interpreted to me of his reply was, that he would write his defence with Salamut Roy, and that if the sirkar saw necessary, the witnesses whose names he gave, could be questioned with regard to the defence. He said he did not want to see them, but if he gave the reason he states, I do not recollect it, and it was not interpreted to me; I also applied to you to know if I should send him his witnesses, and you desired me to send them to you, which was done without a single interrogation to them on my part. This was after I had had the above conversation with the kardar.

Fourteenth

Fourteenth Evidence on the Defence.

14th Evidence.

Muckkara Wullud Uddar Kashkralee, peon in Government employ, in the district of Sakra, being called into Court, is examined on his former solemn affirmation.

By *Magistrate.*] How far is Imdda Naya sugar-cane field from Raj Ke-gote, and is it on the direct road to Goolani Oolake Gote?—The sugar-cane field is about five coss from Raj Ke-gote, and one and a quarter from Goolani oola; it lies in the direct road.

Were many people assembled there when you arrived there, and was Kumal amongst them?—Other people were there, and Kumal was amongst them.

Did the conversation which took place between Kumal and the kardar regarding the robbery, take place in the hearing of the other people?—Kumal stated that he had gone to examine the pugs, where the robbery was committed, and that the Government money had not been taken. I heard, and all present must have heard, so much of their conversation, as it was spoken aloud.

After this speech of Kumal's, what took place?—I and the kardar ate our food, and the kardar ordered me to bring the camel; and while I went to get the camel, the kardar and Kumal went apart and conversed for about half a ghurree or a ghurree, but I do not know what they said.

Was any other person near them?—No.

About a month or six weeks after the robbery, did you on any occasion accompany the kardar anywhere on a camel, and if so, what took place?—About a month after the robbery was committed, I and the kardar set out from Goolam Oola Ke Gerum, and the kardar told to other persons who were present that we were going to Khya. We went, however, to Zadda Naya's sugar-cane field and alighted, and the kardar told me to take the camel to graze. The kardar then mounted a horse, and said that he was going to examine some cultivation and nullahs. When he returned, Kummal and Haddee Buksh came with him, and afterwards some canal diggers arrived. The kardar then told me to take the saddle off his camel, and to put it on the camel of Huddee Buksh. I did so, and the kardar mounted and ordered me to proceed to Tattah. We remained there one night, and started the next morning for Muckla, where he met Moorad Alli Kardar, who asked Gool Mahomed, "How do you send Government money into Kurrachee?" and the latter replied "under an escort of police sowars." We then returned to Goolani Oola Ke-gote.

Did you not accompany the kardar anywhere else, about or after the time you mention, on a camel, when the kardar left you and the camel while he proceeded alone anywhere?—No; he never left me on any other occasion.

Did you ever, on any occasion, accompany the kardar in the afternoon to near Kumal's village on a camel, about a month or six weeks after the robbery?—About a month and a half or two months after the robbery, and when Kumal had been seized, I remember passing with the kardar on camel-back through Kumal's village, but we did not alight. This was at Wulke ke Wukt, about 5 p.m.

By *Prosecutor.*] What was Kumal doing when you arrived at Nudda's sugar-cane field?—He had not then arrived. The kardar had sent a man from Chireh ke Kurah to call him, and he arrived at Hudda's field after we did.

When you started with the kardar and proceeded to Tattah from Goolam Oola Ke-gote, where did the kardar tell the people that he was going to?—He said to them that he was going to Kya, and on the road he told me that he was going to Tattah; and he asked me if the camel we were mounted on was able to carry us to Tattah, to which I replied in the negative.

What time did you start for Tattah from Hudda's field?—At five o'clock, p.m.

How far is Hudda's field from Kumal's house?—It is within sight; about a mile off.

When you went to Tattah, where did you go to?—We first went to the mosque of Abdool Kuvrenee, and while the kardar prayed his somanee prayers, I went and sat at a distance. Afterwards I proceeded with the kardar to his house, and he went inside, while I remained in a shed outside till morning, when, as before stated, we again set out.

When you returned to Goolam Oola Ke-gote, were any questions put to the kardar as to where he had been, and what was his reply?—He replied, when the people of his residence asked him, that he had been in the pergunnah.

Are you in the habit of riding about with the kardar day and night?—When I am present I go with him, but when I am not present others go with him.

[Withdraws.

The prisoner makes the following statement relative to the evidence given by Mukkara Peon, and in explanation of his journey to Tattah:—

"I went to Tattah on this account; Moonad Alli, acting kardar of Syatree, had gone to Tattah to send in some Government money to Kurrachee, and I had also some Government money to send, but I required two or three days' delay before my money would be ready. On this account I went to ask him to delay sending his till mine was ready, in order to save the sowars double work. I had also received orders from Captain Stewart, when at Gharrah, to examine the cultivation of Habar ke Chuch, and I determined on inspecting this on my way, and afterwards to proceed to Tattah on the road. Mokam told me that the camel was there, and that he would not go to Tattah and back. I replied, "Never mind; we will take him there somehow or other." I alighted at Hudda's fields, and told Mokam to graze

the camel, and that he would afterwards be able to proceed. I mounted Hudda Nayya's horse, and went to examine the moong fields and some new bunds which the biggaries were constructing. Many cultivators and canal diggers were there, together with Kumal, and I found Hadda Buksh there also mounted on his camel. They had come there with the Naya cultivators to arrange about a bund which was being constructed through the chuch (swamp). I altered the direction of the bund, on account of that which they had fixed upon being endangered by the pressure of water; and we afterwards all returned to Hudda's field, which was distant about 200 yards from the swamp. I do not recollect whether I returned in company with Kumal and Huddee Buksh only, or whether all the Naya cultivators went with us, but we all in a short time assembled at the sugar-cane field. I then said to Huddee Buksh, "My camel is there, and your village is near; do you allow me to have your camel to go to Tattah and back, and you take mine; I will let you have yours back in the morning." This was arranged, and I mounted his camel and went to Tattah, and having prayed in the mosque, went to my house. Finding the next morning that Moonad Alli had gone to Muckla, I went to him, and asked him if he could delay sending off his money to Kurrachee. He replied that his was ready for despatch, and that he would send it off that day or the next. After this, as my money was not ready for despatch, I returned to Goolam Oola Ke-gote, and sent back the camel I had borrowed to Huddee Buksh. Three or four days after, I and my moonshee went again to Tattah with the Government money, and despatched it to Kurrachee.

By *Magistrate.*] Why did you tell the people that you were going to another place, when you were going to Tattah?—Nobody asked me where I was going, nor did I tell them; I was hakun of the pergunnah, and what business could any one have to question me?

The trial is finished. The prisoner is remanded to confinement, and the prosecutor and witnesses are informed that their attendance is not again required.

(signed) *H. Preedy*, Captain,
Magistrate of Kurrachee.

30 June, Saturday, 1849.

TRANSLATION of Statement of Sooltan Rind, Nephew of Radder Buksh Rind, of division of Property stolen.

Kardar Gool Mahomed's Share.

		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
4 Pair silver bangles	average value	72	–	–
2 - ditto	- ditto	13	6	–
1 Silver chain	- ditto	17	8	–
5 Silver rings	- ditto	3	12	–
1 Gold nuth	- ditto	18	12	–
1 Gold danee	- ditto	25	–	–
3 Gold poputs (earrings)	- ditto	30	–	–
6 Gold beads	- ditto	16	–	–
Ready cash		13	–	–
	Rs.	209	6	–

Shares of Haddee Buksh and Sooltan.

8 Pairs silver bangles	144	–	–
2 Gold nuths	37	–	–
4 Pair silver bangles	26	12	–
1 Silver chain	17	8	–
1 Gold necklace	33	–	–
2 Pair gold earrings	20	–	–
29 Gold beads	30	–	–
12 Silver rings	9	–	–
1 Pair silver anklets	8	–	–
Ready cash	1	–	–
Rs.	326	12	–

Share of Kummall.

3 Pair silver bangles	54	–	–
2½ - ditto	16	12	–
2 Silver chains	35	–	–
3 Silver anklets	12	–	–
8 Silver rings	6	–	–
2 Gold nuths	37	8	–
1 Pair gold earrings	10	–	–
1 Gold whavee	25	–	–
4 Gold beads	11	–	–
18 Gold beads (mala)	19	2	–
Rs.	226	6	–

Share

Share of Jam Meer Alli.

	Rs.	a.	p.
4 Pair silver bangles	72	–	–
1½ - ditto	10	–	–
1 Gold nuth	18	12	–
1 Silver chain	17	8	–
8 Silver rings	6	–	–
10 Gold beads (mala)	10	10	–
	Rs. 134	14	–

Shares of Subedar Jeysing and Ibrahim Charun.

6 Pair silver bangles	40	–	–
4 - ditto	72	–	–
1 Anklet	8	–	–
1 Silver waistband	5	–	–
3 Gold nuths	56	4	–
50 Gold beads (mala)	53	–	–
3 Silver Tavees	5	–	–
3 Silver anklets	18	–	–
19 Silver rings	14	4	–
	Rs. 274	8	–
Total	Rs. 1,168	4	–

(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain,
Magistrate of Kurrachee.

On summing up the evidence on the prosecution and defence in this case, I find it most contradictory in many important particulars.

The first evidence, Sajun Bunyah, the owner of the property, states, when examined on the prosecution, that the value of the property amounted to 2,800 rupees. On being examined as an evidence in the defence, he states its value at 1,955 rupees, and he gives in a memorandum of the property stolen confirmatory of the latter statement; which memorandum, however, he confesses was written after the burglary was committed. The memorandum in question may contain a correct account of the property stolen, or it may not. Nothing is easier than to make up a list of property lost after a robbery has been committed, and before the stolen property is recovered. There is no proof of the correctness of this memorandum, beyond the evidence of the bunyah himself, and as this is contradictory, the amount of property stolen remains unknown. This witness further states, that on his first interview with the prisoner, about a month after the robbery took place, the latter told him that if he brought an order from Lieutenant Gell to that effect, that he would restore him his property. No evidence is adduced in support of this assertion. He further states, that after his interview with the kardar, he went to Syud Raj Mahomed or Rajum Shah for assistance, and who informed him that he had found a joonyat or informer, who for 500 rupees would restore the property. The evidence states that the said syed has to share in this sum of money; that he subsequently had a private interview with the kardar, when the latter asked him if he would stand to his agreement with the syed; to which he the witness replied by producing a bag of 250 rupees, which the prisoner refused to accept. There is no evidence to this beyond the bunya's own statement, nor is any evidence adduced to show how the prisoner knew of the arrangements made with Raj Mahomed. The witness first states that he took his family with him to entreat the syed before he went to Ghorabharee, and on his cross-examination states that it was after his return from that place that he took them with him. This latter discrepancy is of no great consequence, yet still it is a discrepancy.

The second evidence, Syed Rajun Shah, states that the first evidence, Sajun, came to his house with his wife and family to entreat of him to recover the property, about 15 or 16 days after the robbery. That he, the evidence, searched for a month, when, according to his first statement, Muttah, a wandering trader in cattle (who afterwards turns out to be his the evidence's own servant) informed him that the stolen property was in Kumal Naya's house. Two days after receiving this information, the evidence states that he proceeded with the prisoner to the buttai of the government grain at the Kunera Mukkhan; but it does not appear that he communicated to the latter the information he had received from Muttah. The following day, at the village of Kulleefa Eusoof the evidence, promised Sajun Bunyah to produce the stolen property if the latter would give him 500 rupees to be paid to the joonyat, whom Muttah had informed; the evidence of Sajun agreed to this arrangement, and was directed to return home. Some 15 or 16 days after, the latter, impatient of the delay, returned to the evidence, and, as he says, informed him "that the prisoner had requested him, Sajun, to pay him the 500 rupees, instead of paying the money to the evidence; that he had offered him 300 rupees, and had taken the money the next day, when the

prisoner refused it, saying that he knew nothing about the robbery; that no one had been present when this occurred. Sajun further reported that Russuldar Khyre Alli Shah had arrived at Goolam Oolah Kagote in search of the thieves, and had arrested Kumal Naya (the joonyat). The evidence, upon hearing this, directed the Bunyah Sajun to return home, promising to follow him the next day to Goolam Oola Kagote; he did so, and found that Sajun had communicated to the russuldar the fact of his, the evidence, having promised 500 rupees to produce the property. The russuldar immediately called upon the evidence to reveal what he knew, which he promised to do the next morning, saying that he must consult with one of the persons concerned in the robbery, who was then present in Goolam Allo Kagote. The following morning the evidence refused to give the information he had promised to the russuldar, and states that he did this at the request of the prisoner, who had taken him aside privately and informed him who the thieves were, and had offered him a bribe of 50 rupees to keep the secret.

This evidence is exceedingly unsatisfactory; it rests solely on the word of the Syed Raj Mahomed, who had, as it appears, from his own showing, been coquetting for a considerable time previously with Kumal, the principal robber. It would rather seem that Raj Mahomed, alarmed by the arrival of Russuldar Khyre Alli Shah and the arrest of Kumal, had devised this story against the prisoner, in order to extricate himself from appearing as an accomplice. On his second examination on the defence, this evidence gives contradictory evidence, and states that Kumal had refused the 500 rupees offered to him, declaring that he knew nothing of the robbery. It was the duty of the syed, being, as he is, a zemindar, to have reported immediately to the police what his servant Muttah had told him. It is clear, however, from Sajun's statement, that he expected to share in the 500 rupees demanded of the latter.

The prisoner in his defence states, that the syed bore enmity towards him on several accounts, and which, notwithstanding the assertions of the latter to the contrary, is, I think, proved by the evidence and by the part he has taken in these proceedings.

Russuldar Khyre Alli Shah, the third evidence on the prosecution, states that the prisoner informed him that the Bunyah Sajun had offered Metaee or Cherry Merry, as a present to any one who would discover his property; that Syud Rajun Shah had told him, the russuldar, that he knew who had committed the robbery, and that one of the men was then in Goolam Oolla Kegote's, but that he had refused to point him out.

I consider that the russuldar grossly neglected his duty in not forthwith arresting the syed.

The fourth evidence, Makora, is a government peon; he was arrested and confined a close prisoner in the gaol of Kurrachee, until brought up to give evidence against the prisoner, his superior officer. He states that he was with the prisoner at Raj Kegote when the news of the robbery reached him; that the prisoner immediately called for his camel, and set off at once to secure 300 rupees of government money which he had left in deposit with Sajun, the person robbed; that on the way he sent for Kumal, and held a private conversation with him for nearly half an hour; that the prisoner and the evidence afterwards proceeded on to Goolam Oolla Kegote, where they examined the pugs of the thieves, and which he, the evidence, recognized as those of Haddee Buksh and Kumal; those of the former, on account of the feet being bound round with matting; those of the latter on account, of his having worn shoes of peculiar manufacture: whereas both Kumal and Haddee Buksh, and also Sooltan, swear that their feet were bound round with cloth, tied on with pieces of rope. Kumal first stated that he had nothing on his feet, but afterwards denied this. This evidence is stated by Haddee Buksh to have been seen in attendance on the prisoner by Kumal, when the latter escorted the prisoner to his camel, after the division of the stolen property; but the evidence states that he was not with the prisoner on the occasion alluded to. Kumal has the prisoner's kurawa, and had charge of a grain yard; so that I attach little importance to the private conversation they had together.

Captain Stewart, deputy collector, the fifth evidence, states that he had heard of a disagreement existing between Syud Raj Mahomed and the prisoner, regarding cultivation; he further states that the kardar was the first to report the robbery to him on his arrival at Kurmpoor. He gives an excellent character of the prisoner, and also of most of the evidences who have come forward on the defence. Captain Stewart first brought to my notice that Koonda, the twelfth evidence on the prosecution, had been placed in confinement prior to his own arrest by the prisoner, who, after taking his deposition, had released him on bail, but had been ordered by Captain Stewart to send him a prisoner to Kurrachee. Koonda is, I consider, on this account an objectionable evidence, as he would doubtless entertain no good will against the prisoner.

With regard to the evidence of Haddee Buksh, the seventh evidence of Kumal, the ninth evidence, and of Hummeer, the eleventh evidence, relative to their interview with the prisoner, prior to the robbery in the house of the latter at Goolam Oola Kejote, and at which time they state that the prisoner instigated the two former to commit this robbery, I am of opinion that the prisoner has most satisfactorily proved an *alibi* by the evidence of four respectable witnesses; viz., by the evidence of the moonshee Toresing, who the thieves say was present, but who declares that he never saw them with the prisoner at the time stated, and that they could not have come to him without his seeing them; by the evidence of Urbah Cabool, principal zemindar of Sakra, and of Ail Bunyah Mookee, or head man of Goolam Oola Kegote, and of Pertose, government peon; all of whom, together with Toresing,

Toresing, depose to the fact that the kardar had been at a distance from Goolam Oolla Kegote for a period of from 10 to 14 days prior to the robbery being committed. This proof of an *alibi* I consider quite sufficient to shake the evidence of even honest men, and utterly to demolish that of villains who acknowledge themselves to have been the active agents in the commission of the robbery.

Kumal, Haddee, Buksh, Humeer Sooltan, all state in their evidence on the prosecution, that they were present at the division of the stolen property, and that they saw the prisoner arrive and take his share, and return with it; but it must be recollected that these five men are all accomplices in the commission of the burglary, or accessories after the fact. Kumal, Haddee Buksh, and Sooltan actually committed the crime, while Humeer and Koonda were present at the division of the spoil, and consequently are accessories after the fact. They all state that the division of the property took place about eight o'clock, p.m.; but on being cross-examined, it is so clear that they know nothing of our mode of keeping time. Their descriptions of the hut in which the division took place agree pretty well, and they also agree in stating that the night was dark, and that they had no light in the hut; they further agree in stating that the property was divided by Haddee Buksh with his hands, and that he took up the ornaments, gold and silver, in his hands, and made five heaps of them, in the manner grain is divided at the time of the buttai. On their examination on the defence, however, they disagree in several important particulars as to the division of these heaps and other matters. Haddee Buksh states that he divided the property, but does not know the amount of each person's share; whereas his nephew, Sooltan, gives each of the five shares in detail, and which, by the by, on an average estimate which I have had made of the articles, taking the average value of each article from Sajun's own memorandum, shows that the whole property stolen amounted to only about *Rs.*1,168. 14., and of which about 765 rupees worth has been recovered. Haddee Buksh further states, that after the prisoner had taken his share, one of the four remaining shares was put aside for Ibrahim Charun; that the remaining three were then mixed together and again divided into four, of which one was put aside for Jam Meer Ali Jokeya, and that of the remaining three he took two for Sooltan and himself, while Kumal took the third. Sooltan, nephew of Raddee Buksh, concurs in his uncle's statement, as to this division of the property; but Bumeer Kumal's father states, that after the prisoner had taken his share, the other four shares were collected together and again divided into five shares, of which Raddee Baksh took three, and Kumal two shares. Raddee Baksh states that the moon was about to rise, but had not quite risen, while Sooltan states that it was new moon that very night, and at eight o'clock the moon must consequently have set; Raddee Baksh states that Kumal, after the prisoner had taken his share, accompanied him to his camel, which had been left at a distance, and that on his return he reported that he had seen Makora Peon with the camel; Makora denies that he was there on the occasion.

Captain Gell states that Raddee Baksh, when first arrested, informed him that he and Kumal were alone in the commission of the robbery; also that the prisoner, when first arrested, informed the foujdar that all this arose from enmity. Captain Gell proceeds to state that he at once placed the prisoner in arrest, and ordered him to be brought a prisoner into Kurrachee; that on his arrival, after a very cursory examination, as it would appear, he was at once committed to gaol, and subjected to a most rigid imprisonment. It appears that the prisoner was never confronted with his accusers, nor were their depositions against him taken down in writing until after they had all been locked up together for a whole night in the quarter-guard, such an opportunity of concocting and arranging all the details of their story, I feel assured, would not have been lost by such notorious thieves as Raddee Baksh and Kumal.

The prisoner has made a simple but manly and straight-forward defence in the court, in which he frequently and in the most solemn manner protests his innocence of all knowledge of and participation in this burglary, and he points out various causes why most of those who have borne witness against him should be his enemies. He declined seeing the evidences summoned at his request on the defence, lest it should be said that he had concocted a story with them, and which I consider a strong mark of conscious innocence. The prisoner I consider has laboured throughout under every possible disadvantage; he was arrested suddenly, was refused bail, was never confronted with his accusers, and was subsequently so rigidly imprisoned, that, as he stated to the court, he could not even obtain a barber to perform the necessary operations required by his religion. I am of opinion, after a mature consideration of all that has been brought forward on the prosecution, and of what has been urged on the defence, that the prisoner is,

Not guilty of the first charge. Not guilty of the second charge. Not guilty of the third charge.

And I do hereby fully and honourably acquit the prisoner of all and every part of the charges preferred against him.

(signed) *H. W. Preedy,*
Magistrate.

4 July 1849.

26.

No. 291 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to Captain *Preedy*, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to return the proceedings on the trial of Gool Mahomed, acting kardar of Sakra, received with your letter, No. 109, dated the 4th instant.

2. As the kardar has been acquitted, I request you will direct him to be immediately released, and to return to his duty.

3. I have on this occasion to request your attention to some irregularity in the conduct of this case, with a view to its future avoidance.

4. The principals confessed their guilt, and implicated others as accessories before and after the fact; of the latter the kardar desired his alleged participation. The proper course would have been for the committing magistrate to have taken such evidence as bore on the criminality of the parties; and if he found in it sufficient grounds, to have committed any or all of them to take their trial accordingly. They should then have all been placed on their trial at once on the charges on which they were committed, or such others as the court might have considered more applicable. It is a rule of evidence that the testimony of an accomplice is inadmissible against others in the same offence, except as pardoned approver; there would, therefore, in the present case have been little or no legal evidence against the kardar at all, and consequently no sufficient grounds for his committal, much less for his conviction. In the actual conduct of the case, however, the principals and confessing accessories have not been brought to trial, while the denying accessory has been brought to trial on their evidence. It would also have been better if the committing magistrate had not personally conducted the prosecution, but contented himself with collecting and arranging the preliminary evidence in the form best calculated to bring the case clearly before the trying authority, and accompanied it in his record of committal by any explanatory remarks which he might consider requisite for the attainment of the ends of justice; it being, of course, always open to the court to obtain his evidence, if requisite, to any facts which may have come within his personal observation, if relevant to the issue.

5. The principals and other accessories in the robbery should now be committed for trial either by the lieutenant of police or the deputy magistrate.

6. The proceedings in this case having now come before me in detail, I have to observe, with reference to the 2d para. of my letter to your address, No. 201, dated the 6th ultimo, that while I fully appreciate the activity and zeal displayed by Lieutenant Gell in its prosecution, I do not think its circumstances warranted the extreme measure adopted by him in regard to the kardar. The proper course would have been to have communicated to you the grounds of suspicion he had against him, and if he thought them sufficiently strong to require that course (which, however, adverting to the nature of the evidence then before him, I hardly think they were), to have procured his arrest through you, his official superior, and to have admitted him to bail, pending trial, if there was no good reason against it.

7. A copy of this letter will be transmitted to the captain of police for the information of his lieutenant.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 12 July 1849.

27.

No. 301 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to Captain *Preedy*, Magistrate of Kurrachee.

Sir,

With reference to my letter, No. 291, dated the 12th instant, it has occurred to me that it may be necessary, in order to prevent misapprehension, to qualify the somewhat general terms in which the rule is therein stated as to the inadmissibility of the evidence of an unpardoned accomplice as against another party in the same offence.

2. The rule is a technical one, and is as I stated it. In the Bombay Regulations and practice, according to English law, or rather practice, however, it is different, the evidence of a convicted and sentenced accomplice only being inadmissible. This difference appears to arise from a difference in the principles on which the inadmissibility is grounded. Under the Bombay system, it is the interest which the accomplice may be supposed to have in the issue, and consequently bias which his evidence may receive, unless it be removed by a previous pardon. Under the English system, it is the general untrustworthiness presumed to attach to the evidence of a person guilty of a disgraceful crime, and which guilt is held to be established only by his conviction and sentence.

3. Some authorities of weight of the *rationale* of evidence, irrespective of legal technicalities, have considered that no general grounds of exclusion should be recognised at all, but the evidence of an accomplice received for what it is worth, its value being weighed by the trying authority with reference to the circumstances of probability or improbability attending it. This view of the question appears the most rational, but its practical application would require caution; for I apprehend the cases are rare in which the independent considerations of probability are so strong as should outweigh the inherent untrustworthiness of an accomplice's evidence derived from his interest in the issue and admitted general improbity.

4. As the Bombay Regulations are as yet not obligatory as law in this province, a rigid adherence to the rule of evidence prescribed by them may not be absolutely necessary, but it will in general be a safe rule for guidance; and I should in practice be disposed to place very little reliance on the evidence of an accomplice, unless it were corroborated by strong collateral proof, either circumstantial or direct.

5. The above observations do not affect your judgment in the case which gave immediate occasion to them, as in it I fully concur with you in thinking that the circumstances which might have imparted greater trustworthiness to the evidence of the accomplices than it was inherently entitled to, were altogether wanting.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner.

Kurrachee, 17 July 1849.

28.

No. 292 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

With reference to my letter, No. 202, dated the 6th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit for your information and that of Lieutenant Gell, copy of a letter I have this day addressed to the magistrate of Kurrachee in reply to one from him, submitting his proceedings in the trial of Gool Mahomed, acting kardar of Sakra. No. 291.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner.

Kurrachee, 12 July 1849.

29.

TRANSLATION of PETITION from *Gool Mahomed*, Kardar of Sakra, to the Commissioner in Scinde.

After compliments,

MY ancestors have resided at Tattah, and for many years my forefathers and I have traded and worked, and during all this period we did the Ameers good service; our character and the respect which was bestowed upon us is well known in Scinde. When Scinde was not a British possession, my relations rendered good service to many British gentlemen, among whom may be numbered one Mr. Hankey Smith, who reported to the Governor of Bengal how highly he appreciated the services of my people, and who likewise gave a certificate which is forwarded for your perusal. Ever since I have been capable of doing work, I have undertaken various kinds of duty under the Ameer's government, and during all this time have never committed myself in any one instance; I have always conducted myself, and been treated with respect. Since the conquest of the country up to this period, all the service I have rendered to benefit government is well known to Captain Stewart and Captain Preedy. Lately, on the reports of thieves who were compelled to state what they did, my name became implicated in their transactions, and I was imprisoned on account of it. The sirkar afterwards fully investigated the matter, the result of which was my release from imprisonment; nevertheless my respect and character have entirely been lost to me by reason of my imprisonment, and thus has my character been lost. But what am I to say regarding the harsh measures adopted towards me during my confinement? The thieves who stole the property of the bunnyah were not treated similarly; I had used to be escorted by a party of 12th Foot daily to Captain Preedy's office, with two sowars in front and rear, while with five thieves only one sepoy and one suwar were sent. The thieves were therefore encouraged among themselves, and they gained hope, while I dared not open my mouth to a single person. Through shame I cannot tell you of the rigour that was exercised over me in other respects. I was troubled in mind as to how this false accusation was got up against me, and I had sustained considerable loss in more ways than one, in which government also shared; for I was seized at a time when all the energies and attention of a kardar are required to be devoted towards the increase of cultivation in his pergunnah, and the zemindars and ryots were consequently at a loss for some one to look up to and to be guided by, and their cultivation was therefore neglected in proportion, while other parties were put to the trouble of having to come to Kurrachee. Of course Government might not feel the loss which it has sustained, but my cultivation in other districts has been neglected through my seizure, numbers of shallee and badjree fields having been allowed to get dry or be swamped. I now petition for compensation for these two losses which I have sustained; and I am in hopes of duly receiving what I ask for, in full reliance on the liberality and justice of government; and I hope also that Suyud Raj Mahomed, who has openly showed his enmity towards me, and has leagued with the thieves and given false evidence, will be punished, so that others may be deterred in future from conspiring against the character of a respectable and an honest man.

30.

PETITIONER may be informed that I regret the circumstances which led to his apprehension, but as the judicial proceedings consequent upon it have resulted in his full and honourable acquittal, it can reflect no discredit on his character, and his immediate reinstatement in office will be a sufficient evidence of this in the eyes of the community.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 21 July 1849.

31.

No. 293 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police in Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

With reference to my letter, No. 189, dated the 6th ultimo, I have the honour to request you will report what progress has been made in the case of the Jam of the Jokeas, who has now been a long time in confinement, without my receiving the report called for in the concluding para. of that communication.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner.

Kurrachee, 12 July 1849.

32.

No. 163 of 1849.

From Lieutenant *Gell*, Lieutenant of Kurrachee Police, to Captain *E. C. Marston*, Captain of Police in Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

With reference to letter, No. 293, from the Commissioner in Scinde, requesting to know what progress has been made in the case of the Jam of the Jokeas, I have the honour to state that the delay has arisen partly in consequence of my being unable to obtain a witness who is not to be found, and partly because Kardar Gool Mahomed's trial having been finished, I was waiting to see what the result would be in that case, as the material evidences were the same in both cases. Having this morning received information that the kardar has been acquitted, I have released the Jam on bail. With reference to the remarks in letter from the Commissioner in Scinde to the collector and magistrate, Kurrachee, in para. 5, as to the course to be pursued with regard to the principals and other accessories, I have the honour to request information as to what measures I am to adopt when it may appear desirable to allow a principal to become King's evidence, and to know whether in this instance there would be any objection to granting such permission, promises having been made by me to one of the prisoners, Hadjee Bux by name, for information supplied as to his accessories, to the effect that if it appeared his information was correct, I would exert myself in his behalf.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Lieut.,
Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, 13 July 1849.

Forwarded to the Commissioner in Scinde, with reference to his letter, No. 293, of yesterday's date.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

33.

No. 299 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

With reference to your memorandum of 13th instant, transmitting copy of Captain Gell's letter, No. 163, of the same date, relating to the case of the Jam of the Jokeas, I have the honour to request you will report whether the Jam has been released on bail with a view to ulterior proceedings, and if so, the nature of those proceedings, and the cause which prevents their being at once prosecuted.

2. With advertence to the concluding portion of your lieutenant's communication, Extract, Section 34 and 35 of Regulation XII. of 1827, which contains the rules referred to in Clause 5, Section 34, of Regulation XIII. of 1827, is herewith transmitted for his information and guidance on the point on which he requests instructions.

3. It will be observed that Section 34, Clause 1, limits the practice of admitting accomplices to give evidence to case of murder, or others of a highly atrocious nature. If in any case not coming within that description the evidence of an accomplice should still for special reasons be deemed desirable for the sake of insuring the conviction of the principal, sanction should be obtained from me before resorting to that course.

4. If, however, Hadjee Bux is the principal in the offence, and the party for whose conviction his testimony is required was merely an accomplice, this course would be inadmissible in his case; but as Lieutenant Gell had no rule for his guidance, the conditional promise he states he held out to him will receive consideration in the final disposal of the case, although it should not exempt him from trial.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner.

Kurrachee, 17 July 1849.

34.

No. 170 of 1849.

From Lieutenant *J. S. Gell*, Lieutenant of Kurrachee Police, to the Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

In reply to letter, No. 293 of 1849, from the Commissioner in Scinde, and forwarded by you for my report, I have the honour to state that the Jam of the Jokeas was released on bail in consequence of its appearing from the remarks of the Commissioner in Scinde that it is a rule of evidence that the testimony of an accomplice is inadmissible against others in the same offence, except as a pardoned approver; I therefore wrote, as per my letter, No. 163 of 1849, to know what course to pursue with regard to the accessory whose evidence I wished to take in committing the case.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Lieut.,
Lieutenant of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 23 July 1849.

Forwarded to the Commissioner in Scinde, in reply to the 2d para. of his letter, No. 189, of the 5th ultimo.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 24 July 1849.

35.

No. 329 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 170, dated 23d instant, in the case of the Jam of the Jokeas, and to inform you that your reply to my subsequent communication, No. 299 of the 17th idem, is awaited.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner.

Kurrachee, 31 July 1849.

36.

No. 193 of 1849.

From Captain *J. S. Gell*, Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee, to Captain *E. C. Marston*, Captain of Police in Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

In reply to letter, No. 329 of 1849, dated 31st July, to your address, and forwarded by you for my report, I have the honour to state that the Jam of the Jokeas was released on bail, because it appeared by the remarks in the kardar's trial that evidence of accessories could not be taken till they were pardoned. I therefore applied for information on this head, and in the meantime released the Jam on bail; the reply being that it would not be admissible in this case; the Jam was released from bail.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Captain,
Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, 4 August 1849.

Forwarded in reply to the Commissioner's letter, No. 299, of the 17th ultimo.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 6 August 1849.

37.

No. 147 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Magistrate of Kurrachee to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for your confirmation the enclosed proceedings held before Captain Stewart, deputy magistrate, in the case of Haddi Bux, Sooltan, and Hameer, accused and convicted of house robbery by night in the Sakra pergunnah.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain,
Magistrate of Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, Magistrate's Office,
31 July 1849.

Criminal Court of the Deputy Magistrate of Gorabaree, Kurrachee, 26 July 1849.

Case No. 64 of 1849.

Prisoners Kummaul, aged about 32 years, a cultivator; Haddi Bux, aged about 36 years, a cultivator; Sooltan, aged about 28 years, a cultivator; and Hameer, aged about 58 years, a cultivator, resident in the Sakra Purgunnah, Kurrachee collectorate, committed by the lieutenant of police, are brought up and placed on their trial for house robbery by night, with force; Regulation XIV., A. D. 1827, sec. 37, clause 3d.

1st. In having, on or about the night of the 2d of March 1849, broken into the shop of Sajun Banyah, a resident of the village of Goolamla, and stolen gold and silver ornaments of the estimated value of 1,950 Company's rupees, and 13 cash rupees, the property of Sajun and others.

2d. In having received a portion of the aforesaid gold and silver ornaments, the property of Sajun and others, knowing the same to have been stolen; Regulation XIV., section 41, clause 1st.

By *Magistrate.*] How say you, Kummaul, Haddi Bux, Sooltan, and Hameer, are you guilty or not guilty of the charges?—By *Kummaul*, Guilty. By *Haddi Bux*, Guilty. By *Sooltan*, Guilty. By *Hameer*, Not guilty.

The following witnesses are severally called in, and duly admonished to speak the truth; their evidences are taken on solemn affirmation in the native language, and recorded, the substance of which is as follows:—

Sajun Banyah, inhabitant of the village of Goolamla, in the purgunnah of Sakra, Kurrachee collectorate, aged about 53, states:— 1st Witness, Sajun.

On the night of the 6th of Talgoon, corresponding with 2d March 1849, I had gone to the melah of Peer Durse Dad, a coss distant from my village, Goolamla; I returned about daylight next morning; I went to the river first; but on going to my house afterwards,

I found that the wall dividing my house and another had been dug through. I called out, and many people came to me; I sent my son to call Kummaul and his father, Hameer. I asked Koonda and Kummaul, who came to try and find out who had been in my house, but they both said they did not recognise the footmarks. I went myself to call Hameer, and in the meantime Kummaul Koonda and other people went to the kardar's chowrie. When I brought Hameer, I was returning outside the village, and found two boxes and one earthen pot, in which I had kept my property; I directed Kummaul to go to the spot and trace the marks; he went with two men whom I sent with him. On their return the two men came, saying, that Kummaul had told them he should endeavour to trace the thieves, but that in case he should fail I was to call Ibrahim "Charrun" of the police. That evening I went off to Meera village, where I slept, and on the following morning I went to Garra, where I found Captain Stewart, deputy collector, and informed him of the robbery; he ordered Ibrahim Charran to go with me and assist in the discovery of the robbery. Next day was Sunday, and on the Monday evening Ibrahim and I reached Goolamla; Ibrahim borrowed of me a few rupees, promising to repay me, and said he should try to recover my property. Three or four days after, Captain Stewart came to Kurrumpoor, and I petitioned the sahib. I was asked why I, who had only one eye, kept so much property in a "kutcha" house. Ibrahim Charrun seized Kummaul, but six days after he released him, and told me he could not tell who the thief was. I went to my house on hearing this, and asked Raj Mahomed and others to assist in the recovery of my property. Some time after I was told to go to Kurrachee, where I proceeded, and after much work Haddi Bux, one of the prisoners, was brought in; Kummaul, the other prisoner, had previously been brought in. Gell sahib and the foujdar proceeded into the district and brought some of the property, which I saw and recognised as part of what I had lost; Haddi Bux, from whom this had been recovered, informed against Kummaul. I know nothing further.

State the property and its value which you had in your house before the robbery?—I cannot state the particular articles. The women of my family who had jewels on them retained these, but the value of the property stolen was 1,950 rupees. This estimate I made at Kurrumpoor on the day that Captain Stewart was there. The estimate first made out by me was 150 rupees less than this, but I afterwards found it to be so much more.

Could you identify any of the property if you saw it?—Yes, it was composed of gold and silver ornaments. The cash amounted to 13 rupees; some of it in Bombay, Cashanee and Hyderabad rupees.

The recovered property is placed before the Court.

Do you recognize any of your property here?—Yes, I recognize the following articles:—

				Rs.	a.	p.
4 Foot bangles, silver	value of			30	–	–
7 Foot bangles, silver	ditto			50	–	–
27 Wrist bangles, silver	ditto			150	–	–
19 Wrist bangles, silver	ditto			200	–	–
11 Silver finger rings	ditto			6	–	–
8 Armlets, silver	ditto			2	–	–
3 Neck ornaments, silver	ditto			40	–	–
14 Tavis, silver	ditto			6	–	–
1 Malla, silver	ditto			3	–	–
3 Danee, silver	ditto			6	–	–
2 Allio, silver	ditto			1	8	–
				494	8	–

Gold Ornaments:		Rs.	a.	p.			
1 Danee	valued	25	–	–			
1 Danee	ditto	25	–	–			
1 Malla	ditto	25	–	–			
8 Ear-rings	ditto	60	–	–			
3 Nose-rings and one boolee	ditto	75	–	–			
2 Pieces of gold	ditto	75	–	–			
					285	–	–
TOTAL				Rs.	779	8	–

In the estimate before made by me, which is not here, I made out the value of the above property to be 765 rupees.

Whose property is all this, and the other not yet recovered?—Of the gold articles all are my own, with the exception of three. The silver articles are mostly pledged property upon which I have advanced money.

Of what does the other property not recovered consist?—Of silver and gold articles, such as are now before the Court, to the value of 1,200 rupees or thereabouts.

Do you know from whom these articles, before the Court, were recovered?—I did not see them recovered; although I have heard from whom they were received.

Whose house adjoins yours?—Berria's house; it was empty at the time and locked up, but the lock was broken when I came home and saw what had happened.

Of

Of what materials is that and your own house composed?—Of sticks plastered thick on both sides with mud; all the houses in the village are built of the same.

Why did you send for Hameer and Kummaul the first thing on your ascertaining the robbery?—Because they are expert trackers and are employed by Ibrahim "Charrun" in that way; besides Hameer receives from me two annas per mensem for watching my house. I know Hameer to be a great thief and I was afraid of his robbing me; I therefore employed him. I once recommended the whole of the mahajuns of the village to do the same, but they said they were certain to be robbed if they did; when I was robbed they laughed at me.

Did Kummaul not assist his father in watching your house?—No.

How long have you employed Hameer in this way?—For three months I have paid him six annas and 1½ seer of cotton.

Have Haddi Bux and Sooltan ever been in your house?—They might have been to buy something, but not to sit down.

Where were your family on the night of the robbery?—In another house; my dwelling-house is a little distance from my shop which was robbed; my sons and nephews, from six to 12 years of age, sleep in the verandah of my shop, but they were asleep. Indeed they lay asleep when I returned from Peer Durse Dad.

Have you anything to prove that you had property to the value of 1,950 rupees in your house on the night of the robbery?—I made a yadasht of the whole of my property missing, but it is in the hands of the police; that yadasht contained value to the amount of 1,800 rupees.

Is the paper now shown to you the yadasht alluded to?—Yes, I believe it to be a copy which was made on the kardar's trial. Appendix.

This does not show what was said to be the whole of the property in your house?—I cannot state what the whole of my property consisted of; but the two boxes and the earthern koonda, or pot, contained all that was stolen, and I knew what that was. I had cash and other articles in the house, which were left untouched.

Is the yadasht before the Court a copy of the 1st or 2d list made out by you of your lost property?—It is a copy of the 1st list; the aggregate amount I now find is *Rs.* 1,746. 2. instead of 1,800 rupees, which latter has been made by mistake.

How long had the property been in your possession?—I have had much of it for many years; I cannot exactly say how long.

Sheik Goolam Hossein, Native Adjutant, late Foujdar, Kurrachee, examined. No. 3. Sheik Goolam Hoossein.

By *Magistrate.*] State where, how, and from whom the property before the Court was recovered?—I proceeded to Sakra to Haddi Bux's village, in the month of May last, and seized Haddi Bux, one of the prisoners before the Court He was asked by Lieutenant Gell where the property stolen from Sajun Banyah was to be found. He denied all knowledge of it at first, but afterwards confessed and took us to where he had buried the property. We dug up a bundle or a handee full of silver bangles; I believe those before the Court to be the same, but they are mixed up with others subsequently recovered. I think about one-third of the silver articles now shown me were received from the prisoner Haddi Bux, who said it was his share of the stolen property taken from Sajun Banyah; it may, as far as I recollect, have been 200 or 250 rupees' worth.

You have been long in charge of the gaol at Kurrachee; do you know anything of the character of the prisoners before the Court?—I know two of them, Haddi Bux and Kummaul; the former was convicted of robbery five years ago when crime was very great; he made himself very useful in discovering many robberies and recovering much property, for which he was pardoned at the time, without being imprisoned in the Kurrachee gaol. He is a thief, and never was anything else; but has been employed as a police puggee for three years. Kummaul is a notorious thief, and was convicted of a robbery a little more than three years since.

Sooltan is a nephew of Haddi Bux, but I know nothing of him.

[Witness withdraws.

Badul Kulmuth, Jemedar of Police, examined. No. 4. Badul.

By *Magistrate.*] State, if you know, where and from whom the property before the Court was recovered?—Yes, I do; I went with Lieutenant Gell to Nayab village in the Sakra pergunnah, and received part of this property from the prisoner Hameer; he took us to a field close to the village, and showed us where it was buried; we dug up about half of the silver articles, and all the gold jewels, excepting the two pieces of gold now before the Court. Hameer was told that his son Kummaul, then a prisoner in Kurrachee, had confessed to the robbery, and on hearing that, he freely showed us the property, which he said his son had buried, and told him to see after, as he was going to Kurrachee. Hameer took us to three different spots, where we dug up the property.

Did Hameer appear aware that this property had been stolen by his son?—Yes, he told us so, and that it was from the robbery of Sajun's house.

Have you heard how the robbery was effected?—Yes, I have heard that three prisoners, Kummaul, Haddi Bux, and Sooltan confess that they all took a part in it; that Kummaul went inside the house, and Haddi Bux and Sooltan stood outside to receive and carry off the property.

Has Sooltan been heard to confess this?—Yes, and I heard Haddi Bux state that one-half of the jewels which he had was the share of Sooltan.

By *Hameer*, prisoner.] Did you recover the property from Kummaul's description of the spot, or from my pointing out?—Kummaul certainly told us that we should find the property by the side of a root lying in a "guger" field, but I should not have found it out without Hameer's assistance; the other two spots were pointed out by Hameer, and to which Kummaul had given no clue.

[Witness withdraws.

The prisoners being asked whether they have anything to say in their defence, make the following statements:—

No. 5. Hameer.

Hameer states,—My son Kummaul told Gell sahib and jemedar Badul, in reference to the stolen property of Sajun, that it could only be discovered through him (Kummaul); the sahib informed him that he should not go to the place, and asked him for a sign; Kummaul gave him one, stating the root of a tree was to be seen in a field, and that his father, Hameer, was to point this out. Accordingly the sahib and jemadar Badul came and delivered Kummaul's sign as follows: "Tell my father, Hameer, to give the stolen property from the beforementioned place." I went to the spot with them, and dug up the property by means of a bullock and kodur (large hoe); the sahib took the property. I know nothing more of the robbery. I acted upon the sign given by my son, Kummaul, and gave the property to the saheb. Sajun Banyah had said that he paid me two annas per month: this is false, I have only received 1½ seer of cotton from him on credit; I never received pay.

No. 6. Haddi Bux.

Haddi Bux states,—When Gell saheb apprehended and took me to Kurrachee, accusing me of the robbery of Sajun Banyah, I at first was placed in a room in the bungalow, and Syed Raj Mahomed was called and told to explain to me that if I could inform of anything connected with the stolen property against the kardar of the Sakra pergunnah, or Jam Meer Allie, "Jokria," or against any other great man, that I should be pardoned.

Syed Raj Mahomed said a great deal to me, and the saheb said that I should be pardoned.

I said that there was no one but myself engaged in taking the stolen property, and that I should not falsely accuse any person. After this, great "zoolum" was practised upon me. I was put into a "Kesa;" next day, having called me, he said, "You may know that Stewart saheb had written to the Commissioner of Sind that he (Gell saheb) had used the kardar of Sakra very unjustly, and without proof had imprisoned him." That the Commissioner saheb had written to Stewart saheb that Gell saheb was chief in this; for which reason he told me by any means to prove something against the kardar, and to say that the kardar took a share of the stolen property from me, that then my crime should be pardoned; but that if I did not, I should suffer imprisonment for life. Afterwards, according to Gell saheb's directions, I stated before the collector that the kardar had taken a share, because I had suffered great zoolum. The kardar never took a "dumree" of the property; it now rests with the sirkar.

No. 7. Sooltan.

Sooltan states,—I (Sooltan), Kummaul, and Haddi Bux, together went to Goolamla village, and Haddi Bux "Rind" and Kummaul "Nayab" went and broke into the house of Sajun Banyah, a resident of that place, and in my presence, I was sitting outside, brought out the property; we then, having taken up the property, went into the jungle, and concealed the goods in the ground.

Ten or fifteen days after, the two others came to me, and we went to the spot where the things were, and took them out and divided them. Haddi Bux took one-half, Kummaul Nayah took the other half, and they told me I should receive mine afterwards. After that it became known to the sirkar, and the property was recovered. I know nothing more.

No. 8. Kummaul.

Kummaul Nayab states,—When Gell saheb asked me whether I had robbed Sajun Banyah or not, I did not at first own to it. The saheb then called Haddi Bux, who made me confess it to the saheb. Before this, Gell saheb bahadoor had committed great oppression upon me, so that he with his own hands and feet did beat and kick me, and much blood flowed from different parts of my body, the marks of which are now on my clothes. I became insensible; the doctor saheb was called, and he gave me some medicine; this is known to many people; sheik Goolam Hoossein foujdar, and Badul jemedar, and the doctor saheb saw the condition in which I was.

Extract from the register of the Kurrachee gaol, with letter No. 176, from the Lieutenant of police, are appended, marked (A.), in proof of the previous conviction of Kummaul Nayah.

The Court having maturely considered the evidence for the prosecution and the defence, find the prisoners Kummaul, Haddi Bux, and Sooltan, upon the 1st charge, Guilty, to the extent of property to the value of *Rs.* 1,896. 2.

Upon the 2d charge, Guilty.

And taking into consideration the evidence proof of the previous bad characters of Kummaul and Haddi Bux, do sentence them to (5) five years, and Sooltan to (4) four years ordinary imprisonment with hard labour; Regulation XIV., A. D. 1827, section 37, clause 3.

The Court find the prisoner Hameer of the 1st charge, Not guilty; of the 2d charge, Guilty; and do sentence him to ordinary imprisonment with hard labour for the term of (2) two years; Regulation XIV., A. D. 1827, section 41, clause 1.

(signed) *F. R. Stewart*, Captain,
Deputy Magistrate of Ghorabaree.

The

The value of the unrecovered property, amounting to *Rs.* 1,116. 10. to be made good from the property of the prisoners, Kummaul, Haddi Bux and Sooltan; the recovered property is restored to the owner.

I deem it necessary to remark that the prisoners, on being called upon for their defence, stated that they were afraid to make any statement, as by so doing they would bring upon themselves harsh treatment from the police in the event of their conviction, and sentence to imprisonment in the Kurrachee gaol. The oral testimony of jemedar Badul, when confronted with the prisoner Kummaul, and questioned regarding the treatment complained of by him in the gaol, corroborated the statement of the prisoner. I therefore recommend to the protection of the authorities entrusted with the regulation of the gaol discipline.

(signed) *F. R. Stewart*, Captain,
Deputy Magistrate.

Deputy Magistrate's Court, Kurrachee,
26 July 1849.

I concur in the finding and sentence of the deputy magistrate, and also in his recommendation of the prisoners to the protection of the superior authorities entrusted with the gaol discipline. The disclosures made by the prisoners Haddi Bux and Kummaul in their statement on their defence, seem deserving of serious attention. The former states that by harsh treatment, combined with promises of pardon and liberty, he was induced to accuse the kardar Gool Mahomed of participation in a crime of which he knew him to be perfectly innocent; while the latter, Kummaul asserts, and his assertion is corroborated by the evidence of a jemadar of police, who was an eye-witness to the fact, that while a prisoner in the gaol he was assaulted by the superintendent of police, who beat and kicked him until he became insensible, and that it was found necessary to call in medical aid to his assistance. If what these prisoners have stated really occurred, the appointment of a steady European gaoler, who should be independent of the control of any executive officer, seems imperatively called for.

(signed) *W. H. Preedy*, Captain,
Magistrate.

31 July 1849.

I approve and confirm the finding and sentence in this case.

The remarks of the deputy magistrate and magistrate, relative to the treatment of the prisoners, have been separately considered, and proceedings taken upon them.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner

28 August 1849.

Appendix.

LIST of the undermentioned Articles lost in the Robbery at the Village of Goolam-la, in the Purgunnah of Sakra, on the 2d of March 1849, the Property of Sajun and the Inhabitants of that Village.

No.		Amount in Value.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
2	Neck gold ornament, containing 5 tollas in weight, the property of Sajun and Boodoo Hindoo	76 – –	
1	Neck gold ornament, containing 1 tolla and 7 massas, the property of Sheiveram, of Meerpoore	24 – –	
1	Gold ornament (called dannee), 5 massas weight, of Salloo Joomro	29 – –	
3	Gold handles (kudda)		
2	Gold rings	109 8 –	
2	Gold nose rings, small		
1	Gold neck chain, of Oil Mookhee	40 – –	
3	Gold nose rings, 5¼ tollas, of Nuggur Alli Khooja	73 – –	
8	Gold ear ornament, containing 7 tollas and 5 massas, of Sajun and Boodoo	90 – –	
6	Gold ear ornament (poput and zalur), containing 5¼ tollas, of Sajun and Boodoo	66 – –	
1	Gold neck ornament, 8 tollas, of Sajun and Boodoo	96 – –	
1	Gold nose ring, 1¼ tolla, of Dursood Unjur	15 – –	
1	Gold nose ring, 2 tollas, of Dursoo Joonus	32 – –	
1	Gold ornament (tickra), 8 massas, of Dursoo Joonus		
1	Gold nose ring, 7 massas, of Rummoo Oota	7 – –	
1	Gold nose ring (phoolree), 1⅓ massa in weight, of Sujun Hindoo	1 8 –	

No.		Amount in Value.			Total.		
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1	Gold ornament (danee), 1¾ tolla, of Mollook	21	–	–			
1	Earring (dooree), 1 tolla, of Bhagool	4	–	–			
1	Gold nosering (boolee), 1 tolla and 5 massas, of Sajun Hindoo	17	–	–			
1	Gold earring (timree), ½, of Girdar Hindoo	6	–	–			
					707	–	–
1	Silver hand ornaments (kotria), containing 116 tollas, of Ayl Mookhee	80	–	–			
4	Silver hand ornaments, containing 80 tollas, of Nazur Allee Khooja	56	–	–			
1	Silver hand ornament, containing 10 tollas, of Burrial Khoombhar	7	–	–			
4	Silver hand (katria), containing 64 tollas, of Dullup Hindoo	45	–	–			
4	Silver hand (katria), containing 53½ tollas, of Moola Wullud	43	–	–			
4	Silver armlet (taris), 5 tollas, Sukkoo						
2	Silver handles (kudda), 24 tollas, of Satrum Hindoo	26	–	–			
2	Silver neck ornament (haseer), 34½ tollas, of Kamoo	30	–	–			
1	Silver hand ornament (katria), 14 tollas, of Dursoomur	14	–	–			
1	Silver arm ornament (dastre), 5¼ tollas, of Sajun Hindoo	3	4	–			
1	Silver nose ring (boolee), of Wurria Sohar	5	–	–			
1	Silver ring, of Wurria Sohar	–	10	–			
1	Silver hand ornament (kudola), Wurria Shohar	–	8	–			
1	Silver ring, of Werria Sohar	–	8	–			
1	Silver ring (danee), of Wurria Sohar	2	–	–			
12	Silver ring, containing 11 tollas 2 massas, of Sajun Hindoo	9	–	–			
8	Silver earrings (punra), of Poonoo Ladola	4	–	–			
3	Silver armlet (tairs), of Gajee	3	–	–			
2	Silver earrings (punra), of Tarr Khatian	–	8	–			
2	Silver hand ornament (katria), 36 tollas, of Durs Tamocha	24	–	–			
1	Silver neck ornament, 7 tollas, of Tejir Hindoo	5	–	–			
1	Silver chain (hussee), 37 tollas, of Sajun Hindoo	25	–	–			
2	Silver chain (hussee), 34½ tollas, of Moolna Warroo	30	–	–			
1	Silver hand ornament (katria), 10¼ tollas, of Sirman Gehmoon	7	–	–			
1	Silver hand ornament, 10 tollas, of Tejoo Hindoo	7	–	–			
2	Silver hand ornament, 24½ tollas, of Hajun Hindoo	14	–	–			
82	Silver hand (wudhola), 410 tollas, of Hajun Hindoo	275	–	–			
	Silver ornaments of hands, &c., &c.	60	–	–			
6	Silver ear ornaments (punra), 4 tollas, of Jowur Gudee	2	12	–			
2	Silver hand ornament (katria), 36 tollas, of Khannoo Hindoo	37	–	–			
2	Silver leg ornament (moora), 19 tollas, of Khannoo Hindoo						
1	Silver neck ornament (hussee), chain, 27½ tollas, of Noon	14	–	–			
1	Silver hand ornament (katria), 19 tollas, of Walloo Dars	14	–	–			
2	Silver sword handle, 13 tollas, of Sajun Hindoo	9	–	–			
1	Silver handle, 7½, of Wassoo Sonar	5	–	–			
	In cash, Hydrabad and Cashnee rupees, of Kurroo Hindoo	13	–	–			
2	Silver handles, 25¼ tollas, of Kurroo Hindoo	16	–	–			
1	Silver handle, 8 tollas, of Sajun Hindoo	5	–	–			
1	Silver hand ornament (katria), 16½, of Sajun Hindoo	13	–	–			
2	Silver hand ornament, 27 tollas, of Ookur Hindoo						
2	Silver leg ornament (noora), 7 tollas, of Ookur Hindoo	24	–	–			
2	Silver hand ornament (wudhola), 8 tollas, of Ookur Hindoo						
2	Silver ear ornament (moree), 6¼ tollas, of Jessoo Megwud	4	8	–			
2	Silver armlet (sairs), 3 tollas, of Sharoo Memon	2	–	–			
8	Silver ear ornaments (runsuree), of Sajun Hindoo	3	–	–			
6	Silver ear ornaments (punra), 2¾ tollas, of Soleh Hingora	2	–	–			
1	Silver handle (kuda), 16½ tollas, of Sajun Hindoo	10	–	–			
2	Silver hand ornament (katria), 20 tollas, of Rayul Budian Poto	14	–	–			
1	Gold nose ring (nuth), 5 massas in weight, of Paudee Sikaree	5	–	–			
2	Silver hand ornament (katria), 27 tollas, of Sajun Hindoo	20	–	–			
1	Silver neck chain (hussee), 36 tollas, of Sajun Hindoo	24	–	–			
8	Silver hand ornament (katria), 40 tollas, of Sajun Hindoo	24	–	–			
1	Silver ring (no owner)	1	–	–			
1	Brass cup	–	8	–			
					1,039	2	–
	Total	*Co.'s Rs.*			1,746	2	–

The aggregate amount in the Persian copy of the List, of which this is translation, is *Rs.* 1,806. 4., showing an error in the calculation.

(signed) *T. R. Stewart*, Captain,
Deputy Magistrate.

No. 176 of 1849.

(A.)

From Lieutenant *J. S. Gell*, Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee, to Captain *Stewart*, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Ghorabaree.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 10 of 1849, I have the honour to state that Haddi Bux Rhuid has never been an inmate of the Kurrachee gaol.

I send herewith an extract with regard to Kumal Nayah.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Lieutenant,
Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, 27 July 1849.

Extract from Register Roll of Prisoners in the Civil Gaol at Kurrachee.

No.	Name.	Caste.	Crime.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.	By whom Tried and Confined.	Remarks.
1	Kumal -	Nayah -	- - For entering a house at night, and stealing therefrom silver and gold jewels.	- - One year's imprisonment with hard labour.	4 June 1845 -	- - Lieut. E. C. Marston.	(A.)

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Lieutenant,
Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, 27 July 1849.

39.

No. 341 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit the statements of two prisoners Haddi Bux and Kummal, taken upon their trials, as well as extracts of the remarks of the deputy magistrate of Gorabarree and the magistrate of Kurrachee in reference thereto; and to request that you will call upon your Lieutenant, Captain Gell, to state, how far the allegations therein contained are correct, and to submit any explanation he may have to offer on the subject of them.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 6 August 1849.

40.

No. 234 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

Referring to your letter No. 341, of the 6th instant, with enclosures, on the subject of Captain Gell's treatment of certain prisoners in the Kurrachee gaol. I have the honour to submit that officer's reply, No. 204, of the 9th instant, and also depositions taken before me of the three individuals alluded to by the prisoners.

2. In consequence of the serious reports current regarding Captain Gell's treatment of these prisoners, I had resolved before the receipt of your letter, to sift this case to the bottom, and regret to say in doing so, I found them more serious than I had expected.

3. Captain Gell's late acts, viz., the arrest and confinement of the Jam of the Jokeyas; of the kardar of Sakra, of the merchant of Tatta, Syud Alla Bux, on insufficient grounds, and the evidence of disreputable characters, violating the privacy of the dwellings of the inhabitants; the interception of the private cassid, and the total disorganization of his own police (*vide* his letter No. 182 of the 31st ultimo to your address), compels me to state, that Captain Gell, in my opinion, is unfit for his present appointment, and therefore beg to submit his removal for your consideration.

4. I deem it due to the Kurrachee police to state, that it hitherto enjoyed the confidence of his Excellency the late Governor of Scinde, Lieutenant Hodgson and myself, and that its present disorganization is to be attributed to Captain Gell's suspicious nature, want of judgment, and total disregard for the feelings of those under him.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieutenant,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 13 August 1849.

41.

No. 204 of 1849.

From Captain *J. S. Gell*, Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee, to Captain *E. C. Marston*, Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

In reply to letter No. 341, of 1849, from the Commissioner in Scinde with enclosures, and forwarded by you for my report,

I have the honour to state, first, with regard to the statement of Haddi Bux: on his first arrival in Kurrachee, he was consigned to one of the cells in the gaol, which, I suppose, he calls a koa; as far as I can recollect, after his brother-in-law, Sooltan, was taken, he was brought up by me to my bungalow in camp, and there confessed what he stated on the trial; he said that he was afraid to say anything against the kardar, for if the kardar was not convicted, he, the kardar, would ruin his family. He was promised by me that I would intercede for him with the Government, in case he told me the truth; this was the proviso throughout, and I repeatedly cautioned him, through the interpreter, that if he were telling me lies, he would suffer the punishment for his offence, which, as at the time the offence was committed, he was in the police, would be very severe. This man had been made use of before as an informer, by the then lieutenant of police, and had been the means of bringing many inhabitants of Tatta, receivers of stolen property, to the knowledge of the authorities, a large quantity being found in his own house at the time of his apprehension. I wished to make use of him in a similar manner; as for his stating anything by my directions, it is entirely untrue; and with regard to the whole of his evidence, had it not corroborated the statement of Syud Raj Mahomed, who I was informed on all hands was a most respectable man, I should not have believed a word of it.

With regard to Kummaul Naye's statement, he was, I regret to say, beaten by me with the open palm, on the face and ears; whether this knocked his head against the steps or not, I do not know, but blood came from his nose, and as he sat down, and did not speak, I thought he was hurt, so I sent for the gaol apothecary, who stated to me that his pulse was a little weak, but he saw nothing much the matter with him, and when I asked him whether he was shamming, he said that he thought he was; he further informed me, that the day previous the man had complained of a pain in the loins, and that he had administered medicine to him; so little was he really hurt, that within half an hour he was executing a joke, by giving me some false information with regard to this robbery, implicating a man in gaol, who was supposed to be mixed up with him in another offence; and this information, he, when faced with the person accused, confessed to be all a lie, and merely said for the purpose of joking. I never kicked him, and only slapped his face with the palm of my hand. This man had been a year in gaol for a former offence, and is one of the most notorious scoundrels in the country in which he resides.

resides. I am aware that I should not have beaten him, but as there was no doubt of his having committed the robbery, by the evidence of his accomplice, and as there was a great amount of stolen property undiscovered, I did do so. In conclusion, I beg leave to state, that in this and every other instance, I have devoted myself entirely to the duties of my office ever since I have been in Scinde; time, labour and expense have been utterly disregarded, and if I have erred, it has not been on the side of negligence, and I call upon you, sir, to testify to the Commissioner, that my exertions in the service of government have been unremitting, and till within the last five weeks, met with your entire approval.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Captain,
Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, 9 August 1849.

(True copy.)

(signed) E. C. Marston, Lieutenant,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

42.

No. 227 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde, to Captain *Gell*, Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, No. 204, of yesterday's date, and also to the serious reports that are in circulation regarding your treatment of certain prisoners in the gaol, I have the honour to request you will order the attendance at my office to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, of the persons to whom Hadjee Bux and Kummaul Nayah allude, viz.—

1. The gaol apothecary.
2. Shaik Goolam Hoossein, late foujdar.
3. Jemadar Badul, city police.

I have, &c.,

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieutenant,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 10 August 1849.

(True copy.)

(signed) E. C. Marston, Lieutenant,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

43.

Magistrate's Court, Kurrachee, 11 August 1849.

Deposition of Sheik Goolam Hussain, Native Adjutant of Scinde Police, taken on oath before Lieutenant Marston, Magistrate of Police, on the 11th day of August 1849.

By *Magistrate.*] Were you present with Captain Gell about two months ago, when he beat Kummaul Nayah, in one of the cells of the Kurrachee gaol; and if so, state what you witnessed?—Yes, I was present with Captain Gell on the occasion in question, and heard Captain Gell ask the prisoner Kummaul Nayah if he would or not point out where his, Kummaul's, share of a certain robbery was, and name who his accomplices were. Kummaul denied all knowledge of the robbery. Captain Gell then told him that his persisting in denying his participation in the robbery was useless, for that he had arrested Hadjee Bux who was in the next cell, and recovered from him his share of the stolen property; and that Hadjee said that Kummaul was his accomplice. Kummaul again denied the fact, and referred Captain Gell to Hadjee Bux; Captain Gell on this became angry and struck Kummaul Nayah about the head and face with his hands, and kicked him with his feet.

He, Captain Gell, then seized him by the hair of the head, and dashed him on the ground, where he fell senseless; from his nose flowed blood, and his mouth came blood and froth, accompanied by a difficulty of breathing. I remarked to Captain Gell, that he, Kummaul, must have received a blow either in the chest or temple, to have caused the state he was in. Captain Gell turned round upon me, and said, "Foujdar (since promoted to native adjutant), what are you talking about, this is a most serious case," I replied, that the remark was only made to him, and not for others. Captain Gell then sent for the gaol apothecary, who on his arrival, he asked, what state the man was in. The apothecary replied, that his pulse was very weak; water was then applied to his head and face, and on his recovery he was removed from the cell into the open air, and the apothecary administered something to him.

How long was Kummaul Nayah insensible?—From eight to ten minutes.

Did Captain Gell strike him with his closed fist or open hand?—He struck him so quick, that I cannot say whether it was with his fist or open hand.

In Kummaul's fall, did his head strike against the ladder or wall?—I did not observe that he struck either.

Did you see Captain Gell kick him?—Yes, I saw him kick him.

[Evidence retires.

Budul Khan Kulmattee, a Jemadar of City Police, being placed on his oath, deposes as follows:

By *Magistrate.*] Were you present in the Kurrachee gaol about two months ago with Captain Gell, when he beat Kummaul Nayah?—Yes.

State in what manner Captain Gell beat him?—I was standing on top of the cell (a round tower) in the gaol where Kummaul was confined. Captain Gell and the (since promoted to native adjutant) fouzdar, went inside. I heard Captain Gell urge Kummaul Nayah to confess, which he refused to do. Captain Gell got very angry, and with his feet and hands beat and kicked him most severely; he then seized him by the hair of the head, and dashed him on the ground. I remarked at the time, that he, Kummaul Nayah, looked as if he was dying, blood flowed from his nose and mouth, and he lay insensible; water was obtained and applied to his head and face. I then assisted in raising Kummaul from the cell, and placing him in the open air. The gaol apothecary was present, and administered some medicine to him.

Did you observe whether Captain Gell struck Kummaul with his open hand or closed fist?—I was standing on the top of the tower at the time; and from what I observed, should say that he struck him with both his open hand and closed fist. I saw him kick him.

[Evidence withdraws.

Goonajee Sudasoo, first Hospital Assistant in charge of the Kurrachee Gaol, being placed on his oath, deposes as follows:

By *Magistrate.*] Do you remember about two months ago being sent for by Captain Gell to attend one Kummaul Nayah, then a prisoner in one of the cells of the Kurrachee gaol?—Yes.

In what state did you find him?—On my arrival, Kummaul Nayah was lying on his back, in the bottom of the cell, in a state of insensibility; water had been thrown over his body before I arrived; I felt his pulse, which was rather weak, blood was flowing from his nose. I raised him up, and recommended that he should be placed under shade in the wind, which was done, and he gradually recovered. I then administered to him a stimulating draught, and also gave him some sago conjee, which he took.

How long did Kummaul Nayah remain insensible?—About two or three minutes after my arrival.

Had you attended Kummaul Nayah before for any complaint?—Yes; I gave him some pills for diarrhœa, and a pain in his right loin.

Was he a strong or a weakly man?—He is neither a very strong, nor a very weak man.

What in your opinion had caused the state in which you found Kummaul Nayah, when called in to attend him?—There were no external marks of violence on his body, beyond that blood was flowing from his nose; the state he was in may have been caused by severe blows on the head. I did not consider him in a dying state, but he was insensible at the time I was called in.

[Evidence withdraws.

Taken before me, this 11th day of August 1849.

(signed) *Edward C. Marston,*
Assistant Magistrate of Police in Scinde.

No. 366 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

Referring to your letter, No. 234, dated 13th instant, I have the honour to remark, that as the evidence therewith transmitted in the case of the ill-treatment of prisoners in the Kurrachee gaol by Captain Gell does not appear to have been taken in that officer's presence, and makes the case assume a much more aggravated character than in Captain Gell's own account, I consider it desirable, that before any further steps are taken upon it, it should be communicated by you to Captain Gell, for any explanation or remarks he may wish to offer in respect to it.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee, 15 August 1849. (signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

47.

No. 361 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum, dated the 6th instant, transmitting your Lieutenant, Captain Gell's, letter, No. 193, dated the 4th instant, in which he reports that Meer Ali, the Jam of the Jokeyas, had been finally released from bail without any proceedings being instituted against him, and which I have deferred acknowledging until the receipt to-day of your reply on the subject of certain statements of the persons on whose evidence the Jam had been arrested, which had been intermediately referred for your report.

2. Under the circumstances of the case, it is due to the Jam that you should now lose no time in intimating to him my desire to admit him to personal interview, at whatever time may be most convenient for him, for the purpose of expressing my regret at the hardship and indignity to which he has been subjected, as it now appears on insufficient grounds, and restoring to him his sword, if this has not already been done.

3. The Jam may bring any of his followers he pleases with him on the occasion, and I shall feel obliged by your informing me at what time he may wish to come; and I also request you will yourself do me the favour to be present.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Kurrachee, 14 August 1849. Commissioner in Scinde.

48.

No. 256 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward copy of a correspondence that has passed between Captain Gell and myself on the subject of proclamation alleged to have been issued in the Ghorabarree districts by the collector of Kurrachee, or his deputy, Captain Stewart, and respectfully beg to call your particular attention to the tenor of Captain Gell's letter, No. 235 of this date.

2. From the highly insubordinate tone of that letter, I decline, pending your orders, holding any further official communication with the lieutenant of Kurrachee police.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Kurrachee, 22 August 1849. Captain of Police in Scinde.

49.

No. 207 of 1849.

From *J. S. Gell*, Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee, to *E. C. Marston*, Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

Having heard that a proclamation has been made in the Kurrachee purgunnah by the collector with reference to ryots giving information against kardars, and wishing to be correctly informed on this head, I have the honour to request you will be good enough to obtain for me a copy of this proclamation for my information and guidance.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Captain,
Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, 9 August 1849.

50.

No. 235 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Collector of Kurrachee.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward copy of letter, No. 207, of the 9th instant, from the lieutenant of police, Kurrachee, and to request that should a proclamation of the nature referred to by Captain Gell have been promulgated, that you will have the kindness to furnish me with a copy of it.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 13 August 1849.

51.

No. 974 of 1849.

From the Collector of Kurrachee to Captain *Marston*, Captain of Police.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 235 of the 13th instant, with enclosure, from the superintendent of police, I have the honour to inform you for his information, that no general proclamation of the kind referred to has been issued by me. I have in particular localities, where I suspected that fraud or oppression had been committed, sometimes called upon the ryots to come forward and report if they had any complaints to make against any one to the deputy collector or myself, but nothing further.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain,
Collector of Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, Collector's Office,
14 August 1849.

Forwarded to the lieutenant of Kurrachee police, in reply to his letter, No. 207, of the 9th instant.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 15 August 1849.

52.

No. 222 of 1849.

From Captain *J. S. Gell*, Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee, to *E. C. Marston*, Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 974 of 1849, from the collector of Kurrachee to your address, and forwarded to you as a reply to my letter, No. 207 of the 9th instant, I have the honour to state that the collector of Kurrachee does not appear to have called upon his deputy, Captain Stewart, as to whether any proclamation has been issued by him to the effect alluded to by me in my letter above referred to, and as my information is given upon oath that it has been circulated in the Ghorabarree deputy collectorate that a proclamation has been issued under the authority of the collector of Kurrachee or deputy collector of Ghorabarree, that any one informing against kardars, in case he is not able to prove his assertion, his house and goods shall be sold; I have the honour to request you will again be good enough to apply to the collector of Kurrachee for a copy of the proclamation (if one have been issued) ordered to be made by his deputy collector, Captain Stewart, for my information and guidance.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Captain,
Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, 16 August 1849.

53.

No. 246 of 1849.—Secret Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Collector of Kurrachee.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward copy of letter, No. 222 of the 16th instant, from my lieutenant, Captain Gell, for any further remarks you may wish to offer on the subject of the proclamation referred to.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 17 August 1849.

54.

No. 176 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Magistrate of Kurrachee to the Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 246 of the 17th instant, with enclosed copy of a communication from your lieutenant, Captain Gell, I have the honour to inform you that no proclamation of the kind alluded to has been issued either by Captain Stewart or myself; Captain Gell has been misled by his informant, and as he states that the latter has given his evidence on oath, he, the informant should be tried for perjury.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain,
Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, Magistrate's Office,
17 August 1849.

Forwarded to the lieutenant of Kurrachee police, in reply to his letter, No. 222 of the 16th instant.

Captain Gell is directed to order the party who gave the information to be in attendance at my office by 11 o'clock, a.m. on Monday next, a copy of his deposition on oath to be sent with him.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 18 August 1849.

55.

No. 231 of 1849.

From Captain *J. S. Gell*, Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee, to the Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE directed the attendance of Sowar Kurreem Shah of the mounted police, as directed by you in your letter, No. 176 of 1849, he being my informant as to the proclamation in Ghorabarree districts. No deposition was taken; but on despatching my second letter on this head, I sent for Kurreem Shah, and asked him if he would verify his information on oath; he said, "Yes."

I have made other inquiries, and there is no doubt in my mind that the kardars have proclaimed a proclamation to the effect alluded to in my letter, No. 222 of 1849.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Captain,
Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, 20 August 1849.

56.

No. 252 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

WITH reference to the 1st para. of your letter, No. 231, dated 20th instant, on the subject of a proclamation alleged to have been promulgated in the Ghorabarree districts by the collector of Kurrachee, or his deputy, Captain Stewart, I have the honour to request you will explain why in your letter, No. 222 of the 16th idem, you state "my information is given upon oath," as by your letter under acknowledgment it appears that Sowar Kurreem Shah was not put on his oath, or were any depositions taken in the case.

2. I have also to request, with reference to 2d para. of your letter, No. 231, you to state why you are still of opinion that the kardars have promulgated a proclamation to the effect alluded to in your letter, No. 222.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 21 August 1849.

57.

No. 235 of 1849.

From Captain *J. S. Gell*, Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee, to Captain *E. C. Marston*, Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter, No. 252 of 1849, I beg to state that it is not stated in my letter, No. 231, that Kurrim Shah did not give his information on oath; the fact is that he did so, for when questioned by me as to whether he would verify his statement on oath, he said, "Yes," and made use of the Mussulman form of adjuration

adjuration by the word "Emam," which is an oath, and equivalent to any other form, in my opinion. But, sir, I beg to protest against the line of conduct you see fit to adopt with reference to myself in examining witnesses as to my conduct on oath in my absence. I request to know whether the whole of the evidence you took from Kurrim Shah yesterday and the day before was recorded or not? and if so, why not? I also wish to know if one witness was examined in the presence of another or not. I ask you to inform me whether or not you made use of threatening language to the witness Kurrim Shah; whether or not you silenced him on repeated occasions whilst he was giving evidence; and lastly, as you have seen fit to order me to put Kurrim Shah into confinement, and as I think this to be an undue exercise of power on your part, for no evidences as to what he said or did not say to me, or what I said or did not say to him, I beg to request that his case may be laid before the Commissioner; and in the meantime I beg to decline giving my reasons for believing that the kardars in Ghorabharee have issued any or what proclamation.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Captain,
Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, 22 August 1849.

(True copies.)

(signed) Edward C. Marston, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

58.

Magistrate's Court, Kurrachee, 20th August 1849.

Deposition of Syed Kurrim Shah, aged 30, a Sowar of the Kurrachee Mounted Police, taken on oath before Lieutenant Marston, Magistrate of Police, on the 20th day of August 1849.

By the *Magistrate.*] Did you state, on oath, before Captain Gell, that it had been circulated in the Ghorabarree deputy collectorate that a proclamation had been issued under the authority of the collector of Kurrachee, or his deputy collector of Ghorabarree, that any one informing against kardars, in case he was not able to prove his assertions, his house and goods should be sold?—No, I did not say so.

Then what did you state?—In the first place, I neither swore to what I stated, or was I called on to do so by Captain Gell; but Captain Gell asked me what I knew regarding the proclamation in question. I replied I had not heard the proclamation promulgated, or did I see the "ishtihar;" but it was currently reported in the district that the collector had written a purwanah to the kardar of Sakra, Gool Mahomed, that he had been unjustly imprisoned, and that Government had reinstated him in his kardarate; that in future any one falsely accusing another in like manner, his house and goods would be confiscated.

Who were your informants; name them?—Syed Futtay Shah, of Kurrumpoor, told me of it as a rumour, and as such I stated it to Captain Gell, and not as authentic information.

Who was present when you made the report to Captain Gell?—Rissaldar Khyre Alli Shah and Subadar Jeysing.

Did Captain Gell send for you a second time, and asked you whether you would verify your statement on oath?—God knows. Captain Gell did send for and asked me what I before stated, and which I repeated to him as having heard as a rumour. The resseldar was present, and will doubtless confirm my statement. I do not remember his having asked me if I would confirm it on oath; if Captain Gell did so, I did not understand him.

Syed Kurrim Shah remains in court.

59.

Deposition of Khyre Alli Shah, aged 35, Rissaldar of Kurrachee Police, taken on oath before Lieutenant Marston, Magistrate of Police, on the 20th day of August 1849.

By the *Magistrate.*] Were you present in the Kurrachee police-office, about 10 days ago; and if so, do you remember hearing a conversation between Syed Kurrim Shah and Captain Gell regarding a proclamation said to have been issued in the Ghorabarree districts; and if so, state what the subject of it was?—I remember Captain Gell asking Syed Kurrim Shah where he had heard that the proclamation had been promulgated; he replied that he had heard it commonly spoken of in the village of Kurrumpoor; that Kardar Gool Mahomed,

arrested by Captain Gell, had been acquitted; and that any one belonging to the police who shall make similar accusations, no reliance would be placed in them.

Do you remember hearing Captain Gell ask Syed Kurrim Shah if he would verify his statement upon oath?—No, I did not; I only heard a part of the conversation, as I left the office, while it was going on.

[Evidence retires.

Kurreemshah appears in Court.

60.

Deposition of Jeysing, aged 34, Subadar of the Kurrachee Rural Police, taken on oath, before Lieutenant Marston, Magistrate of Police, on the 20th of August 1849.

By the *Magistrate*.] Were you present, and do you remember, about 10 days ago, in the Kurrachee police-office, hearing a conversation between Syed Kurrim Shah and Captain Gell, respecting a proclamation said to have been issued in the Ghorabbarree district; and if so, state the subject of it?—I remember hearing Syed Kurreem Shah, on the occasion referred to, tell Captain Gell, who was writing at the time, that he had heard it currently reported, on the road from Ghorabbarree, and in the village of Kurrumpoor, that the people lately arrested by the police had been tried and acquitted; and that any one in future who should make similar false accusations, their house and goods would be confiscated.

Are you aware whether Kurreem Shah made this statement on oath?—I cannot say; he was not sworn in my presence.

Did it appear to you that Kurreem Shah was giving Captain Gell authentic information, or merely telling him of a report he had heard current in the district?—The current report of the purgunnah.

Syed Kurreem Shah is reminded of his former oath, and asked by the Magistrate.—You have heard the evidence given by Subadar Jay Sing; does it refer to your first statement, made before Captain Gell, or the second occasion, when you were sent for and questioned regarding it by that officer?—I think it refers to the first time.

What induced you to make a report to Captain Gell like the above, that you must have been well aware was false?—Three days after my arrival from the districts, I went to Moonshee Dowd's house; there Mahomed Cassim and others were sitting. I was asked by the moonshee whether I had heard of the proclamation in question. I replied, I also had heard it spoken of in the village of Kurrumpoor; people there stated that Government had investigated the charges against Kardar Gool Mahomed, and acquitted him of them, and reinstated him; that any one preferring similar accusations, his house and property would be confiscated. This report Moonshee Dowd communicated to Captain Gell; and three days after, when at the office, I was asked by the sahib if such was the case; I repeated what I heard, and have above stated, that such was the report in the district, but that I had neither heard it promulgated, or had I seen an ishtihar on the subject.

Taken before me, on the 21st day of August 1849.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieutenant,
Magistrate of Police.

N. B.—A memorandum was sent to the lieutenant of police, requesting him to confine Sowar Syud Kurrum Shah.

62.

No. 257 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

Replying to your letter, No. 366, of the 15th instant, I have the honour to forward copy of Captain Gell's explanation, No. 230, dated the 18th August, but received only yesterday, on the depositions taken before me in the case of his treatment of certain prisoners in the Kurrachee gaol.

2. A police court being open to any person who may choose to enter during business hours, which Captain Gell, I make no doubt, is aware of, and my having summoned, through him (*vide* my letter, No. 227 of the 10th instant, attached to the depositions), the witnesses in the case, I consider the explanation now offered by Captain Gell very unsatisfactory.

3. Referring to my letter, No. 234, of the 13th instant, and to my communication of yesterday, No. 256, I would beg respectfully and earnestly to urge that you

you yourself now take those steps which the requirements of the public service and the good of this collectorate demand, by at once suspending the lieutenant of police from the duties of his office. As for myself, I have only in conclusion to add, that I beg to be considered as absolved from all responsibility as regards Captain Gell's proceedings.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieutenant,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 23 August 1849.

63.

No. 230 of 1849.

From Captain *J. S. Gell*, Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee, to Captain *E. C. Marston*, Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

With reference to the depositions forwarded by you, and in answer to your letter, No. 243 of 1849, dated 15th August, calling for explanations with regard to them, I have the honour to state, that it appears to me that it was due in justice to me, that I should have been warned to attend when depositions on oath were to be taken with respect to my conduct. In addition, I have to observe, that the unusual oath which you administered to Jemedar Badul, by putting the Koran into his hands, and swearing him upon that, does not appear on the proceedings; nor your reason for adopting a procedure so much at variance with established usage.

The tenor of all your questions appear to be of an inculpatory nature alone, and for any other answer to the deposition, I beg to refer you to my letter, No. 204 of 1849, dated 9th August, with reference to Kummal Naya.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Captain,
Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, 18 August 1849.

(A true copy.)

(signed) E. C. Marston, Lieutenant,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

64.

No. 383 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to Lieutenant *Marston*, Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, No. 256 and 257, dated respectively the 22d and 23d instant, with their respective several accompaniments.

2. From these I regret to find that the tenour of your lieutenant, Captain Gell's, letters to your address is such, as in conjunction with the general character of his recent proceedings, to leave me no alternative compatible with the public interests, but the painful one of requesting you will intimate to that officer, that he must consider himself suspended from the exercise of his official duties until the pleasure of Government be known.

3. You will have the goodness to make such temporary arrangements as you may consider best, for the present performance of Captain Gell's duties.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 24 August 1849.

65.

No. 88 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Magistrate of Kurrachee to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

In forwarding the accompanying original petition from Kadurna Wukkeel, of Alla Buksh, merchant of Tattah, with translation, for your consideration, I beg strongly, but at the same time respectfully, to remonstrate against the proceedings of the police in this instance.

2. I will state the case so far as I have been able to obtain information regarding it.

3. A respectable Mahomedan merchant, one of the few of that class remaining in Scinde, is accused to the superintendent of police, by some person or persons, of having purchased gold to the value of 400 rupees of Gool Mahomed Kardar, having first informed Jey Sing, subadar of police, stationed at Tattah, of the intended purchase.

4. On receipt of this intelligence, a duffadar of police is directed to wait on the merchant with a letter from the superintendent of police (herewith forwarded in original with translation), directing him to proceed with the gold he had purchased with the police to Kurrachee without delay; further, that if he did not reveal the particulars connected with the purchase of the gold, then he would be brought in a prisoner, and his house would be searched. The merchant at once denied all knowledge of the transaction, upon which he was placed in arrest, and his agent was directed to bring out, and to deliver to the police all the gold and jewels in his house. The agent complied, and gave up all the gold and jewels belonging to his master to the police, and these, with the merchant himself, were, as soon as carriage could be procured, sent off to Kurrachee under an escort of a naique and three sowars.

5. On arrival at Kurrachee, the merchant was examined by the superintendent of police and committed to the common prison, while the gold ornaments and jewels belonging to him, after having been submitted to the inspection of the bunayah who had been robbed, and after having been pronounced by the latter to be none of his, were returned to the merchant's agent.

6. The merchant Alla Buksh has now been confined three days in gaol, and in the meantime reports fly through the country of his imprisonment, and consequent disgrace; his mercantile transactions are all necessarily impeded, and his fair fame much injured by such arbitrary proceedings. The merchant offers bail to the extent of 2,000 rupees ready money, and the usual security of any of the principal merchants of Kurrachee for his appearance when required. I have the honour to appeal to you in behalf of the inhabitants of my collectorate generally, to decide whether, on such slight grounds, their property can be legally attached, and their persons committed to the common gaol; crime may occasionally be discovered by summary arrests and imprisonments of this description, but I am of opinion that, under a civil government, such proceedings are illegal, and I hold that it is better that a hundred criminals should escape through want of evidence, than that the liberty and property of the subject should be endangered by resorting to such, to say the least of them, very questionable acts of authority.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain,
Magistrate of Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, Magistrate's Office,
13 June 1849.

66.

Translation of a Petition from Kadurunna Vukkeel, of Alla Buksk, to the Collector of Kurrachee.

Mahomed Cassim, duffardar of police, on the 7th June, a feast-day among the Mussulmen, brought an order from Lieutenant Gell on Alla Buksh, in which it was stated that he, Alla Buksh, had purchased 400 rupees worth of gold from Gool Mahomed Kardar, with the permission of subadar Jay Sing, and that he was

he was, therefore, to proceed to Kurrachee in charge of the gold, in company of the sowar; and that if he did not attend to this order, the sowar had instructions to bring him in a prisoner and to search his house. Alla Buksh was not aware of having purchased any gold, and he told the sowar so; whereupon the duffadar searched his house, but found no gold; the duffadar merely securing jewels of the house; after which, Alla Buksh was sent a prisoner under charge of four sowars, to whom the jewels were intrusted. Yesterday, the party arrived at Lieutenant Gell's bungalow, and Lieutenant Gell put some questions to Alla Buksh, which I do not know, but he, however, showed the jewellery to the owner of the stolen property, who could not recognize it as his; Lieutanant Gell then gave me the jewellery, and sent Alla Buksh to prison. Alla Buksh is known to be a very respectable man throughout Scinde; there is not one more respectable; and his mercantile transactions extend to Bombay, Bengal, Malabar, Muscat, Abbas Bunder, Farz and other places, and never has he done any wrong. Now, the disrespect with which he has been treated, and the imprisonment which he has undergone, has been spread all over the country, and his affairs will consequently be interfered with and much upset, which will entail very great loss to him, independent of loss of respect. How can such oppression and injustice be permitted by the British Government solely on the reports of evil people, and without inquiry or justice, is the character of a respectable man taken away? and it appears therefore, that there is no place for respectable men in this country. In the Meer's time such oppression was never seen or heard of. I have been and am carrying on Alla Buksh's business, and am in constant intercourse with him, both night and day, and I know very well that Alla Buksh never purchased one massa of gold from Gool Mahomed, nor does he know anything whatever about the matter. Had he purchased any gold, his papers will prove it, as it is customary with merchants to enter every transaction in their books; until, therefore, this inquiry is finished, I pray Alla Buksh may be released from confinement, security, either personal or in money being given, or should 1,000 or 2,000 rupees in cash be required, it can be kept in deposit in your treasure chest. If the charges are not proved, the money can be returned; but if the contrary, then Government can do what it may deem best. From being kept a prisoner, he will suffer loss of thousands or lacs of rupees. Who will answer for those losses? I am confident Government will look into this matter. I have heard to-day that Lieutenant Gell has sent off an order to attach Alla Buksh's property. In no country is such disrepect shown previous to conviction; I am in hopes, therefore, that Alla Buksh will be released on security.

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain,
Collector of Kurrachee.

67.

TRANSLATION of Purwannah from Lieutenant Gell to Alla Buksh, dated 6 June 1849.

IT has been reported to me that you purchased 400 rupees worth of gold from Kardar Gool Mahomed, having previously informed Subadar Jey Sing of the circumstance, I therefore write to you to come into Kurrachee before me, along with the gold, in company of a sowar, and not to delay doing so. If you do not inform the duffadar of this, you will be made a prisoner, and your house will be searched, and you will be treated according to your deserts. Be mindful of this. Again, should the duffadar ask you regarding what has been written, you need not mention everything to him in detail; you should merely say that it is correct; if you do not, the duffadar will send you in a prisoner to me.

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain,
Magistrate of Kurrachee.

68.

No. 211 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

To Captain *Preedy*, Magistrate of Kurruchee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 88, of this date, forwarding a Petition from Kadumu, vakkeel of Alla Buksh, merchant of Tattah.

2. I think you have erred in becoming the channel for the transmission of this petition; because, if the party in whose behalf it is made, considered himself aggrieved by Lieutenant Gell's proceedings, his regular course for obtaining redress was to have appealed to the captain of police, or eventually to me.

3. I also think you have erred in expressing an opinion on Lieutenant Gell's proceedings, because you have not the means of forming a fair one until acquainted with their grounds; and because the subject of them may come before yourself in your judicial capacity.

4. I therefore request you will inform the petitioner that his employer's regular course, if he considers himself aggrieved by Lieutenant Gell's proceedings, is, to appeal to the head of that officer's department, the captain of police or, if dissatisfied with the decision of the latter officer, to me; but his case as it at present stands, is not one in which you can interfere.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commisioner.

Kurrachee, 13 June 1849.

69.

To *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

THE Humble Petition of Kadona, Vukkeel of Alla Buksh, Merchant of Tattah, at present a Prisoner in the Gaol at Kurrachee,

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT on the 7th June your petitioner's master, Alla Buksh, an old, influential, and wealthy merchant of Tattah, was made a prisoner by a party of police, and brought into Kurrachee, where he has been lodged in the gaol, and where he now is, now humbly craves your Honour's kind consideration of his master's case, feeling confident that your Honour will do his master that justice for which you are renowned.

On the 7th June, Alla Buksh received a letter from Lieutenant Gell, desiring him to come into Kurrachee with some gold, which it was reported he had bought from Kardar Gool Mahomed, of the value of 400 rupees, but Alla Buksh never having bought any gold, as some evil-disposed persons have made Lieutenant Gell believe, was obliged to tell the duffadar of police that he knew nothing about the matter, and had no gold; and afterwards the house of Alla Buksh searched and all the jewels found in it belonging to his family taken out and given in charge of a party of police, four men, with whom Alla Buksh was, to his disgrace, sent in a prisoner to Kurrachee. On arrival at Kurrachee, Alla Buksh was taken to Lieutenant Gell. The gold with the police was shown to a bunyan who had been robbed, to see if he could recognise any of it as his property, which he could not do. Lieutenant Gell spoke something to Alla Buksh, and afterwards sent him to prison. It appears Alla Buksh is charged by the police with having purchased 400 rupees worth of gold from Gool Mahomed, kardar of Sakra, with the permission of Subadar Jeysing. Now, Alla Buksh, it is well known, and it can be proved, did not purchase any gold, as he is reported to have done; even if he had done so, Lieutenant Gell himself states, that it was reported as having been purchased with the permission of his subadar, Jeysing. The act could not be criminal, for if, as is stated, the purchase was made through the police, the transaction must have been a public one, and it could, in such case be no possible object or advantage to Alla Buksh to deny it. But hearing nothing whatever of the matter, and never having bought the gold alluded to, how could Alla Buksh acknowledge

acknowledge to what appears to have been maliciously reported to Lieutenant Gell? And because he could not do so he has been made a prisoner, and is now in gaol. Lieutenant Gell must have been told that Alla Buksh made the purchase by some enemies of Alla Buksh, or by parties implicated in the transaction, who wish to screen themselves, or bring Alla Buksh in with them; but, however that may be, Alla Buksh has not been, nor cannot be proved to have purchased the gold. It was not found in his house, which was searched, without a moment's previous notice, and there is no entry in his books, as there unquestionably must and would have been, had the transaction taken place.

Your petitioner would crave to ask if a person, and particularly a person like Alla Buksh—a wealthier and more respectable merchant in Scinde is not—is to be disgraced, ill-treated, and imprisoned by a police master, or any officer, before being in his presence proved guilty, what security there can be for merchants and others in Scinde? Never was such injustice and oppression heard of before; and I cry aloud to your Honour to do your usual justice. In India, and all over the world, bail or security is always taken for the appearance when required of parties accused of all crimes, excepting murder, and that too on the clearest evidence; and your petitioner therefore prays that, as your Honour is introducing Indian justice, you will introduce Indian custom, sanctioned by law, and release Alla Buksh, taking personal or money security for his appearance whenever you required, and then Alla Buksh will be forthcoming to answer to anything that Lieutenant Gell may have to say against him. Not only is Alla Buksh suffering disgrace by being confined, but his whole trade and transactions suffer while he is in confinement, and these are extensive, and amount to lacs of rupees, and he is a great loser; for who will care, and who will not rob when the master of the house is not able to order? And why should Allee Buksh be punished for no fault, by being compelled to suffer these losses, when all can be prevented by his being released on bail, and without justice being interfered with at all? Your petitioner therefore, on behalf of his master, again craves of your Honour to consider his master's case, and graciously release him. Government always supports merchants, and there is not a merchant like Alla Buksh, of his caste, in Scinde. Your petitioner petitioned the collector, but he could do nothing. He petitioned Captain Marston, but he will not listen to him. Every one, poor or rich, gets justice from you, to release Alla Buksh on security. He is not charged with any very serious offence; when his trial comes on, if he can be proved guilty, on clear evidence, punish him; but do not punish him, do not cause him to suffer disgrace in the eyes of the world and loss, heavy loss in his trade, before he is proved guilty, and give him that liberty which the law of the English allows even to the very meanest of its subjects; and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

16 June 1849. (signed) *Kaduma.*

70.

Sir,

With reference to the petition of Alla Bux, forwarded by you for my report, I have the honour, in the first place, to make the following remarks: the petition is correct till it states that the house of Alla Bux was searched; this is not the case. The house was not searched, but only such articles produced, at the request of the duffadar, who was entrusted with the order, as suited the plans of Alla Bux. Amongst other things produced was a saddle, and articles which obviously could have nothing to do with the gold in question; and these were sent to me without any remark.

It is perfectly true that Alla Bux, acquainting subadar Jeysing with the fact of his having purchased some gold, would in all probability have exonerated the purchasing party, had not Jay Sing himself been a party in the transaction, and had Allee Bux at once stated that the fact was as reported to me; but the criminality of the thing lies in the concealment, and Alla Bux having so concealed it places himself on the same footing as any other rascal who purchases stolen goods, knowing them to be such.

Alla Bux, when brought to me at Kurrachee, was examined by me, and denied two other facts besides the purchasing of the gold, which, though not criminal in

themselves, yet proved that his statements were not to be relied upon; for the proofs of both these facts are in my hands, and tend to show that circumstances had passed between the kardar, Jaysing, and himself, and which he utterly denied, even to the merest verbal intercourse.

The information upon which I wrote to Alla Bux (and which I thought it very improbable he would contradict), appeared to me then, and I have had further reason to believe, perfectly veracious; it was the statement of a person who professed himself an eye-witness to the fact of the sale, and who added that Alla Bux had exonerated himself from blame by procuring a written document from subadar Jaysing authorising the sale; I also know this sale to have been a matter of conversation both here and at Tattah before Alla Bux was arrested, from entirely different sources.

With regard to admitting the prisoner to bail, which he requested me to do, my reasons for refusing were, that I find myself surrounded on every side by a parcel of rogues; that nothing is done properly, or with good effect, which is not transacted under my own eyes; that no statement can be relied upon which is the least likely to bring its author into trouble; that efforts are being made in many quarters to suppress evidence; and, consequently, I feel that my only chance or success is in putting it out of the power of individuals, as far as I can, to make use of their means to stop the course of justice. In so doing I merely put them on a footing with others who, though not so rich, are liable, from similar suspicion, to a like procedure.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Lieutenant,
Lieutenant of Police.

Forwarded to the Commissioner in reply to his endorsement, No. 220, of the 16th instant, on the petition of Kaduma Vukeel of Alla Bux.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieutenant,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

No. 71.

No. 225.—Judicial Department.

To the Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

With reference to Lieutenant Gell's explanation in the case of Alla Bux, a petitioner for release from gaol, I have the honour to inform you that the truth or otherwise of that officer's suspicions against the prisoner will be determined by the result of the judicial proceedings; but as regards the admission of the prisoner to bail, I think Lieutenant Gell, in some measure, misapprehends the principles which should regulate his proceedings in such cases. The object of the detention of a prisoner previous to trial is only to prevent his escape, and if that can be effected by any other means less rigourous, they should be resorted to. It is true that by the prisoner remaining at large, impediments may sometimes be thrown in the way of the prosecution; but on the other hand, he is deprived of facilities for his defence, which nothing but absolute necessity would warrant. The ordinary rule, therefore, in such cases, is to admit the prisoner to such bail as may be considered sufficient to secure his appearance at the trial, in all, excepting capital cases, in which it may be presumed that no bail will be sufficient for the purpose. It rests, however, with the committing magistrate to fix the amount of the security, as high as he may consider requisite, and to refuse to release the party unless it is furnished; an appeal being open to higher authority if the prisoner considers the amount demanded excessive.

I beg you will instruct Lieutenant Gell to be guided by this rule on the present occasion.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

23 June 1849.

72.

No. 226 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

To *Kadurna*, Vukkeel, of *Alla Buksh*, Merchant of Tatta.

Sir,

In reply to your petition of the 16th instant, I have to inform you that instructions have been issued for the release of Alla Buksh, provided he can furnish sufficient security.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner.

Kurrachee, 23 June 1849.

73.

To *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

The Humble Petition of *Alla Buksh*, Merchant.

Most humbly showeth,

That your petitioner was released from confinement by your orders, after giving security to Captain Gell of (1,000) one thousand rupees; that Gool Mahomed Kardar has been proved innocent and released; and your petitioner now begs your Honour will instruct Captain Gell to return his security paper, for which there can now be no use; and your petitioner trusts that your Honour will excuse him for troubling you. Your petitioner already applied to Captain Gell, who refused to give it up, and your petitioner does not like to mention what Captain Gell told your petitioner's vukkeel when he asked for the security paper, as it is very hurtful; and your petitioner prays therefore that he may not again be referred to Captain Gell. And your petitioner, as in duty, will ever pray.

14 July 1849. (signed) *Alla Buksh*.

74.

From Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee, to Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

With reference to the enclosed petition from Alla Buksh, I have the honour to state that, last Friday, the petitioner's vukkeel presented me a petition from his master, stating that he had been imprisoned by me, &c. &c., and requesting me, as Kardar Gool Mahomed had been acquitted, that I would release him from bail, which he had entered into. I replied that investigations had by no means ceased; that my belief as to his complicity in the transaction was as strong as ever; that I considered Gool Mahomed's acquittal to be due rather to the insufficiency of the evidence than to his innocence; and that, till I was convinced that no further intelligence could be elicited, I should not return him his bail, but that he was at liberty to go wherever he pleased. If this was hurtful to the petitioner's feelings, he has himself to thank, since, on my first examination of him, he stated what was not correct; but if he refers to anything else, I beg that I may be acquainted with the exact cause for which he requests that he may not be again referred to me.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Lieut.,
Lieutenant of Police.

16 July 1849.

Forwarded to the Commissioner in Scinde with reference to his endorsement, No. 296, of the 14th instant, on the petition of Alla Bux, merchant.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 18 July 1849.

75.

No. 318 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

To the Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

With reference to your memorandum on Lieutenant Gell's letter of the 16th instant, reporting on the petition of Alla Bux, merchant, I have the honour to request you will explain whether the security bond adverted to is simply for personal appearance when required, or for any other account.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner.

Kurrachee, 24 July 1849.

76.

No. 174 of 1849.

From Lieutenant *Gell*, Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee, to Captain *E. C. Marston*, Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

In reply to letter, No. 318, from the Commissioner in Scinde, forwarded for my report, I have the honour to state that the security bond therein adverted to was simply for personal appearance when required, and on no other account, and was signed by the Alla Buksh's vakeel and himself. This bond was returned the day before yesterday.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Lieut.
Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, 26 July 1849.

Forwarded to the Commissioner in Scinde, in reply to his letter, No. 318, of the 24th instant.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 28 July 1849.

77.

No. 330 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

To *Alla Buksh*, Merchant.

In reply to your petition dated the 14th ultimo, I have to inform you that it appears from the report of the captain of police that your security bond has been returned; no further proceedings, therefore, seem called for.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner.

Kurrachee, 1 August 1849.

78.

From *Mooroo Hossein, Bukhur* and others, Residents of Kurrachee, to the Commissioner in Scinde.

27 July 1849.

We have been for generations residents of Kurrachee, and were always treated with honour and respect till now, when Captain Gell having issued an order that every death that took place in the town was to be reported before the body was buried. We remained silent under this unusual and tyrannical order; but a woman of our family was delivered of a still-born child; we reported it to the police, on which Gell sahib with two men came and searched the house, and after making all kinds of inquiries, went away, taking with them some medicine that had

had been prepared as customary for the woman. An order was also given that notice should be sent whenever a woman was about to be delivered of a child, and a police sepoy taken to the house. We were horrified at hearing this. We shall be utterly disgraced if this is allowed, and it is better that we should leave the place, and take up our residence in some other country. We trust to your relieving us from this oppression, or else give us leave to emigrate, for there is no possibility of our remaining here disgraced in this manner.

(True abstract.)

(signed) *K. Young*, Captain,
Assistant Commissioner.

Petitioners also say that they have complained to Captain Marston, who directed them to apply to the Commissioner.

(signed) *K. Y.*

79.

From *Bakhur*, Coolie of Kurrachee, to the Commissioner in Scinde.

28 July 1849.

In my house are two or three women 10 months gone with child, who will certainly be confined to-day or to-morrow (imroz Judra, within a day or two). I hope, pending the reply to our first petition, you will give an order that no sepoy may be allowed to approach them at the time of their confinement, or we shall be eternally disgraced.

(True abstract.)

(signed) *K. Young*, Captain,
Assistant Commissioner.

80.

No. 325 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

To the Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

Referring to the petition of Nooroo, Hoossein, Bukkur and others, residents of Kurrachee, forwarded to you this day for report, I have the honour to request, that pending the submission of your report, you will suspend the operation of the order which Captain Gell is said by the petitioners to have given on the subject of policemen attending at the house of lying-in women.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner.

Kurrachee, 28 July 1849.

81.

No. 188 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

In reply to your endorsement on the petition of Nooroo, Hossein, Bukkur and others, I have the honour to forward copy of correspondence which has passed between Captain Gell and myself on the subject.

2. It would appear that the lieutenant of police has issued no further orders on the subject of petitioner's complaint, than requiring that all deaths should be reported, under pain of a fine of 25 rupees. At the same time I am of opinion, in the absence of the copy of the order, that the notification was incorrectly promulgated.

3. With reference to the manner the lieutenant of police conducted his investigation of the premature birth of the child alluded to by petitioners, I beg to observe that I consider his conduct (as per his own letter, No. 177 of the 28th instant) to be very reprehensible, and likely to create great dissatisfaction amongst the inhabitants, if persisted in, by having the privacy of their dwellings violated, more particularly as Captain Gell's acts are generally founded on mere suspicion, and the evidence of people of indifferent character.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 30 July 1849.

83.

No. 177 of 1849.—General Department.

From Lieutenant *J. S. Gell*, Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee, to Captain *E. C. Marston*, Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 184 of 1849, with accompanying petition, I have the honour to report that it having appeared that the sudden death of a woman, named Chutta, the wife of Alarukya, fisherman, was not reported till four days after her death; I caused it to be proclaimed that all deaths which occurred were to be reported to me. Yesterday morning it was reported to me that two premature confinements had taken place without any obvious cause, and that the woman in each case was in good health. In the case referred to in the petition, I proceeded to the house of the husband for the purpose of knowing whether it was a premature confinement of child more than six months, as reported; and I sent a police sepoy to the shop of an old woman, who, by some previous information, I was aware was in the habit of disposing of medicine to cause premature confinements.

On my arrival at the house, I questioned the woman as to the cause of her confinement; she said that there was none that she knew of, and that she had taken no medicine. I did not see the fœtus, but from its apparent size, it seemed likely that it was about the age mentioned. The sepoy whom I had sent to the old woman, informed me that she had been summoned to attend by this woman, but that she had administered to her no medicine; that when she arrived the head of the child was visible, and that she believed that the devil was the cause of the premature confinement.

Here the inquiry ceased, and the husband was informed that it had. During the day, however, I have been given to understand, that the husband went to Mr. Macleod's, that there your native adjutant was summoned, and that subsequently this petition, forwarded by you, was preferred to Captain Preedy. I believe it to be the duty of the police to become acquainted with all deaths, and under circumstances which appeared to me suspicious, I do not see why I should not make inquiries, nor why I should be accused of oppression in so doing.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Lieut.,
Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, 28 July 1849.

85.

No. 180 of 1849.

From Lieutenant *J. S. Gell*, Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee, to Captain *E. C. Marston*, Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 185 of 1849, I have the honour to state that there were no written orders. It was merely tom-tomed in the town that all deaths were to be reported, on pain of fine of 25 rupees. No orders whatever were issued with regard to the confinement of women, nor was anything said as to the burial of the dead.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Lieut.,
Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, 30 July 1849.

87.

No. 181 of 1849.

From Lieutenant *J. S. Gell*, Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee, to Captain *E. C. Marston*, Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 187 of 1849, I have the honour to refer you to my letters, No. 177, dated 28th July, and 179, dated this day, which contain full particulars on the points referred to by you.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Lieut.,
Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, 30 July 1849.

82.

No. 184 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Lieutenant of Kurrachee Police.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward a petition from certain inhabitants of Kurrachee, and to request that you will furnish me with a detailed report of the allegations therein contained.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 28 July 1849.

84.

No. 185 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Lieutenant of Kurrachee Police.

Sir,

I shall feel obliged by your furnishing me with a copy of the orders issued by you in the town of Kurrachee regarding the burial of the dead and the confinement of women, referred to in your letter, No. 177, of the 28th instant.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 30 July 1849.

86.

No. 187 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Lieutenant of Kurrachee Police.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, No. 180, of this date, I have the honour to forward a petition, with English translation, from Nooroo, Hoossein, Bukkur, and other residents of Kurrachee, to the Commissioner, and to request that you will report in detail the particulars of the two cases therein alluded to, and at the same time furnish me with copies of the orders which you had proclaimed in the town, and to which petitioners refer, marked by me in the petitions Nos. 1 and 2.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut..

Kurrachee, 30 July 1849. Captain of Police in Scinde.

88.

No. 331 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 188, dated the 30th instant, with accompaniments from your lieutenant, Captain Gell, on the subject of the petition of Noorroo, Hoossein, Bukkur and others.

2. It will be desirable that no general order, such as that promulgated by Captain Gell, should be so in future without your sanction, and that it should be in writing.

3. I do not think the enforcement of an order that all deaths must be reported expedient: it will be sufficient to require a report of all sudden deaths, or such as occur under unusual or suspicious circumstances, and to make it known that the neglect to do so will involve penal responsibility in the event of its afterwards appearing that it was of importance.

4. I concur with you in considering Captain Gell's proceedings, in the case of premature birth, injudicious, and request you will impress on that officer the great importance of consideration and regard for the feelings of the people in the discharge of his duties, so as to render the interference of the police as little odious as possible.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,

Kurrachee, 31 July 1849. Commissioner.

89.

No. 915 of 1849.—General Department.

From the Collector of Kurrachee to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

In submitting for your information the enclosed copy of a letter to my address from the deputy collector of Ghorabharree, together with copy of a native letter, with translation, addressed by the kardar of Ghorabharree to Captain Stuart, I have the honour to state that I fully concur with the deputy collector in thinking it most injudicious that the native superintendent of a district, whose conduct has hitherto been very praiseworthy, should be subjected to such an indignity as that complained of.

2. I take this opportunity of recommending that some special mark of favour should be bestowed upon Gool Mahomed, kardar of Sakra, as some slight compensation for the indignities, hardships, and losses to which he has been subjected, and in

in order to allay the feeling of irritation which now so generally prevails in this part of the country, in consequence of the harsh treatment to which he and others of the superior class of natives of this part of the country, have lately been subjected.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain,
Collector of Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, Collector's Office,
27 July 1849.

90.

No. 115 of 1849.—General Department.

From the Deputy Collector of Ghorabharree to the Collector of Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you a letter to my address from Surgud Lootuf Allee Shah, kardar of Ghorabharree, from which it appears that the correspondence of that officer has been intercepted, without any apparent cause, by the lieutenant of police.

2. I do not question the authority of the police to do so under particular circumstances, or when strong suspicion is attached to any person; but I think it most injudicious that the superintendent of a district, whose conduct has hitherto been very praiseworthy, should be subjected to such indignity arising from the over-credulity of the lieutenant of police in regard to the information given against kardars.

3. That there were no grounds for suspecting the kardar in this case, appears sufficiently plain from the position in which the lieutenant of police subsequently placed himself with reference to the kardar, as stated in the letter.

4. My only object in submitting this subject to you is, to gain for the government servants the share of common respect which they have hitherto enjoyed, until by their misconduct they forfeit any right to it. It is impossible that the duties required of them can be independently performed, or that the people can respect them; and I have good reason to apprehend that under the present mode of treating them, we shall not have a respectable man to fill the situation of kardar.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. R. Stuart*, Captain,
Deputy Collector of Ghorabharee.

Kurrachee, Deputy Collector's Office,
26 July 1849.

(True copy.)

(signed) H. W. Preedy, Captain,
Collector of Kurrachee.

91.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Kardar of Ghorabharree to Captain *Stuart*, Deputy Collector.

ON the night of the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, the police master came to the Government chowrie, at Sulla Sumra village, where I then was; the sahib came in and held out to the light a letter, asking me if I knew it; I replied that I did. I was ordered to open it, and to read it to him. I told the sahib that I should do so, and on opening it, I saw it was from my family, and I said that my son had written to say that all were well. Enclosed in it was a letter of salaam, from Meah Laikhana. I read both to the sahib, who told me to read them correctly, and to state who the writers were.

I replied that Meah Laikhana was the writer of one, and that Saboor Allee Shah (for my son) of the other, because my son was too young to write. It appeared to me that the sahib had received the letter on the road, which he acknowledged. The sahib asked me if there were any news in them, and I replied that if the sahib had a moonshee with him, to call him and make him read them. This the sahib did, and they were read at the light, and nothing was found in them connected with the sahib.

The sahib then said to me that there was much robbery at Ghorabharree. I replied that such was the case all over Sind, but that at harvest time crime increased, and during the inundation it decreased.

The sahib then said that much stolen property belonging to a Seedee woman had been found, and asked me if I knew anything of it. I told the sahib that one day a Bunnyah had brought a Seedee woman to me, who stated that she had pledged two or three jewels to him at Gharrah, and that she had again applied for them, but that the Bunnyah had told her he could only return them in presence of the kardar. I mentioned also that the parties with the jewels came before me, and I heard from the woman what had passed between them. The Bunnyah then said that he would return the jewels. I asked the woman where she had got them, and that she had said from Meer Nusseer Khan, and that she had witness to that effect. I told the Bunnyahs to keep the articles until security should be given by the woman; she did not do so, and she and the jewels were made over to the police. All this I told to the sahib, and that I had thereafter nothing to do with the case.

The sahib then said that two murders had been committed; one on a Jokia woman, the other on a man of the village of Murree, in Syatree pergunnah, years ago, and he asked me why I had not reported these, and concealed them. I replied that what took place at that time I must have reported to the Collector; that I could not at this length of time recollect, but that I thought a Jokia woman had died at Chuch Laka, the depositions on which had been forwarded to Captain Lovie; that nothing had been proved, as the witnesses were discharged; that the papers might be seen in the Collector's office; also that a man of Fukeer Chang's jagheer, in Kurreef 1258, had died; that the case had been investigated by me, and the proceedings and parties had been forwarded, I believe, to Jirruck, to Dunsterville Sahib; that the witnesses on that case also had been discharged.

The sahib then asked me how far Ghorabharree village was distant, and said that it was then dark, and that he should stay there. I told the sahib that it was a Government chowrie, and that I should wish him to stay. The sahib had nothing with him, and I gave him my bed and bedding, and such milk as I had by me, and food and sherbut, and fed the moonshee and Kassim Sohar, and a suwar and their horses.

In the morning the sahib and sepoys had something to eat, and the former left for Ghorabharree, declining my accompanying him, there being, as he said, no necessity for it. I therefore sent a man with the sahib, and my moonshees were in attendance there. The sahib's things were at Kurrumpoor, and Mungoo Mall, son of Obria Mull, was with the sahib. I have reported all I heard and saw.

(True translation.)

(signed) J. R. Steuart, Captain,
Deputy Collector.

No. 326 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

Referred for the early report of the captain of police in Scinde.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*, Commissioner.

92.

No. 196 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

Agreeably to your endorsement, No. 326, of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to submit my lieutenant's reply, upon which I beg to make the following remarks.

2. That I had a conversation with Captain Gell regarding the frequent passing of cossids between this and Ghorabharree, will be seen by my letter, No. 196, of yesterday's date, when I distinctly pointed out that it was contrary to orders his intercepting letters, which he would be only warranted in doing in cases of emergency founded on authentic information, and that he must adopt another course to arrive at a knowledge of their contents.

3. It now appears by Captain Gell's letter, No. 184, of this date, that he was fully aware not only of the order he was transgressing, but that by his own showing he did it on insufficient grounds.

4. Captain Gell has about him two or three individuals, one a son of Obriah Mull, the informer, who bids fair to rival his father in villany; the other Mahomed Cassem, formerly a jemedar of city police under me, who ruined himself and family, and was compelled to fly the country for a time, when he returned reduced to beggary. These are the people, and I speak advisedly, who, in the hope of bettering their condition, furnish Captain Gell with information, which if he persists in acting on, will utterly destroy all confidence in the people.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 1 August 1849.

93.

No. 183 of 1849.

From Lieutenant *J. S. Gell*, Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee, to Captain *E. C. Marston*, Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

In reply to your letters from the Collector of Kurrachee and his deputy, with enclosures, and forwarded by you for my report, I have the honour to state, some two or three months ago, some conversation occurred between you and myself with reference to the apprehension of some cossids which were supposed to be going to and from Kurrachee to Kardar Lootuf Ali Shah. Subsequently I had a few words on this subject with the Collector, who agreed with me that it would be desirable to seize some of these cossids. I recollect also proposing to you that I should, myself, go out on the road and endeavour to apprehend these cossids, and during the time of Gool Mahomed Kardar's trial, I sent out a havildar of the city police for this purpose: he was unsuccessful. The other day, whilst I was at Kurreempore, I heard that there was a cossid with letters from Tatta to Ghorabharree; I sent for him, found that he belonged to Allah Buksh, of Tatta, and that he had letters for many individuals at Ghorabharree, amongst others, for Lootuf Ali Shah. This letter I took charge of, and myself delivered to Lootuf Ali Shah. I desired him to open it and inform me if there was anything in it with reference to Allah Buksh; he read part of it and the enclosure, and said there was nothing. I then asked him if he had any objection, as the note was of no importance, to my moonshee reading it. Up to this time he was not aware I had a moonshee with me, and he said no. My moonshee read part of it aloud. There was, however, a reference in it to me, saying that I had left Kurrachee, but no one knew whether I was going to Tatta or Ghorabharee, &c. On this my moonshee acquainted me with afterwards. I then asked the kardar if there was any robbery about Ghorabharree. he said, that owing to the excellence of my arrangements and the time of the year, that crime had altogether ceased. With regard to the Seedee woman, I made inquiries from the kardar, as he states,

Imprisonment of Jam of the Jokeyas.

and subsequent inquiries proved to me that she had misinformed me on this point; for he said that the day the Seedy woman was brought to him, that very day he had handed her over to the police; whereas it was not till two days afterwards that the native officer of the police went to the kardar who had the jewels; but the Seedeeanee had been released, and was subsequently seized by the police. With regard to the murders, I did not ask the kardar why he had not reported them, for in one case I know that he had; in the other, I stated that I had information that such a murder had occurred in his kardarali, and asked him if he had ever heard of it; he said, he did not recollect with respect to the Jookeeyah woman. I know that it had been reported, but not that she came by her death by hanging; and what was more important, and which I proved by the evidence of several witnesses, and that she was not an old woman as reported by Kardar Lootuf Allee Shah, but a strong, hale, hearty woman, in her prime. Here closed the inquiry at this time; I had nothing against Lootuf Allee, and being very much extinguished,* as I had been in the saddle since early in the morning, I accepted his invitation to sleep, and was most hospitably treated. Whilst at Ghorabharree, another circumstance occurred which is mentioned in my reply to your letter, No. 116, of 1849, containing a petition against certain instructions to the police at Ghorabharree, and a copy of which reply I beg to send as referring to the matter now in hand. I will merely further remark that the kardar did not seem to me to consider himself at all aggrieved by me in any way; and with regard to Captain Preedy's observation, [†that a feeling of irritation prevails] all over the country, I must be allowed, as far as personal observation goes, to differ entirely; amongst the servants of Government there is a great feeling of fear, because an officer personally inquires into every complaint, instead of trusting to the reports of those who are interested in suppressing grievances.

* So in original. *Query*, exhausted?

† Omitted in the original.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Lieut.,
Lieutenant of Police.

Kurrachee, 31 July 1849.

94.

No. 193 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police, Scinde, to the Lieutenant of Kurrachee Police.

Sir,

With reference to that part of your letter, No. 183, of this date, referring to our conversation regarding cossids, and particularly those of Suyud Lootuf Alli Shah, of Ghorabharree, it is important to the question that you should state what my remarks to you on the subject were. When I mentioned that runners were passing to and fro between this and Ghorabharee, I cautioned you to be on the alert, but I at the same time told you that it was contrary to orders your seizing their letters, which you would not be warranted in doing, except in cases of emergency founded upon good information.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 1 August 1849.

95.

No. 184 of 1849.

From Captain *J. S. Gell*, Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee, to Captain *E. C. Marston*, Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 193 of 1849, with reference to that part of my letter, No. 183, of yesterday's date, I cannot recollect that you cautioned me to be on the alert. I, indeed, at the time fancied that you had some plan of your own, as you rejected those I proposed; with regard to the latter part of which you

you say you told me ; I do recollect your saying something of this kind, but I was previously aware of all the responsibilities connected with the measure we were discussing. I alluded to our conversation to show that such a measure had been mooted, and not by any means to imply that I received orders from you on this head, or that the responsibility of what I did do, rested in any way on you.

Had I had good information with regard to the cossid, I should not have hesitated to open the letter myself, which I did not do; and when presented to Kardar Lootuf Alee Shah by me, he opened it and read it to himself before he read it to me ; it was at my request that he did so, but he could, if he had chosen, have refused so to do.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Captain,
Lieutenant of Police.

Kurrachee, 1 August 1849.

(True copies.)

(signed) E. C. Marston, Lieut.,
Captain of Police, Scinde.

96.

No. 337 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 196, of yesterday's date, transmitting copy of a correspondence with your lieutenant, relative to the interception of a letter to Lootuff Allee Shah, kardar of Ghorabharree.

2. I concur with you in considering Captain Gell's proceedings on this occasion objectionable and unwarranted, and I request that in intimating this to that officer, you will instruct him to abstain, in future, from measures so little conducive to the public good, and that you will at the same time caution him against yielding too easy credence to information derived from parties, such as those alluded to in your concluding paragraph, which, as you justly observe, may lead to the most mischievous consequences.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 3 August 1849.

97.

No. 338 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to Captain *Preedy*, Collector of Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 915, dated the 27th ultimo, with accompaniment from the deputy collector of Ghorabharee, relative to the interception of a letter to Lootuf Ali Shah, kardar of Ghorabharee, by Captain Gell, the lieutenant of police, and to state that, concurring with you in the objectionable and unwarranted character of Captain Gell's proceedings on that occasion, I have caused my opinion to that effect to be intimated to that officer, through the captain of police, with an admonition to be more cautious in future.

2. With reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter, I much regret that Gool Mahomed, kardar of Sakra, should have been subjected to a criminal prosecution on what turned out to be such insufficient evidence; but having already expressed my sentiments on this subject to Gool Mahomed, I do not consider any further steps in respect to it to be called for, and I hope the experience of the little success which attended his measures on that occasion will lead Captain Gell to see the necessity of greater circumspection in future.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 3 August 1849.

98.

No. 182 of 1849.

From Lieutenant *J. S. Gell*, Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee, to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I BEG to forward for your perusal the enclosed correspondence; I have communicated to Captain Marston my wish so to do. He informs me, as you will observe, that I have his permission, though it is without his approval.

The peculiar position in which I find myself with regard to the police, there being very few men on whose reports I can place any reliance, or who I can trust implicitly to carry out my orders, renders me most anxious that the kotwal of Kurrachee should be a man in whom I could place confidence. I feel so anxious on this head, and am so certain that my power to serve the Government would be much increased by granting me this request, that having been refused by Captain Marston, I have been induced to adopt the present course in the hopes that my wishes may be permitted. The Shikarpoor and Hyderabad police could not consider themselves aggrieved, since, were a man selected from this police, they would in no degree be benefited by it. In no other instance have I dissented from or failed to carry out Captain Marston's orders; and it is only the urgency of the present occasion, believing as I do that most if not every man in the Kurrachee police is compromised in some way or other, that induced me to hope that the unusual mode of procedure I have adopted may be excused, and that you will see fit to enable me to select an individual in whom I can hope to rely, if there be nothing in the character of such individual which shall make such selection an unfit one.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Lieut.,
Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, 31 July 1849.

99.

No. 156 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of the order appointing Shaik Goolam Hoossain, native adjutant of Scinde police, in succession to Alif Khan Bhadoor, resigned.

2. In relieving the fouzdar from his present duties, may I request you will intimate whom you would recommend to succeed him as kotwal of the town of Kurrachee.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee, 10 July 1849. (signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.

(True copy.)

(signed) J. S. Gell, Lieut.,
Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee, Scinde

100.

No. 165 of 1849.

From Lieutenant *J. S. Gell*, Lieutenant of Police, to Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 156 of 1849, I have the honour to recommend Cursetjee Merwanjee, late kotwal of the Suddur bazaar, for the vacant fouzdariat of Kurrachee; but request that, as I am not personally acquainted with his character, I may be allowed to put him acting for the first two months; on which terms he is willing to accept the appointment.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Lieut.,
Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, 14 July 1849.

(True copy.)

(signed) J. S. Gell, Lieut.,
Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

101.

No. 171 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

Replying to your letter, No. 165, of the 14th instant, recommending Cursetjee Merwanjee to fill the vacant situation of kotwal, I have the honour to request you will confine your nomination to your own police; from amongst which should you be unable to select a qualified person, that you will intimate to me to that effect, that I may call on the lieutenants of Hyderabad and Upper Scinde to submit the names of those men of their respective corps they may consider competent, from whom the appointment will be made, as I cannot sanction the introduction of men non-connected with the service to monopolise its best appointments, to the detriment of those in it, thereby depriving them of the chief inducement it holds out for men of superior attainments to enter, in the hope of eventually succeeding to them.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 18 July 1849.

(True copy.)

(signed) J. S. Gell, Lieut.,
Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

102.

No. 171 of 1849.

From Lieutenant *J. S. Gell*, Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee, to Captain *E. C. Marston*, Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 171 of 1849, I have the honour to state, that I forwarded the name of Cursetjee Merwanjee because I considered it would be for the efficiency of this police that the new fouzdar should have had no previous connexion with it. As, however, I am anxious that whoever obtains the appointment should feel himself indebted to me for the promotion as an additional hold upon him, and also that he should be a man of whom I have some previous knowledge, I write to request your sanction to my nominating your moonshee, Futty Chund, who is in the police, whom I slightly know, and who has, I am aware, the very highest

highest testimonials from his former superior, Captain Anderson, with whom he served five years.

Futty Chund is not aware of my proposition, nor do I know whether he would like the appointment, but beg that I may be allowed to propose it for his acceptance.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Lieut.,
Lieutenant of Police.

Kurrachee, 25 July 1849.

103.

No. 179 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

Replying to your letter, No. 171, of this date, I regret I cannot comply with the request therein contained; and beg to call your attention to the subject of my letter, No. 171, that should you be unable to select a qualified person from the officers of your own police for the vacant kotwalship, that you will report to me to that effect, that I may call on the lieutenants of Hyderabad and Shikarpoor to send in the names of those they would recommend, and from whom the most deserving will be appointed.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 25 July 1849.

(True copy.)

(signed) J. S. Gell, Lieut.,
Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

104.

No. 173 of 1849.

From Lieutenant *J. S. Gell*, Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee, to Captain *E. C. Marston*, Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 179 of 1849, I have the honour to state that I am extremely unwilling to select a name from the officers of my police, because I believe, as you are aware, that malpractices have been going on amongst them to a considerable extent, and that my only chance of keeping things straight is in introducing a man into the office of kotwal who has had little or no connexion with the police previously. On this account, I sent in the name of Cursetjee Merwanjee; and on your refusing to sanction his obtaining the office, I forwarded the name of your moonshee, because he is in the Scinde police, and yet has not been long enough in it to be involved in any collusion with its members; but as I should be very unwilling to use the influence which the nomination of this appointment might be supposed to give me over the nominee, I respectfully beg that you will reconsider your decision, and enable me to select a person in whom I could have some confidence. I should be very sorry to deprive you of the services of such an efficient man as I know your moonshee, Futty Chund, to be; but from the fact of his being in the police, and therefore fulfilling your wishes, as detailed in your letter No. 171, that these appointments were inducements to men of superior attainments to enter the police; being also a man of great intelligence, lately arrived in this part of the country, and thus not so liable to collusion, and his having such very high testimonials from Captain Anderson, seemed to me to make him particularly fitted for the post; therefore I thought you would not be unwilling to make this sacrifice for the good of the police. My absence from Kurrachee renders it a matter of the very highest importance that I should be able to place some reliance in my kotwal from a knowledge of his character, and

and the post itself is one requiring that its occupant should be possessed of more than ordinary intelligence. Therefore, if you should still see fit to refuse my request, (a request which I beg to press upon you in the strongest manner, and which I might have hoped that my exertions in the police would have induced you to grant at once,) I respectfully beg that you will either yourself, or permit me to lay the whole of this correspondence before the Commissioner, with whom I have already had personal communication on the subject, for his decision.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. S. Gell*, Lieut.,
Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, 26 July 1849.

(True copy.)

(signed) J. S. Gell, Lieut.,
Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

105.

No. 183 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, No. 173, received yesterday, I have the honour to inform you, that my reasons for refusing to grant your request were twofold. In the first place, I do not think Futty Chund a fit person for this appointment; and, secondly, if he possesses the qualifications and ability which you give him credit for, he will prove infinitely more valuable to the Government and myself in his present capacity than he possibly could as kotwal of the town of Kurrachee.

2. It becomes necessary for me here to observe, that whoever is nominated to the appointment, his designation will be that of "kotwal," and not fouzdar; and that his duties will be the same as those of Hyderabad and Shikarpore; viz., his authority confined to the town, with no control over either of the divisions of police, who will be under their respective officers, you being their head. The kotwal's duty will be to receive the reports of the rounds, and those men of the police placed at his disposal for carrying on the current duties of the town; but he is by no means to interfere with the interior economy of the police, or is he to have anything to say to the gaol. For this last duty a havildar must be told off till an establishment is allowed by Government.

3. In refusing to sanction the appointment of my moonshee, Futty Chund, I feel confident that I am studying the good of the service in so doing; and on this point you should allow that, from the experience I have had, I am the best judge. With regard to the nomination of the appointment, I am perfectly indifferent, my only wish being that the most eligible and deserving man may get it; and should you after the receipt of this letter refuse to make your selection from the Kurrachee police, I shall call, as I before stated, on my lieutenants at Hyderabad and Shikarpore to submit the names and qualifications of those men they would recommend; and I am acquainted with three native officers, intelligent and educated, each of whom would fill the appointment with credit, and, from the character they bear, command the repect of those committed to their charge.

4. The present is not a case, in my opinion, that calls for the Commissioner's decision, and I, therefore, must decline forwarding it; but should you, after what I have stated, still retain the same opinion, you must forward the correspondence direct, and with the knowledge that it is without my approval you do so.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 27 July 1849.

(True copy.)

(signed) J. S. Gell, Lieut.,
Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.

106.

No. 339 of 1849.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Lieutenant of Police in Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 182, dated the 31st ultimo, transmitting a correspondence with the captain of police relative to the appointment of the kotwal of Kurrachee.

2. I can make allowance for your natural anxiety that the individual appointed to this office should be one who enjoys your confidence, but in such matters it is your duty to acquiesce in the arrangement which may appear most expedient to the officer at the head of your department, with whom, as you must be aware, all authority in respect to it ultimately rests. I am also of opinion that you would have exercised a sounder discretion if you had abstained from direct transmission of this correspondence, after your official superior had intimated his disapproval of that course.

3. A copy of your letter and of this reply will be transmitted to the captain of police for his information.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. K. Pringle,*
Kurrachee, 3 August 1849. Commissioner.

107.

No. 340 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner to the Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

WITH advertence to the correspondence that has lately passed between yourself and Captain Gell relative to the appointment of the kotwal of Kurrachee, I have the honour to transmit, for your information, copy of a letter, No. 339, of this day, addressed to that officer on the subject, together with the communication to which it is in reply.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Kurrachee, 3 August 1849. Commissioner.

(True copies.)

(signed) Keith Young, Captain,
Assistant Commissioner, Judicial Department.

No. 7,683. MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

1. WE have now received from the Commissioner in Scinde his report on the treatment of the Jam of the Jokeeas, called for by this Government on the 30th July last.

2. I have perused Mr. Pringle's letter, and the proceedings accompanying; they embrace four subjects of much importance.

1st. The arrest on insufficient grounds by the lieutenant of police, Lieutenant Gell, of the Jam of the Jokeeas, and his imprisonment from the 4th of June to the 13th of July, a period of 40 days.

2d. The arrest, by Lieutenant Gell, on insufficient grounds, of Gool Mahomed, kardar of Sakra, in the Kurrachee Collectorate.

3d. The personal ill-treatment, by Lieutenant Gell, of Kumal, a prisoner in the Kurrachee gaol.

4th Details

4th. Details of Lieutenant Gell's proceedings, showing his unfitness for his present appointment, for which Mr. Pringle has found himself under the necessity of suspending him from his situation, pending the receipt of orders from Government.

3. As the first of these is a subject of political importance, I prefer considering the subject in that department; such portion of our proceedings as may relate to other departments can afterwards be transferred to them.

4. We have not on the records of this Government, I believe, any detailed information concerning the tribe of Jokeeas or their Jam, but I am led to suppose that the tribe is of considerable strength and importance. Meer Ali is their acknowledged chief, and it is recorded in these papers that he is generally esteemed throughout the neighbourhood of Kurrachee.

Captain Preedy's letter, dated 5th June.

5. Lieutenant Gell, on the 4th of June, personally reported to the Commissioner in Scinde, that he had arrested Meer Ali for having been concerned in a serious robbery, and Mr. Pringle remarking, that the measure was an extraordinary one, and would require strong grounds to justify it, directed that the Jam should be treated with as little rigour as possible, and that the official report should be sent on without delay.

6. Lieutenant Gell, on the 5th June, reported the matter officially, stating,—

"I hold proof, that shortly after the commission of a robbery at Goolam Oola Kagot, he became privy to the commission, and suppressed that knowledge on the promise of receiving a share in the proceeds of the robbery.

"I hold proof, that when the stolen property in the robbery was shared out or separated into divisions, one share was set apart for the Jam. This share was deposited with a certain person till a convenient opportunity could be found of handing it over to the Jam.

"I hold proof, that about a month after the commission of the robbery this said share was placed in the Jam's hands, and he conveyed it away."

7. Respectable security was offered, and provisionally recommended by Mr. Pringle to be accepted; it was refused by Lieutenant Gell, who states,—

"It appears to me extremely inadvisable that the Jam should be released on bail, as attempts have already been made by Jokeeas, relatives of the Jam, to prevent the witnesses who have deposed from giving evidence in the Jam's case."

8. Nothing more appears relative to these proofs, on which Lieutenant Gell based his proceedings, until after the trial of Gool Mahomed, kardar in Sakra, for complicity also in the same robbery; a charge of which he was honourably acquitted by Captain Preedy, the acquittal being confirmed by the Commissioner; when Lieutenant Gell, in consequence of a call by the Commissioner, dated the 12th July, states, that the evidences being the same in both cases, he had delayed his report pending the kardar's trial, and on learning the result he had released the Jam on bail, which security was on the 4th August cancelled, when Lieutenant Gell learnt that the evidence of principals against an accessory could not be received until the former should be pardoned.

9. It is thus clear that this respectable chief was arrested on most insufficient grounds by Lieutenant Gell, the lieutenant of police, and the Commissioner, instead of immediately taking steps to investigate the case himself, or by his assistant, or even inquiring personally into the nature of the evidence that might be expected to be adduced, by which means he would at once have learnt that the charge was not tenable, trusted entirely to Lieutenant Gell for its conduct, reserving his judgment till the result should be apparent; whereas, in my opinion, he should immediately have interfered to check the rash proceedings of Lieutenant Gell, and to prevent the commission of gross injustice. I cannot too strongly express the painful surprise with which I have read the whole of these proceedings, exhibiting so great a degree of inertness on the part of the Commissioner, whose functions in Scinde are not solely those of a distant superintending officer, but who, it is of importance, should, in matters of consequence, exercise his executive powers, and personally take care that injustice be not perpetrated.

10. Lieutenant Gell in this instance seems to have erred from an excessive zeal, untempered with the slightest discretion.

11. Lieutenant Gell has been suspended from his office by the Commissioner, who has endeavoured, by his conduct to the Jam on his release, to repair the injustice which should and easily could have been prevented.

12. Mr. Pringle states, that the Jam seems well satisfied; he should be requested to inquire from such persons as may be in a position to learn the Jam's true sentiments, if this be really the case, as I should have no objection to consider any proposals Mr. Pringle might deem proper to make, for farther marking the regret of Government at the unworthy and ignominious treatment he has suffered.

13. Mr. Pringle should be informed, that all persons of rank and respectability in Scinde must, as a matter of great political importance, be considered especially under his protection; and in cases where they may err, either wilfully or through ignorance, their conduct should be specially inquired into, and submitted for the orders of Government, with his opinion as to the course which justice and policy would dictate towards each. A list of such persons should be called for.

14. The second subject in the report is the arrest of Gool Mahomed, kardar of Sakra, in the Kurrachee collectorate, by Lieutenant Gell, and his trial before Captain Preedy, the magistrate, on the three following charges:

1st. With having instigated certain persons to commit a robbery at a village in Sakra, called Gholam Oobla Kagot, on or about the 4th March 1849.

2d. With having, after the said robbery, suppressed the discovery of the same.

3d. With having received a portion, not less than one-fifth of the proceeds of the said robbery.

15. This case has been disposed of by the full and honourable acquittal of the prisoner, and by the remarks of the Commissioner on the proceedings contained in his letter to Captain Preedy on the 12th July. But I would remark that Lieutenant Gell's proceedings were entirely unjustifiable; that the information on which he acted so hastily should have been known to the most inexperienced officer to be worthless; and that he acted with a precipitancy and harshness most discreditable to himself and to those whose duty it may have been to superintend his proceedings.

16. Should any petition be received from Gool Mahomed on the subject of the treatment he has sustained, we can consider if any further reparation be due to him.

17. On the proceedings on the trial of Kumal, Haddee Bux, Sooltan and Hameen for robbery, held before Captain Preedy, the magistrate of Kurrachee, it was stated by the prisoner Haddee Bux, that "great zoolum was practised on me." Kumal Naya stated that he was while in prison beaten and kicked by Lieutenant Gell; and all the prisoners stated that they were afraid to make any statement, as by so doing they would bring upon themselves harsh treatment from the police in the event of their conviction and return to imprisonment in the Kurrachee gaol.

18. Lieutenant Gell, in his letter of the 19th August, admits with regret that Kumal Naza "was beaten by me with the open palm on the face and ears; whether this knocked his head against the steps or not I do not know, but blood came from his nose;" he denies that he kicked the prisoner. On Lieutenant Marston's investigation, the adjutant of police, Sheikh Goolam Hoosein, deposed on oath that Kumal was beaten and kicked by Lieutenant Gell, and that he fell senseless.

19. Badul Khan, a jemadar of the city police, states on oath that Lieutenant Gell "with his feet and hands beat and kicked him most severely; he then seized him by the hair of his head and dashed him on the ground."

20. Goonajee Sudashee, first hospital assistant in charge of the Kurrachee gaol, deposes on oath, that on his arrival in the cell, "Kumal Naza was lying on his back in the bottom of the cell," in a state of insensibility, which continued for two or three minutes after his arrival.

21. It

21. It is true Lieutenant Gell was not present at their examination, but I can conceive no cause that can even palliate, much less justify, such conduct even to the extent admitted by Lieutenant Gell, on the 9th August; and it seems to me that the proper course to be pursued is to transfer to the military department all those facts of the accompanying proceedings which refer to the conduct of Lieutenant Gell in the above case, in order that his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may be consulted as to the propriety of trying that officer by a court-martial; Lieutenant Gell continuing, as he is at present, suspended from the exercise of the functions of his office.

22. The treatment by Lieutenant Gell of Allee Bux, a respectable merchant of Hyderabad, his manner of conducting the investigation into the facts of the premature birth of a child at Kurrachee, his interception of a letter addressed to the kardar of Ghorabaree, the state of the police, and his insubordinate demeanour to Lieutenant Marston, his superior officer, manifest such a total incapacity to fulfil the duties of lieutenant of police at Kurrachee, that I should have been induced to propose his immediate removal from his present office, irrespective of the more grave misconduct alluded to in the preceding paragraph.

7 September 1849. (signed) *Falkland.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby.*

1. I HAVE perused these proceedings with the greatest regret; they reflect the greatest discredit on the authorities in Scinde, and must have created a very unfavourable impression of the justice of British rule in the minds of the inhabitants of that newly conquered province. Tyranny and oppression like that exercised by Lieutenant Gell is sufficient to fan the flame of disaffection and rebellion throughout the country. The gross abuse of official power displayed in his conduct towards the prisoners in his custody exceeds anything that has ever yet come under my observation; and well might one of the witnesses exclaim, "In the Ameers' time such oppression was never seen nor heard of." No. 7,684.

2. But the most extraordinary part of the proceedings is the passive inertness of the Commissioner in allowing an officer in Lieutenant Gell's subordinate situation so long to continue unchecked in his arbitrary and illegal proceedings, and his allowing government to remain so long in ignorance of such an important event as the arrest and imprisonment of such a man as the Jam of Jokeyas in the common gaol at Kurrachee. This chief, who is described to be a person of influence and respectability, was so treated on the 3d June, and no communication is made to us until the 28th August; and only then after a call had been made for information, in consequence of certain notices which had appeared in the papers respecting the unjust treatment to which the chief had been subjected.

3. There can be no doubt that the Commissioner ought to have immediately taken the case out of Lieutenant Gell's hands, and as security for his personal appearance was tendered for the Jam, he ought not to have been subjected to the indignity of being confined in a felon's gaol. The Commissioner remained passive from the 3d June till the 13th July, when he inquired what progress had been made in the case. On the 23d July he is informed by Lieutenant Gell he had been admitted to bail; the result of the trial of the kardar proving, in fact, that there was not a particle of trustworthy evidence against him.

4. And it should be recollected that during all this long period of imprisonment the chief was merely under accusation; and at the outset of the proceedings I regret to observe that Captain Marston, the head of the police in Scinde, took for granted that the Jam was guilty; for in his letter of the 5th June he observes: "The Jam having placed himself on an equality with felons by participating in their plunder, must have their accommodation."

5. Well might Captain Preedy remark in his first letter, complaining against Lieutenant Gell's proceedings: "It does seem a most unusual proceeding to arrest a man of the Jam's respectability, rank and influence, and to imprison him in the common gaol previous to any crime being proved against him;" adding, "the Jam is so generally esteemed throughout this province, that I feel assured that he

Imprisonment of Jam of the Jokeyas.

can give security for his appearance when required." Captain Preedy therefore suggested* that he should be admitted to bail, and it is much to be regretted that the Commissioner did not see fit to attend to the suggestion. It affords me some satisfaction to remark, in a case in which there is so much to condemn, that the conduct† of Captain Preedy, and of his deputy, Captain Stewart, is deserving of commendation; for throughout they both strenuously endeavoured to protect the aggrieved parties from the violent, arbitrary and oppressive course pursued by Lieutenant Gell.

6. And I regret further to remark, that the Commissioner's proceedings on the complaint‡ of Ala Buksh, described to be "an old and wealthy merchant at Tatta," were not such as the case imperatively required. This person was also incarcerated by Lieutenant Gell's orders in the Kurrachee gaol, on a charge which was afterwards clearly shown to be false. The offence was clearly bailable, and bail to the extent of 2,000 rupees was tendered, and Captain Preedy recommended that it should be accepted. The Commissioner, however, instead of seeing that substantial justice was done, animadverted§ on a point of form which had been neglected by the magistrate, and the consequence was, that the merchant Ala Buksh was detained in the common gaol 12 or 13 days, or until the 23d June, when the Commissioner directed him to be released on bail.

7. I have only further to state, that I entirely concur in all the Right honourable the Governor's remarks on this extraordinary case, and I shall be prepared cordially to assent to any further reparation which may be proposed for the indignities to which the Jam of the Jokeyas and the kardar of Sakra have been subjected, though I should fear the impression that must have been caused, can never be erased from their minds.

10 September 1849. (signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*

No. 7,685.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Blane.*

I FULLY concur in the sentiments recorded in the above minutes, both as regards the extremely unjustifiable conduct of Lieutenant Gell, and the inertness of the Commissioner in taking cognizance of proceedings so discreditable to the British administration in Scinde.

10 September 1849. (signed) *D. A. Blane.*

Further MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor.

I HAVE but one observation to add to those I have already made on this case, and to the remarks of my colleagues, in which I entirely concur, and that is, that I think the Commissioner should be called on to explain what use he makes of his assistant. That functionary is highly paid, and holds a high and responsible position, or rather a position which ought to be looked upon as such in no common degree: his name does not appear throughout the whole of these proceedings, nor do I recollect his name having ever been mentioned in any correspondence of the Commissioner since his appointment. We are thus left to infer that a promising officer, selected on account of his superior intelligence, and known zeal and activity, has suddenly become supine and inert, or that there really is little occupation for such an individual; an inference which the state of the administration in Scinde, as revealed by these proceedings, by no means sustains.

13 September 1849. (signed) *Falkland.*

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* Letter to the Commissioner, dated 5th June.

† *See* Captain Preedy's letters, *passim*, and Captain Stewart's letters, dated the 28th May and 26th July 1849.

‡ For particulars, *see* Captain Preedy's letter to the Commissioner, dated 13th June 1849.

§ *See* Commissioner's reply, dated 13th June 1849.

No. 7,686.

Further MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

I ENTIRELY concur.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*
D. A. Blane.

14 September 1849.

No. 7,687.

No. 3,862 of 1849.—Political Department.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

1. I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 394, dated the 28th ultimo, reporting on the treatment received by the Jam of the Jokeeas at the hands of Captain Gell of the Scinde police.

2. The proceedings submitted by you embrace four subjects of much importance:—

1st. The arrest on insufficient grounds by Captain Gell of the Jam of the Jokeeas, and his imprisonment from the 4th June till the 13th July, a period of 40 days.

2d. The arrest by Captain Gell on insufficient grounds of Gool Mahomed, kardar of Sakra, in the Kurrachee collectorate.

3d. The personal ill-treatment by Captain Gell of Kurnal Naya, a prisoner in the Kurrachee gaol.

4th. Details of Captain Gell's proceedings, showing the unfitness of that officer for his present appointment, for which you have found it necessary to suspend him from his situation, pending the receipt of the orders of Government.

3. Government has not on its records any detailed information concerning the Jokeeas or their Jam, but the Right honourable the Governor in Council is led to suppose that the tribe is of considerable strength and importance; while as regards Meer Ali, their acknowledged chief, Captain Preedy has recorded in his letter of the 5th June last, that he is held in general estimation throughout the neighbourhood of Kurrachee.

4. It appears from the proceedings now under review, that Captain Gell personally reported to you on the 4th June last, that he had arrested Meer Ali for having been concerned in a serious robbery, and that you remarked to him that the measure was an extraordinary one, and would require strong grounds for its justification; at the same time directing that the Jam should be treated with as little rigour as possible, and that the official report of the circumstances should be sent in without delay.

5. Captain Gell accordingly on the day following reported the matter to you officially; stating,—

"I hold proof that shortly after the commission of a robbery at Goolam Oolla Ka Got, he became privy to the commission, and suppressed that knowledge on the promise of receiving a share in the proceeds of the robbery.

"I hold proof that when the stolen property in the robbery was shared out or separated into divisions, one share was set apart for the Jam; this share was deposited with a certain person till a convenient opportunity could be found of handing it over to the Jam.

"I hold proof that about a month after the commission of the robbery, this said share was placed in the Jam's hands, and he conveyed it away."

6. It would further appear, that although respectable security was offered for the Jam's release, and provisionally recommended by you, Captain Gell refused to

receive it, on the ground that it appeared to him "extremely unadvisable that the Jam should be released on bail, as attempts have already been made by Jokeeas, relatives of the Jam, to prevent the witnesses who have deposed from giving evidence on the Jam's case."

7. Nothing more, however, appears relative to these proofs on which Captain Gell based his proceedings, until after the trial of Gool Mahomed Kardar in Sakra for complicity, also in the same robbery; a charge of which he was honourably acquitted by Captain Preedy, whose proceedings were confirmed by you; when Captain Gell, in consequence of the call made in your letter of the 12th July last, stated that the evidences being the same in both cases, he had delayed his report pending the kardar's trial, on learning the result of which he had released the Jam on bail, which security was on the 4th August cancelled, on that officer being informed that the evidence of principals previous to their pardon against the accessory could not be received.

8. It thus appears, I am desired to observe, that this respectable chief was arrested on most insufficient grounds, and it is deeply to be lamented that no immediate steps were taken by you to investigate the case on the evidence which might be expected to be adduced either personally or through your assistant (by which means it would have been at once apparent that the charge was not tenable), and that you trusted apparently entirely to Captain Gell for its conduct, reserving your judgment till the result should be evident, instead of immediately interfering to check the rash proceedings of that officer, and to prevent the gross injustice which has been committed by him.

9. The second subject adverted to in your report, is the arrest of Gool Mahommed Kardar, of Sakra, in the Kurrachee collectorate, by Captain Gell, and his trial before Captain Preedy, the magistrate, on the three following charges:—

1st. With having instigated certain persons to commit a robbery at a village in Sakra, called Ghoollam Oolla Ka-Got, on or about the 4th March 1849.

2d. With having, after the said robbery, suppressed the discovery of the same.

3d. With having received a portion, not less than one-fifth, of the proceeds of the said robbery.

10. This case has, I am desired to observe, been disposed of by the full and honourable acquittal of the prisoner, on his trial before Captain Preedy, collector and magistrate of Kurrachee, and by the remarks on the proceedings contained in your letter to that officer of the 12th July last. The measures adopted by Captain Gell were entirely unjustifiable, as, in the opinion of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, the most inexperienced official should have known the worthlessness of the information on which the lieutenant of police acted so hastily, and with a precipitancy and harshness most discreditable to himself and to those whose duty it was to have superintended his proceedings.

11. Should any petition be received from Gool Mahomed on the subject of the treatment he has sustained, you will be pleased to submit the same to Government; the Governor in Council being prepared to cordially assent to any further reparation which may appear due to this officer for the indignity to which he has been subjected.

12. On the proceedings on the trial of Kumal Naya, Haddi Bux, Sooltan and Hameer for robbery, held before Captain Preedy, it was stated by the prisoner, Haddi Bux, that "great zoolum was practised on me." Koomal Naya stated that he was, while in prison, beaten and kicked by Captain Gell, and all the prisoners stated that they were afraid to make any statement, as by so doing they would bring upon themselves harsh treatment from the police, in the event of their conviction and return to imprisonment in the Kurrachee gaol.

13. Captain Gell, in his letter of the 9th ultimo, admits with regret that he had beaten Kumal Naya, with the palm, on the face and ears; but was unable to say whether the blows knocked his head against the steps; he admitted that blood came

came from Kumal's nose, but denied that he kicked the prisoner. On Lieutenant Marston's investigation, however, Sheik Ghoolam Hossein deposed on oath that Kumal was beaten and kicked by Captain Gell, and that he fell senseless.

14. Bhadul Khan, a jemedar of the city police, also stated on oath, that Captain Gell, with his fists and hands beat and kicked Kumal Naya most severely, and that he then seized him by the hair of his head, and dashed him on the ground.

15. Goonajee Sudashee, first hospital-assistant in charge of the Kurrachee gaol, likewise deposed on oath, that on his arrival in the cell, "Kumal Naya was lying on his back in the bottom of cell" in a state of insensibility, which continued for two or three minutes after his arrival.

16. It is true Captain Gell was not present at the examination of the above parties, but his Lordship in Council can conceive no cause that can even palliate, much less justify, such conduct, even to the extent admitted by Captain Gell. The conduct of that officer in the above case will therefore be submitted to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who will determine on the propriety of trying Captain Gell by a court martial. Captain Gell will therefore, until further instructions from Government, continue as at present suspended from the exercise of the functions of his office.

17. The Right honourable the Governor in Council regrets further to remark, that your proceedings on the complaint of Ala Buksh, who is described by Captain Preedy to be "an old and wealthy merchant at Tatta," were not such as the case imperatively required. This person, it seems, was incarcerated by Captain Gell's orders in the Kurrachee gaol, on a charge which was afterwards clearly shown to be false. The offence, I am desired to observe, was clearly bailable, and bail to the extent of 2,000 rupees was tendered, which Captain Preedy recommended should be accepted; you deemed it your duty, however, to animadvert on a point of form which had been neglected by the magistrate, and the consequence was that the merchant Ala Buksh was detained in the common gaol 12 or 13 days, or until the 23d June, when you directed him to be released on bail.

18. The treatment by Captain Gell of Alla Buksh, his manner of conducting the investigation into the facts of the premature birth of a child at Kurrachee, his interception of a letter addressed to the kardar of Ghoorabaree, the state of the police, and his insubordinate demeanour to Lieutenant Marston, his superior officer in the said police, manifested such a total unfitness to fulfil the duties of lieutenant of police in Scinde, as would, irrespective of the more grave misconduct adverted to above in paras. 12 to 16, have rendered necessary his immediate removal from his present office.

19. The Right honourable the Governor in Council views with the greatest regret the proceedings reported in your letter under reply, as reflecting discredit on the management of the newly conquered province entrusted to your supervision, and as being calculated to create a very unfavourable impression of the justice of British rule in the minds of its inhabitants. Tyranny and oppression like that exercised by Captain Gell is, I am desired to observe, sufficient to fan the flame of disaffection and rebellion throughout the country. The gross abuse of official power displayed in that officer's conduct towards the prisoners in his custody, exceeds anything that has ever yet come under the observation of Government, and fully justifies the exclamation of one of the witnesses, "In the Meer's time such oppression was never seen or heard of."

20. The Right honourable the Governor in Council has felt the most painful surprise that you should have allowed an officer in the subordinate situation held by Captain Gell so long to continue unchecked in his arbitrary and illegal proceedings, and leaving Government, from the 3d June to the 28th August, without any official information on such an important event as the arrest and imprisonment in the common gaol at Kurrachee, of a man of such influence and respectability as the Jam of the Jokeeas..

21. You should immediately have taken this case out of Captain Gell's hands, and not have allowed the Jam to be subjected to the indignity of being confined in a felon's gaol; for your functions in Scinde, I am to observe, are not solely those of a distant superintending officer, but of one who should, in matters of con-

sequence, exercise his executive powers, and personally take care to prevent the perpetration of injustice.

22. It is to be noted that, during the long period of imprisonment to which the Jam was subjected, that chief was merely under accusation; his Lordship in Council, therefore, regrets to observe, that at the outset Lieutenant Marston, the head of the police in Scinde, took for granted that the Jam was guilty; that officer having, in his letter of the 5th June, remarked, "The Jam having placed himself on an equality with felons, by participating in their plunder, must share their accommodation."

23. Conduct such as the above bears out the following remark of Captain Preedy, in his letter of the 5th June last, complaining against Lieutenant Gell's proceedings: "It does seem a most unusual proceeding to arrest a man of the Jam's respectability, rank and influence, and to imprison him in the common gaol previous to any crime being proved against him;" adding, "The Jam is so generally esteemed throughout this province, that I feel assured that he can give security for his appearance when required." Such were the convictions of Captain Preedy, that he suggested that the Jam should be admitted to bail, and the Government much regrets that you did not see fit to attend to the suggestion. It, however, affords his Lordship in Council some satisfaction to remark, in a case in which there is so much to condemn, that the conduct of Captain Preedy, and of his deputy, Captain Stewart, is deserving of commendation; for, throughout, both these officers appear strenuously to have endeavoured to protect the aggrieved parties from the violent, arbitrary, and oppressive course pursued towards them.

24. His Lordship in Council is glad to perceive that you have endeavoured, since the release of the Jam from confinement, to repair the injustice which should and easily could have been prevented; but I am to request, with reference to your opinion, that the Jam seems well satisfied that you will have the goodness to inquire from such persons as may be in a position to learn the Jam's true sentiments, if this be really the case; since Government is prepared to consider any proposals you may deem proper to make for further marking its regret at the unworthy and ignominious treatment to which he has been subjected.

25. I am further desired to impress upon you that all persons of rank and respectability in Scinde must, as a matter of great political importance, be considered especially under your protection; and that, in cases where they may err, either wilfully or through ignorance, their conduct should be made the subject of special inquiry, and reported for the orders of Government, with your opinion as to the course which justice and policy would dictate for each. A list of the persons entitled to such consideration should be submitted by you, for the information of Government.

26. I am, in conclusion, to desire that you will be pleased to explain the nature of the duties which you have assigned to your assistant, Mr. Inverarity, an officer who is not only highly paid, but holds a position which should be viewed as one to which no common degree of responsibility is attached, yet whose name even does not appear throughout the whole of the proceedings submitted with your letter under reply; nor is it in the recollection of Government that, since his appointment, it has ever been mentioned in any correspondence from you; a circumstance which leaves Government to infer that a promising officer, selected on account of his superior intelligence, and known zeal and activity, has suddenly become supine and inert, or that there is little occupation for an officer possessing such qualifications; an inference which, I am desired to state, is not borne out by the state of the administration in Scinde, as revealed by these proceedings.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 17 September 1849.

No. 3,863 of 1849.—Political Department. No. 7,688.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Lieutenant-colonel *H. Hancock*, Adjutant-general of the Army.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, to be laid before his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, an extract from the proceedings of Government, as noted in the margin*, relative to the conduct of Captain Gell, of the Scinde police, towards a prisoner in the gaol at Kurrachee, named Kumal Naya; and to request that his Excellency will have the goodness to favour Government with his opinion whether the conduct of Captain Gell has been such as to render it advisable that he should be made amenable to a court-martial for the same; and if such be the case, whether the military code gives his Excellency the necessary authority to place Captain Gell on his trial.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 17 September 1849.

No. 399 of 1849.—Judicial Department. No. 7,689.

From the Commissioner in Scinde, to the Right Honourable Viscount *Falkland*, Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my letter, No. 394, dated the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit copy of a statement by Syud Raj Mahomed, which has since reached me, under the circumstances explained in the accompanying correspondence, as it was chiefly on the evidence of this person that Captain Gell relied for the corroboration of that of the principals in the robbery against the kardar of Sakra, I forward his present statement as indicative of the little trust to be placed in it.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 1 September 1849.

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* 1. Extract paras. 14 and 15 from a letter from the Commissioner in Scinde, dated 28th August 1849, No. 394.
2. Extract from the Proceedings of the Criminal Court of the Deputy Magistrate of Gorabaree, held at Kurrachee, on the 26th July 1849.
3. Concurrence by the Magistrate in the above finding and sentence, dated the 31st July 1849.
4. Confirmation of ditto by the Commissioner in Scinde, dated the 28th August 1849.
5. Extract para. 2 from a letter from Captain J. S. Gell, Lieutenant of Police at Kurrachee, to Captain Stewart, Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Gorabaree, dated 27th July 1849, No. 176, with accompanying extracts from Register Roll of Prisoners.
6. Copy of letter from the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police at Kurrachee, No. 341, dated the 6th August 1849.
7. Extract paras. 1 and 2 from the reply to the Commissioner in Scinde, dated the 13th August 1849, with extract para. 2 from Captain Gell's letter, No. 204, dated 9th August 1849.
8. Copy of letter to Captain Gell from the Captain of Police in Scinde, dated 10th August 1849.
9. Copy of the Depositions made before the Magistrate of Police at Kurrachee, on the 11th August 1849, by Shaik Goolam Hassan, Native Adjutant of Scinde Police, by Badul Khan Kulwattee, a Jemadar of the City Police, and by Gonajee Sadasoo, First Hospital Assistant in charge of the Kurrachee Gaol.
10. Copy of a letter from the Commissioner in Scinde, No. 366, dated the 15th August 1849, to the Captain of Police at Kurrachee.
11. Extract paras. 12 to 16 from the letter from the Chief Secretary to Government to the Commissioner in Scinde, dated the 17th September 1849.

No. 270 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

In transmitting for your information copy of a letter, No. 187, of yesterday's date, from the collector of Kurrachee, and of its accompaniments from the deputy collector of Ghorabaree, I have the honour to request your instructions as to what further steps you would wish me to take in the matter therein set forth.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieutenant,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 29 August 1849.

No. 187 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Magistrate of Kurrachee to the Captain of Police.

Sir,

At the request of my deputy, Captain Stewart, I have the honour to forward for your information the enclosed statement in original, written and delivered by Syud Raj Mahomed to Captain Stewart. I at the same time forward copy of Captain Stewart's letter to my address on the subject.

The accusation brought by Syud Mahomed against the moonshee Daod is of a most serious nature, and will, I doubt not, meet with your early attention.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain,
Magistrate of Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, Magistrate's Office,
28 August 1849.

No. 23.—Judicial Department.

From the Deputy Magistrate of Ghorabaree to the Magistrate of Kurrachee.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, for transmission to the captain of police, a statement written and delivered to me by Syud Raj Mahomed, relative to the late proceedings against the Jam of the Jokeyas, the kardar of Sakra, and others.

I am induced to submit this, in order to show how much the moonshee Daod has been implicated in forming the conspiracy which led to the undeserved punishment of so many respectable individuals.

As the statement now forwarded was voluntarily made by Syud Raj Mahomed, it is just possible that the captain of police may be able to find evidence to prove the crime of conspiracy against the Syud and moonshee.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. R. Stewart*, Captain,
Deputy Magistrate.

Kurrachee, 27 August 1849.

(True copy.)

(signed) H. W. Preedy, Captain,
Magistrate of Kurrachee.

(True copies.)

(signed) E. C. Marston, Lieutenant,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Translation of Statement written and delivered by Syud Raj Mahomed to the Deputy Collector of Gorabaree.

I, Raj Mahomed, was asked by Captain Gell regarding the robbery in Sajun Bunyah's house. At that time my servant Mutta had informed me that the plunder taken was with Kunmaul-Hagah and Huddi Bux Rind, and I said that I knew it to be so; that if Huddi Bux were apprehended, the truth or otherwise would then be known.

Captain

Captain Gell did not believe this, and disgraced me, telling Bullena Cutchee to take and put me in the "broong," in gaol, along with Kummaul Hagah. Bullena then put a cloth over my face and head, and took me to the gaol; and this is known to the fouzdar, and to Badul Jemadar. Sometime after Captain Gell took me from the broong, and told me to speak the truth; that the sirkar knew everything, and also that I, Jam Meer, Alli Jokia, Gool Mahomed Kardar, had been at the village of Nagah, where we had all taken dinner, and there arranged to effect the robbery. I replied, that if one man of the Najah tribe could state that I from my birth, went to that village, and eat and drank in it, I am content to be reckoned guilty. That if any person had so informed Government, he had stated falsely.

I was then made to take an oath to the effect that Sajun Bunyah reported that the kardar had demanded the sum of 500 rupees on account of the robbery from him, and that this sum had been paid, but that it was returned to him, as the kardar knew nothing of the robbery. That, at another time, in the Garka purgunnah the kardar had told him (Sogem) that if he would bring an order from the sirkar, he would recover the stolen property for him, and that I was witness to these two statements.

I replied, that I was not present, but that I had heard so from Sojem, not knowing whether it were true or false. I was again made to swear, and I was asked by Captain Gell if I had ever spoken to the kardar regarding Sojem's robbery; I said that Khyr Alli Shah Ressaldar came to Goolamla village and called me to him, and asked me to produce the stolen property, otherwise I should be taken to the Government authorities by means of the police; that on that day I asked Gool Mahomed, the kardar, who* the robbery had been effected; that the kardar had told me that he suspected, and knew that the thieves were Kummaul Nagah and Haddi Bux Rind, and that he had heard as much from his peon, Makona, who had also stated that the property had been divided, two shares being with Haddi Bux, from which he had purchased two camels; and that the third share was with Kummaul. I stated that I had heard all this from the kardar, and that I could swear to it before the sirkar.

* *Sic. orig.*

Captain Gell then took hold of me, and said, that if I did not agree to what he said, he would bring my wife and family to Kurrachee; I became confused on hearing this, and asked him not to take away my character, but that what was the sahib's pleasure was mine also.

I was then told to say, that the kardar offered me 50 rupees to induce me to conceal the robbery, and that I refused the offer; I agreed to say this to save my character.

The sahib then set off to bring Huddi Bux, and placed me nuzzurbund; Haddi Bux and the stolen property were all brought in, and I was called up, released, and had much encouragement given me, and was told to remember well what he had said.

Next day I was called to the sahib's bungalow, when I was told to ask Sooltan Rind how much of the plunder he had received; I did so, and he replied, that if Haddi Bux were there it should be known. The sahib brought Haddi Bux from the store guard; he said that Kummaul's presence was necessary; Kummaul was then brought, and he, his father, Ameer, and Sooltan, having been put together, were told, that if they could implicate the kardar, Gool Mahomed, subedar Jey Sing and Ibrahim Charrun, that they should be pardoned, and that they should receive service. Daod Moonshee then swore to them, that if they would implicate the kardar as a thief, they should be released. I was present at this and saw it.

Kummaul said to me that this was very unjust; I said, what could I do? I was involved in it myself. Then Kummaul and Haddi Bux agreed to fix the quarter share of the stolen property upon the kardar. The remaining three shares being fixed upon Ibrahim Charrun and Jeysing, one share, which was with Huddi Bux, and the remaining two shares upon themselves, Haddi Bux and Kummaul. I was present and saw this. If I am sworn to this, I will state it.

On the day that the court upon Gool Mahomed met, I was called and was told to be satisfied; that I was to go to the collector's bungalow, and to say what I was asked, not fearing whatever I had been told to say; that please God he would get me "abroo" from the Commissioner, and remuneration for the loss of my fields as well as my expenses. On the same day I received 6 rupees for expenses.

This Rujooma and Moonshee Daod, I believe Gool Mahomed will give evidence of this; we are poor and have lost our character, and Gell Sahib has committed zoolum upon us.

(True translation.)

(signed) *T. R. Stewart,*
Deputy Magistrate.

Kurrachee, 25 August 1849.

No. 397 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to Captain *Preedy,* Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee.

Sir,

The captain of police has transmitted to me for instructions as to his ulterior proceedings, the original statement of Syud Raj Mahomed, forwarded with your letter to his address, No. 187, of the 28th instant, as having been written and delivered by the syud to Captain Stewart.

2. This statement makes it appear, that the writer and others were instigated to commit perjury by the Moonshee Daod; also leaves it to be inferred that they were caused to state what was not true by Captain Gell. As these are very serious allegations, I request you will have the goodness to favour me with your early report as to the circumstances under which the statement in question was made, and the proceedings, if any, with which it is connected.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 31 August 1849.

No. 190 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Magistrate of Kurrachee to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

In acknowledging receipt of your letter, No. 397, of this date, requesting me to furnish you with an early report as to the circumstances under which the statement of Syud Raj Mahomed was made to Captain Stewart, implicating Moonshee Daod, I have the honour to state for your information, that having referred a copy of your letter under reference to Captain Stewart for his explanation, the inclosed is a copy of his report just received, No. 24, which I beg to submit; I place no credence in the syud's statement relative to Capain Gell, but think what he has stated relative to the moonshee, Daood, may be true.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Preedy,* Captain,
Magistrate of Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, Magistrate's Office,
31 August 1849.

No. 24 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Deputy Magistrate of Ghorabarree to the Magistrate of Kurrachee.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 188, Judicial Department, of this date, with a copy of letter from the Commissioner, calling for a report of the circumstances under which Syud Raj Mahomed made the statement forwarded by me on the 27th instant.

2. In reply, I beg to state, that the syud was summoned through the lieutenant of police to attend at my office, to pay a debt due by him to Government for grain purchased from me, and which he ought to have paid to the kardar of Sakra some months before. The syud I knew to be somewhere about Kurrachee, when the summons was issued; he, however, did not appear; I sent to the pergunnah for him but he had not been to his home since the kardar's trial. I then requested the lieutenant of police, by letter, to have him brought before me, having learned that he was at Muttere, 10 miles from Kurrachee; Captain Gell's reply to this was to the effect, that the syud had returned to Sakra. The kardar of the district was then

then ordered to send him to Kurrachee with a peon, and he appeared before me a few days ago. He was released from surveillance of any kind, and in the course of the day satisfied me of his having paid the debt before leaving the district, and also answered to a complaint made against him by a connexion of his own.

3. Before he left my office, I asked him why he had acted in so disgraceful a manner as he had done in the kardar's case, and he said that he wished to have a private interview, which I granted. He stated that he had been the victim of oppression, and could not do otherwise than act as he did. A moonshee was present at the time, and the syud was told to put his statement on paper, which he did, whilst I was engaged with other business. He presented the written statement, and left the office, and, I believed, returned home the same evening.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. R. Stewart*, Captain,
Deputy Magistrate.

Kurrachee, Deputy Magistrate's Office,
31 August 1849.

(True copy.)

(signed) H. W. Preedy, Captain,
Magistrate of Kurrachee.

(True copies.)

(signed) K. Young, Captain,
Assistant Commissioner.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Messrs. *Willoughby* and *Blane*. No. 7,690.

This is confirmatory of the views we have taken of the cases of the Jam of the Jokeas, and the kardar of Sakra; I am surprised that Mr. Pringle did not immediately order the complaint against Daod Moonshee and Lieutenant Gell to be investigated.

He should be instructed to do so, either himself or by his assistant.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

13 September 1849.

No. 3,864 of 1849.—Political Department.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, to *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde. No. 7,691.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 399, dated the 1st instant, with enclosures, and to state that the information therein contained is confirmatory of the views of Government, as expressed in my letter No. 3,862 of this date, on the recent proceedings against the Jam of the Jokeeas and the kardar of Sakra.

The Right honourable the Governor in Council is surprised that you did not immediately, on becoming acquainted with the complaint made by Syud Raj Mahomed against Daood Moonshee and Captain Gell, cause it to be investigated, and directs that this course be now followed, either by yourself or by your assistant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle,
17 September 1849.

(True extract.)

(signed) A. Malet, Chief Secretary.

XXIII.
Mortality in Hyderabad Gaol.

XXIII.

Further Proceedings on the Subject of the Mortality in the Hyderabad Gaol.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde, No. 73.

My Lord,

Jud. Cons. 1850, 20 March, No. 2,708.

I HAVE the honour to transmit for the information of your Lordship in Council, copy of proceedings as noted in the margin,* relative to the sickness and mortality in the gaol at Hyderabad, and the measures which are in progress for its counteraction.

2. Your Lordship will learn from the report of the committee which I appointed to inquire into the subject that the evil has been caused by deficient accommodation in the gaol, and more especially in the hospital, aggravated by the inferior quality of the food, to which last circumstance, however, the majority of the committee attribute only a secondary influence.

3. The urgency of the case was such as to call for immediate remedial measures; as a temporary arrangement, the sick prisoners have been removed into some vacant pendals belonging to the military department, which although inconveniently situated as regards security, and requiring a larger guard than can easily be spared, afford sufficient accommodation and greater facilities for medical attendance than would be otherwise attainable in the absence of a separate hospital establishment.

4. An unoccupied enclosure in an open airy situation, has been converted into a temporary gaol for the prisoners generally; for this purpose, I authorised the lieutenant of police to expend a sum not exceeding 1,000 rupees, with which, aided by the labour of the prisoners themselves, he had nearly completed the work when I visited Hyderabad, and took the opportunity of inspecting it 10 days ago, and the prisoners had been moved into it. It appeared to me in every respect well calculated to meet the present emergency, until a more permanent provision can be made; I have therefore to solicit the sanction of your Lordship in Council to this measure.

5. The sick prisoners may also be removed into this place as soon as the requisite hospital establishment is provided, and as this is urgently required, I beg to recommend

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1. Letter to Superintending Surgeon, No. 456, dated 17 September 1849, with enclosure.
2. Letter from Superintending Surgeon, No. 435, of 22 September 1849.
3. Letter to the Major-General commanding the division, No. 468, of 24 September 1849.
4. Letter from ditto, No. 789, of 25 September 1849.
5. Letter to President and Members of Committee, No. 488, of 29 September 1849.
6. Letter from Magistrate Hyderabad, No. 177, of 8 October 1849, with accompaniments.
7. Letter to the Magistrate Hyderabad, No. 537, of 15 October 1849.
8. Letter from the Superintending Surgeon No. 519, of 3 November 1849, with Memorandum from ditto.
9. Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the gaol, dated 5 October 1849.
10. Letter to the Captain of Police, No. 587, of 10 November 1849.
11. Letter to the Superintending Surgeon, No 588, of 10 November 1849.
12. Letter from the Superintending Surgeon, No. 538, of 14 November 1849.
13. Letter to the Captain of Police, No. 607, of 16 November 1849.
14. Letter from the Captain of Police, No. 455, of 15 December 1849, with accompaniments.
15. Letter from the Captain of Police, No. 462, of 18 December 1849, with accompaniments.

recommend that it be at once authorised for each of the three gaols in this province, according to the scale proposed by the superintending surgeon, in his letter, No. 538, dated the 14th November last, viz., 1 hospital assistant, 1 goorgah or dresser, 1 Brahmin cook, 1 bheestie, 1 dhobee, 1 sweeper.

6. An efficient gaol establishment is much wanted. In my letter No. 467, dated the 22d September last, I recommended that for each of the three gaols, this should consist of 1 gaoler at 40 rupees per mensem, 1 deputy at 20 rupees, 1 English writer at 40 rupees, and 1 native writer at 20 rupees, being 120 rupees in all. The captain of police, however, considers the following to be indispensable for efficiency; 1 tailor at 70 rupees, 1 deputy at 25 rupees, 1 English writer at 50 rupees, one native writer at 30 rupees, in all 175 rupees. In deference to Captain Marston's practical experience, I would now recommend the adoption of the latter scale, and that it should be authorised with as little delay as possible, for without it, it is impossible to effect any material improvement in the management of the gaols.

7. Captain Marston recommends that the gaol at Kurrachee should be made the principal gaol for the reception of prisoners of all classes, and from all parts of the province, and that those at Hyderabad and Shikarpore should be appropriated to minor offenders only; but there appear to me some material objections to this, the chief of which is, the uncongeniality of the climate of Kurrachee to the natives of Upper and Central Scinde. I would therefore prefer leaving the gaols as they are at present in this respect.

8. It has been found impracticable to furnish a sufficient number of men from the police corps to guard anything near the full number of convicts under sentence of hard labour on works beyond the walls of the gaols, without interfering with the other duties devolving on the corps, and troops of the line are not now allowed to be employed on such duties. In respect to a large number of the prisoners, therefore, there are not the means of carrying out the sentence, which is consequently deprived of much of its effect, while the profit which might be obtained from an advantageous application of their labour is lost, and their health is found to be injuriously affected; to remedy this, I would recommend that the officers in charge of the gaols be authorised to entertain matchlockmen in the proportion of one to every four prisoners employed on outside labour, at the rate of 6 rupees each per mensem, to be charged in the contingent disbursements of the gaol, and there is every reason to believe that under proper management, the charge would be fully covered by the profit of the works.

9. Although the enclosure which has been provisionally converted into a gaol at Hyderabad, is in every way suitable for the present exigency, I am of opinion that the erection of a new gaol at that station, should not be delayed, and if it meet with the approval of your Lordship in Council, I will call upon the engineer department to submit a plan and estimate for it. As regards the situation, I do not think that a better could be selected than that of the enclosure above referred to, and it might in part be made available towards the new work, while the expense would be reduced by the employment of the labour of the prisoners themselves.

10. The other suggestions of the committee have my full concurrence, and measures have been taken for giving effect to them through the captain of police.

11. Inquiries were gone into by the committee in connexion with the supply of food to the prisoners, which, as respects the conduct of the parties concerned in it, extended perhaps beyond what the immediate object of their appointment required, and might have been more conveniently reserved for judicial investigation; they have, however, been useful in directing attention to the subject. The conduct of the kotwal has since been made the subject of separate proceedings before the lieutenant of police, who found the evidence against him insufficient to support a prosecution for corruption, an opinion in which I concurred, although I considered the kotwall to have acted imprudently, if not improperly, in having pecuniary transactions with the contractor for provisioning the prisoners, and that there were not wanting strong grounds of suspicion against him.

XXIII. Mortality in Hyderabad Gaol.

I therefore directed him to be admonished, and a strict watch to be kept over his proceedings in future, but did not interfere with his reinstatement in office which the captain of police had directed on the conclusion of the proceedings before his lieutenant.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 30 January 1850.

No. 2,709/12.

No. 456 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to *W. Taylor*, Esquire, Superintending Surgeon, S. D.

Sir,

Having recently had occasion to institute a comparison between the sanitary condition of the gaols in this province, and those in other parts of the Bombay Presidency, my attention has been forcibly attracted to the very unfavourable state of the Hyderabad gaol in this respect. The number of deaths among the prisoners during the year ending the 31st July last, has been 259 which is greater than in all the other gaols in the Bombay Presidency together, beyond this province, the number in these having been only 233, and the proportion of deaths to the average number of prisoners in Hyderabad has been 58·33 per cent., whereas in the other gaols it is only 4·937. In Kurrachee gaol, the proportion has also been high (18·04), but the details show that this was caused by extraordinary sickness at the commencement of the period, and it may be therefore attributed to some temporary cause. The state of the Shikarpore gaol has been remarkably favourable, the proportion of deaths having been only 1·28 per cent.; I enclose for your information, copy of the returns from which these results are deduced.

2. The state of the Hyderabad gaol calls for an immediate investigation, with a view to the application of some remedy; I therefore propose appointing a committee for this purpose, composed of two medical officers, the collector, and the lieutenant of police, and that their report should be submitted through you, accompanied by any observations or suggestions with which you may favour me on the subject. If you will have the goodness to let me know the names of the medical officers you would recommend for this duty, I will apply to the major-general commanding the division for their services, if they are employed in the military department.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 17 September 1849.

GENERAL ABSTRACTS of the Returns of Sick of the Prisoners in the Gaols under the Bombay Presidency, for the Year 1847, and of the Gaols in Scinde, for the Year ending 31 July 1849.

		DISEASES.																										
								FEVER.					Inflammation of Viscera.																
		Apoplexy.	Berebere.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Dropsy.	Dysentery.	Ephemeral.	Continued.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Hepatic disease.	Abdominal.	Cephalic.	Thoracic.	Insanity.	Pulmonary diseases.	Rheumatism.	Smallpox.	Venereal disease.	Ulcers.	Wounds and Accidents.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin	Other complaints.	Total.	Average daily number of sick for the year.
	BOMBAY:																											
Average number of prisoners, 4,721	Remained 31 December 1846	–	–	2	33	2	14	–	1	37	3	1	–	–	4	7	3	20	–	8	40	5	5	26	132	343		
	Admitted since	3	–	126	471	1	330	88	57	1,284	269	24	63	16	63	25	89	241	5	109	510	126	102	396	1,031	5,429		
	Discharge of	1	–	88	452	3	298	88	52	1,271	182	21	60	11	65	24	77	244	5	104	501	127	100	408	1,046	5,228	321	
	Died	2	–	40	35	–	27	–	5	7	28	2	–	–	2	1	9	4	–	2	15	1	1	1	51	233		
	Remaining 31 December 1847	–	–	–	17	–	10	–	1	43	62	2	3	5	–	7	6	13	–	11	34	3	6	13	66	311		
	KURRACHEE:																											
Average number of prisoners, 449.	Remained 31 July 1848	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	3	20	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	10	49		
	Admitted since	1	–	–	29	–	52	–	20	323	29	40	26	15	–	7	49	80	–	14	18	30	16	17	183	949		
	Discharged	–	–	–	24	–	37	–	19	320	26	36	25	15	–	2	42	77	–	13	17	28	16	16	172	885	5,367	
	Died	1	–	–	4	–	18	–	4	15	9	3	1	–	–	–	6	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	16	81		
	Remaining 31 July 1849	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	8	–	2	–	–	–	5	1	3	–	1	2	2	–	1	5	32		
	HYDERABAD:																											
Average number of prisoners, 444.	Remained 31 July 1848	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	13	–	–	–	16	65		
	Admitted since	1	–	–	71	8	89	3	67	792	81	37	14	15	10	1	–	48	–	15	155	118	19	8	231	1,783		
	Discharge of	–	–	–	41	7	53	3	50	694	54	20	11	14	9	1	–	44	–	14	113	81	12	7	197	1,425	73	
	Died	1	–	–	22	1	35	–	17	96	19	17	2	1	–	–	–	4	–	2	16	7	4	1	16	259		
	Remaining 31 July 1849	–	–	–	9	–	5	–	1	32	8	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	39	30	3	–	34	164		
	SHIKARPOOR:																											
Average number of prisoners, 467 5/12.	Remained 31 July 1848	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	23	1	–	–	4	34		
	Admitted since	–	–	–	6	1	26	2	–	118	–	1	–	1	–	2	26	6	–	7	169	3	5	3	19	395		
	Discharge of	–	–	–	6	–	25	2	–	117	–	–	–	1	–	1	25	5	–	7	178	4	5	3	23	404	309	
	Died	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	6		
	Remaining 31 July 1849	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	19		

Note.—This return includes four months of last year, when there was much sickness and mortality in the gaol. Since November last, at which time the new regulations for the gaol were put in force, up to the present month, there have only been three deaths in eight months, being an average for these months, which include part of the sickly season of last year, of 0·6 per cent.

20 August 1849.

(signed) *J. S. Gell,*
Superintendent of Kurrachee Police.

GENERAL RESULTS OF THE ABOVE.

	BOMBAY.	KURRACHEE.	HYDERABAD.	SHIKARPOOR.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Proportion of admission to the number of prisoners.	114935	211358	401576	84582
Proportion of deaths to the number of prisoners.	4937	1804	5833	128
Proportion of deaths to the number of prisoners, excluding deaths from cholera.	4088	1804	5833	128
Proportion of deaths to the total sick treated.	4036	811	1401	139
Proportion of deaths to the total sick treated, excluding cholera.	3419	811	1401	139
Proportion of the average number of sick to the average daily number of prisoners for the year.	6799	1186	1644	661

ABTSRACT showing the relative Proportion of Deaths to the Average Number of Prisoners.

	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.	DEATHS.	PROPORTION DECIMALS.	
Ahmedabad	674	37	5637	
Kairah	111	8	7207	
Surat	197	9	4568	
*Broach	122	29	23770	
Tannah	949	66	6954	
Rutnagherry	293	2	0682	
Poonah	514	24	4669	
Sholapoor	171	5	2929	
Ahmednuggur	484	27	5578	
Nassick	60	1	1666	
Kandeish	341	11	3225	
Dharwar	745	11	1476	
Colaba	60	3	5000	
	4,721	233	4937	Total Bombay.
Kurrachee	449	81	1804	
Hyderabad	444	259	5833	
Shikarpoor	467	6	128	
	1,360	346	25441	Total Scinde.

* The high proportion of mortality in the Broach prison, as shown above, was occasioned by cholera, by which disease 13 persons were carried off during the year. There is nothing unusual in the proportion in the other gaols, excepting a few, in which it is extremely favourable.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*, Commissioner.
A. Larkins, Register.

(True copy.)

(signed) K. Young, Captain,
Assistant Commissioner.

No. 435 of 1849.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, No. 456 of 1849, in the Judicial Department, regarding the sanitary condition of the gaols in this province, but more especially that at Hyderabad, and would beg to recommend that Surgeon Cramond, 24th Regiment, and Assistant-surgeon Young, be nominated members of the committee you propose to have assembled, to investigate into the causes of the high ratio of mortality, and to adopt some remedy for the improvement of the gaol at that station.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. B. Taylor*,
Superintending Surgeon, S.D.

Superintending Surgeon's Office, S.D.,
Kurrachee, 22 September 1849.

No. 468 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

To Major-General *Auchmuty*, C.B., commanding Scinde Division of the Army, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request the favour of your allowing Surgeon Cramond, 24th Regiment, to act as member of a committee I am about to appoint, to inquire into the sanitary state of the gaol at Hyderabad.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner.

Kurrachee,
24 September 1849.

No. 789 of 1849.

To *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 468, of yesterday's date, I have the honour to inform you that the request therein contained has been duly attended to.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. B. Auchmuty*,
Major-General, Commanding Scinde Division.

Head Quarter, Scinde Division,
Kurrachee, 25 September 1849.

No. 488 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

To Captain *Rathborne*, President; Surgeon *Cramond*, 24th Regiment; Lieutenant *Hodgson*, of Police; Assistant Surgeon *Young*, Staff Surgeon, Hyderabad.

Gentlemen,

THE sickness in the Hyderabad gaol having attracted my attention, I have the honour to transmit for your information copy of a correspondence* on the subject with the superintending surgeon of the division, and to request you will have the

* Letter to Superintending Surgeon, No. 456, dated 17 ultimo, and enclosure; Letter from ditto, No. 435, dated 22 ditto; Letter to General Auchmuty, C.B., No. 468, dated 24 ditto; Letter from ditto, No. 789, dated 25 ditto.

the goodness to form yourselves into a committee for the purpose of investigating and reporting on the subject; your report being, as proposed in the correspondence, submitted through the superintending surgeon. Should the result of your inquiries lead to the conclusion that the sickness is wholly or mainly attributable to the defective accommodation in the present gaol, you will have the goodness to take into consideration the most eligible site and construction for a new one, and submit your opinion upon it; also to suggest any temporary arrangement for ameliorating the condition of the prisoners, pending the consideration of a new gaol, should this be urgently required.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee,
29 September 1849.

OPINION.

THE committee having now concluded their proceedings, beg to submit their report as follows.

They are of opinion, as stated in the proceedings of the second day, that the great sickness and mortality in the Hyderabad gaol during the 12 months ending on the 31st July 1849, is attributable to the defective construction of the gaol, and the insufficiency of space in it for the number of prisoners confined; to the horrible nature of the hospital accommodation, and to bad and insufficient food. Of the three causes, the two former, in the opinion of the three members of the committee, the two latter in that of the president, have been by far the most influential. The ward in which the sick prisoners were confined at night appears, by the evidence of the surgeon in charge, to have possessed more of the character of a black hole than a hospital, while the native subordinate on whom devolved the duty of seeing that the prisoners received the full ration they were entitled to, and of wholesome quality, abused the confidence placed in him by his superior, sold his trust, and turned the contract into a source of corrupt profit in conjunction with the bunyan who supplied the gaol.

The committee having thus recorded their opinion as to the causes of the past sickness and mortality, beg to submit the following suggestions with reference to the future.

1st. They are of opinion that a new gaol should be constructed, and they think that the best site for such new gaol is the spot pointed out by the president on the brow of the hill, near the Talpoor tombs. As to the best model of construction, they would leave that point, as before stated, to the engineers; but at the same time they are of opinion, that by building lines of reed sheds (pucka landees) down this enclosure, good and sufficient shelter, after the fashion of the province, might be provided at an expense not much exceeding a rupee or a rupee and a half a head, for the temporary accommodation of a much larger number of prisoners than there is any probability of there being here for the next year. They would recommend, therefore, that shelter should thus be at once provided in the mode and place specified, for all the prisoners, sick included, above the number which the present gaol is calculated to afford accommodation for, viz., a hundred and fifty men. So urgent did the case appear, that the committee would have taken on themselves the responsibility of requesting the lieutenant of police at once to incur the expense necessary to carry out this arrangement; but on their proposing to him to do so, there was found to exist an impossibility to carry out the measure on the instant, owing to the absence of all hospital establishment. They, therefore, addressed the letter appended to the Brigadier, who forthwith placed four more pendals at the disposal of the surgeon in charge for the accommodation of sick prisoners, an accommodation which, though insecure as regards the means of preventing escape, will at least effect the paramount object of affording good and airy wards, such as shall give to the surgeon a fair chance of success in his treatment, and the patients a reasonable chance of recovery.

2d. The

2d. The committee are of opinion that the practice of chaining the prisoners down, be their sentences what they may, in rows at night, is unnecessary and bad (though the lieutenant of police informs the committee that such mode of confining men has very seldom been resorted to since he has been in charge), and they consider that to make them ease nature in the immediate neighbourhood of the spot they are made to lie down at, is at once disgusting and detrimental to health. They think, therefore, all chaining sleeping men together, while within the walls of the gaol, ought to be put an end to; that tubs or coondees ought to be placed for the prisoners to make water in, at a sufficient distance from the spot they sleep on; and that men requiring to go to the privy should be taken there, whether it be day or night. Any facilities for escape the present construction of the privies may present, the committee are of opinion ought to be removed without delay.

3d. The committee are of opinion that bathing and washing among the prisoners ought to be more regularly and frequently enforced.

4th. The committee are of opinion that chloride of lime should be supplied in sufficient quantities to enable the officers in charge of the gaol and hospital to have the noxious stenches frequently removed, which, under the most careful system of management, will always arise where large numbers of men are congregated together within spaces so limited as gaols and hospitals usually are.

5th. The committee are of opinion that more care should be taken than has hitherto prevailed to secure to the convicts a full and wholesome supply of food; and with this view they recommend that the issue of flour be entirely prohibited, and that the farinaceous portion of the prisoners' allowance, which forms the main part of it, should always be issued in clean grain, to be ground by prisoners set apart for the purpose within the prison walls.

6th. The committee are of opinion, that to make the ration, as at present, subject to increase and diminution with the rise and fall of the price of flour in the market, is bad in principle. At one season the prisoner may under it receive much more food than he requires, and in others less; the ration, therefore, in the opinion of the committee, ought to be fixed, subject however to diminution where the sex, tender age, or feebleness of the recipient render a smaller ration, in the opinion of the medical officer, advisable; and on the other hand susceptible of increase or variation, where the same officer may think necessary. The committee are of opinion, that a large discretion as regards individual cases should be left to the medical officer in charge. While the general scale of diet might be fixed in accordance with the habits of the inhabitants of this province, the farinaceous portion of the ration be fixed in accordance with such habits, should consist of a pothi, or 28 ounces English, of jowaree, bajree, wheat or rice grain, at the choice of the prisoner, besides a pice worth of vegetables, or mussallah, or milk, or buttermilk, or dried fish, or meat, or whatever besides wood and salt the money would buy.

7th. The committee are of opinion that a more effective supervision ought to be exercised than has hitherto been exercised over issue, and to this end they are of opinion that the officer in charge of the gaol ought to visit it not less than once a week, and ascertain from the prisoners, by personal inquiry, whether they have any complaints to make or not, and when they have any, he ought, the committee think, fully inquire into them. The committee also are of opinion, that much good might be effected by allowing the officers commanding the daily gaol guard a discretionary power to receive and report complaints to the officer in charge of the gaol, whenever they saw that injustice was being practised on the prisoners in respect to the quality and quantity of the food served out. The committee also consider, that with a further view to the prevention of abuses, every magistrate at the station ought to be an *ex officio* visitor of the gaol, as they think that many points might come, or be brought under the notice of such magistrate, which might be purposely hidden by the native subordinates from the view of their immediate superior in charge of the gaol. Had such checks as these existed, the committee are of opinion that the state of things disclosed in this report could never have existed, or if it had existed, it would have been utterly impossible that it could have lasted long.

8th. The committee on their visit to the hospital observed that the sick were without bedsteads to lie on; this the committee think ought to be immediately altered. The sick, at any rate, ought to be provided with bedsteads.

9th. The committee observed also that the prisoners employed as bhisties were unprovided with the usual shoulder apron, called the kisbut, to keep the wet mussuck from themselves. This the committee think must tend to create sickness, especially in men never before accustomed to the occupation; and they would recommend, therefore, that these kisbuts be at once supplied.

10th. As regards the working of the prisoners, the committee are of opinion that good and regular work, within the men's capacities to perform, so far from being injurious to prisoners, is highly beneficial; they would, therefore, recommend, that as many as are fit be employed on some large public work, and that the system of working them irregularly and in small gangs on private works be altogether abolished.

11th. As regards the selection of men for works, the leaving this to the native subordinates appears to have been productive, in some instances, of unfair oppression for corrupt purposes, followed, as soon as the purpose had been effected, by a release from labour equally improper. With a view, therefore, to prevent this abuse in future, the committee think that the classification of prisoners into separate lists of men fit for full work, fit for light work only, or unfit to work at all, should be left entirely to the surgeon in charge, whose duty it should be to put each prisoner who comes into gaol in the list his physical conformation, age, and general health may render him fittest for; such lists being subject to revision from time to time, as changes in the prisoner's health may render an alteration in regard to them proper.

12th. With reference to the allowing prisoners opium and hookas, the committee are of opinion that this point should be left here, as elsewhere, to the discretion of the surgeon; but the committee may remark that there can be very few cases in which tobacco can be absolutely necessary; and they also think that where opium is given, the dose should be daily diminished, so as to prepare the recipient gradually for the withholding the indulgence altogether.

13th. The committee, in conclusion, would remark, that whatever else they may have been able to suggest in reference to this important matter, it will be utterly impossible to carry out the views, or bring the gaol and hospital into the state they ought to be in, without the entertainment of an adequate gaol and hospital establishment; they would, therefore, beg to recommend this point to the immediate consideration of Government, being convinced that without such aid, it is morally impossible for either the officer or the surgeon in charge to fulfil the duties imposed upon them properly, and that to leave them unprovided in this respect, is to leave them in a situation of such difficulty that under it they must succumb. If the faultiness in the past arrangements has been great, it is at least due to these officers to place on record the conviction of the members of the committee, who are not interested, that the position they have been placed in has, for want of such establishments, and of proper hospital accommodation, been unparalleled.

(signed) *A. B. Rathborne*,
President.

Hyderabad,
27 October 1849.

(signed) *J. Cramond*, Surgeon,
H. Hodgson,
T. J. Young, Assistant Surgeon,
} Members.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Sickness amongst the Prisoners in the Gaol at *Hyderabad*, for the Year 1844.

Average strength; Number of Prisoners, 187. This is only for a portion of the year, viz., from September to December inclusive.

	Sick Prisoners.
Remained	18
Admitted	151
Discharged	106
Died	52
Remaining	11

Proportion of admissions to the number of prisoners	80·74
Ditto of deaths to the number of prisoners	27·80
Ditto - ditto to the total sick treated	34·43

(signed) *T. J. Young*, Assistant Surgeon, N. G. Hospital.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Sickness amongst the Prisoners in the Gaol at *Hyderabad*, for the Year 1845.

Average strength; Number of Prisoners, 524.

	Sick Prisoners.
Remained	11
Admitted	402
Discharged	354
Died	15
Remaining	44

Proportion of admissions to the number of prisoners	76·71
Ditto of deaths to the number of prisoners	02·86
Ditto - ditto to the total sick treated	03·73

(signed) *T. J. Young*, Assistant Surgeon, N. G. Hospital.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Sickness amongst the Prisoners in the Gaol at *Hyderabad*, for the Year 1846.

Average strength; Number of Prisoners, 650.

	Sick Prisoners.
Remained	44
Admitted	1,199
Discharged	1,099
Died	38
Remaining	106

Proportion of admissions to the number of prisoners	18·44
Ditto of deaths to the number of prisoners	05·84
Ditto - ditto to the total sick treated	03·26

(signed) *T. J. Young*, Assistant Surgeon, N. G. Hospital.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Sickness amongst the Prisoners in the Gaol at *Hyderabad*, for the Year 1847.

Average strength; Number of Prisoners, 544.

	Sick Prisoners.
Remained	106
Admitted	1,147
Discharged	1,161
Died	42
Remaining	50

Proportion of admissions to the number of prisoners	21·08
Ditto of deaths to the number of prisoners	07·71
Ditto - ditto to the total sick treated	03·66

(signed) *T. J. Young*, Assistant Surgeon, N. G. Hospital.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Sickness amongst the Prisoners in the Gaol at *Hyderabad*, for the Year 1848.

Average strength; Number of Prisoners, 435.

	Sick Prisoners.
Remained	48
Admitted	1,391
Discharged	1,151
Died	189
Remaining	99

Proportion of admissions to the number of prisoners	31·95
Ditto of deaths to the number of prisoners	43·44
Ditto - ditto to the total sick treated	13·51

(signed) *T. J. Young*, Assistant Surgeon, N. G. Hospital.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Return of the Sick of the different Corps in the Native General Hospital at *Hyderabad*, from August 1848 to July 1849 inclusive.

Average Number of different Corps, 270.

Remained	12
Admitted since	476
Discharged	445
Died	26
Remaining 31st July 1849	17

General Results of Sick of the different Corps.

	Per cent.
Proportion of admissions to the number of different corps	18·07
Ditto of deaths to the number of different corps	09·99
Ditto of deaths to the total sick treated	05·32

(signed) *T. J. Young*, Assistant Surgeon, N. G. Hospital.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Return of Sick of the Police Corps at *Hyderabad*, from August 1848 to July 1849 inclusive.

Average of Number of Police Corps, 922.

Remained 31st July 1848	—
Admitted since	194
Discharged	177
Died	6
Remaining 31st July 1849	11

General Results of Sick of the Police Corps.

	Per cent.
Proportion of admissions to the number of police corps	20·82
Ditto of deaths to the number of police corps	00·65
Ditto of deaths to the total sick treated	03·09

(signed) *T. J. Young*, Assistant Surgeon, N. G. Hospital.

AVERAGE

AVERAGE of METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER from April to September 1849 (in the Prisoner's Hospital).

	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
Average - - -	99 1/8	80 6/8	86 3/8
April - - - - - - - -	96	71	81
May - - - - - - - -	104	81	86
June - - - - - - - -	100	85	88
July - - - - - - - -	99	84	86
August - - - - - - - -	98	82	84
September - - - - - - - -	101	83	94
TOTAL of Thermometer - - -	598	486	519

(signed) *T. J. Young*, Assistant Surgeon, N. G. Hospital.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the daily Number of Sick from the 31st July 1848 to the 31st July 1849.

Average daily Number of Sick Prisoners - - - - 73.

Hyderabad, 29 October 1849.

(signed) *T. J. Young*, Assistant Surgeon, N. G. Hospital.

LIST of RATES of the under-mentioned ARTICLES, from July 1848 up to the 30th June 1849.

	July 1848.	August "	September "	October "	November "	December "	January 1849.	February "	March "	April "	May "	June "	Average per Rupee.
Wheat Flour, lb. - - -	31	29	32	32	32	34	33	34 1/4	36	36	38	37 3/4	*Lbs. oz. dwts.* 33 12 5 1/3
Bajree Flour, lb. - - -	32	30	32 1/4	40	34	43	43	44	46	46	50	46	40 8 10 2/3
Rice Flour, lb. - - - -	30	30	31	34	30	33	34	35	37	37	37	37	33 12 0

Hyderabad Police Office, 28 October 1849.

(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieut., Lieutenant of Police.

No. 587 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to Lieutenant *Marston*, Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your information an original report from a committee which I appointed to investigate the causes of the sickness in the gaol at Hyderabad.

2. The conclusion arrived at by the majority of the committee appears to be fully borne out by the evidence recorded by them, and all their recommendations seem judicious, and have my concurrence.

3. The construction of a new gaol, the provision of an adequate establishment for the gaol and hospital, and the appointment of *ex-officio* visitors, are subjects which will require leisurely consideration; but all the other recommendations

are of a nature which can be carried out at once. I therefore request you will lose no time in giving effect to them, and favour me with your report on the details of the measures which you may adopt with that view. I shall also be glad to have your opinion as to the establishment which you will consider requisite both for the gaol and hospital; and I may mention, as respects the former, that I have already submitted for the consideration of Government the following establishment for each gaol:

	Rs.
1 Gaoler - - - - - - -	40
1 Deputy - - - - - - -	20
1 English writer - - - - -	40
1 Native writer - - - - -	20
	Rs. 120

I understand the recommendation of the committee to be, that temporary accommodation should be provided within the enclosure indicated by them, both for the sick prisoners, and those in excess of the number which the present gaol can conveniently accommodate; but this you can ascertain from Lieutenant Hodgson.

4. In your report on this subject, you will have the goodness to include the extension of the measures recommended by the committee, in as far as they may be applicable to the gaols at Kurrachee and Shikarpoor.

5. You will not fail to observe the circumstances which have come out in the evidence taken before the committee, tending to implicate Sala Mahomed, the kotwal of Hyderabad, on charges of corruption. Lieutenant Hodgson will no doubt have taken steps for having these fully investigated, and I shall hope to receive an early report from you on the subject.

6. I request you will return the report of the committee at your earliest convenience after taking a copy of the whole, or such portions of it as may be necessary for your records.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner.

Kurrachee, 10 November 1849.

No. 588 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to *W. Taylor*, Esq., Superintending Surgeon, S. D., Kurrachee.

Sir,

With reference to the report of the committee on the causes of the sickness in the Hyderabad gaol, received with your letter, No. 519, dated the 3d instant, I have the honour to request you will favour me with your opinion as to what may be required to provide for efficient hospital establishment for the gaol at that station, and also for those at Shikarpoor and Kurrachee, should similar deficiencies to those pointed out by the committee exist there.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 10 November 1849.

No. 538 of 1849.

Superintending Surgeon's Office,
Kurrachee, 14 November 1849.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 588, of the 10th instant, regarding an efficient hospital establishment for the gaols at Kurrachee, Hyderabad, and Shikarpore.

In

In my opinion, less than the undermentioned establishment would not be efficient, and I would beg strongly to recommend that the same should be entertained at each of the gaols; viz.

1 First hospital assistant.	1 Bheestie.
1 Goorgah or dresser.	1 Dhobie.
1 Brahmin cook.	1 Sweeper.

In cases of unusual sickness, such as lately occurred in the Hyderabad gaol, additional second class servants should also be entertained as a temporary measure.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. B. Taylor,*
Superintending Surgeon.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 607 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police, Kurachee.

Sir,

In transmitting the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 538, dated 14th instant, from the Superintending Surgeon, I have the honour to request that you will report how far the existing hospital establishments at the several gaols come short of that now recommended by Dr. Taylor.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner, Scinde.

Kurrachee, 16 November 1849.

No. 455 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

Replying to your letter, No. 607, dated 16th November 1849, I have the honour to forward copies of three letters from the lieutenant of police.

2. I would, however, beg to recommend that the establishment proposed by the Superintending Surgeon, in his letter, No. 538, dated 14th November last, to you, be entertained for the gaols in Scinde.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Marston,* Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 15 December 1849.

Sir, Kurrachee, 18 November 1849.

In reply to the Commissioner's letter, No. 607 of 1849, I have the honour to state for his information that the hospital establishment at the Kurrachee gaol has hitherto consisted of only one first hospital assistant, the work of second class servants having been performed by prisoners.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Allender,*
Assistant Surgeon in Medical
Charge Gaol Hospital.

To Lieutenant Marston,
Captain of Police.

Sir, Fort Hyderabad, 21 November 1849.

In obedience to your request, I have the honour to report for your information, that the hospital establishment of the gaol at this station is as follows:

1 Goorgah or dresser,
2 Puckanlies,
2 Sweepers;
thus lacking 1 First hospital assistant,
1 Brahmin cook,
1 Dhobie, to complete an establishment, as recommended by the Superintending Surgeon; the extra puckanlie and sweeper being entertained temporarily only, on account of the great amount of sickness, &c., amongst the prisoners.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. J. Young*, Assistant Engineer,
Native General Hospital.

To Lieutenant Champion,
Acting Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad.

From the Lieutenant of Police to the Captain of Police.

Sir,

In obedience to order passed on the letter to your address from the Commissioner, No. 607, dated 16th November, I have the honour to report that there is no hospital establishment to the gaol at Shikarpoor.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Younghusband*,
Lieutenant of Police.

Kurrachee, 2 November 1849.

(True copies.)
(signed) E. Marston,
Captain of Police, Scinde.

No. 462 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I have the honour to return the committee proceedings on the gaol at Hyderabad, received with your letter, No. 587, of the 10th ultimo.

2. In order to show the arrangements made for the Hyderabad Gaol, enclosed are copies of letters, as per margin,* on the subject.

3. With reference to the salaries recommended for the three gaolers, &c., I beg to observe, that in my opinion they are inadequate, and that intelligent and trustworthy persons cannot be obtained for a sum less than 70 rupees per mensem, per each gaoler; a deputy, 25 rupees; English writer, 50 rupees; native ditto, 30 rupees.

4. But what I would recommend for your consideration, is that the Kurrachee gaol be enlarged, and it be the Sudr gaol in Scinde, and that all prisoners, whose sentences exceed two years, be sent from Shikarpoor and Hyderabad to this. By this arrangement the establishment and salaries of the minor gaol, viz., Hyderabad and Shikarpoor, should be:

	Rs.
1 Gaoler - - - - - -	70
1 English writer - - - - -	50
1 Native ditto - - - - -	30
	Rs. 150

At the same time it would necessitate the employment of a respectable and trustworthy European to fill the office of gaoler at this station, on an increase of salary

* Letters, Nos. 406 and 446, from Captain of Police to the Lieutenant of Hyderabad Police, dated 13 November and 10 December 1849; Letter No. 73, dated 13 December 1849, from the Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad.

salary above the 70 rupees, which I recommend, imagining that you intend natives to fill the office.

5. Regarding establishments for the three gaol hospitals, I beg to refer you to my letter, No. 455, of the 15th instant.

6. To complete my gaol arrangements, I would beg here to refer you to the third para. of my letter, No. 361, of the 22d October last, regarding the employment of Burkundauze for guarding prisoners when at work.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Marston*, Lieut.,
Kurrachee, 18 December 1849. Captain of Police, Scinde.

No. 406 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to Lieutenant *Hodgson*, Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad.

Sir,

Referring to the committee proceeding, assembled at Hyderabad, to inquire into the cause of mortality amongst the prisoners in the gaol at that station, I have the honour to request that you will take immediate steps for converting the enclosure on the brow of the hill, near the Talpoor Tombs, into a temporary gaol, as recommended by the committee, for which purpose every available prisoner, together with any free labour you may consider necessary, should be immediately employed; removing into it, when completed, all prisoners in excess of 150, who are to remain in the old gaol.

2. The recommendations contained in the 2d, 3d, and 4th paras. of the committee's report, you are requested to have carried into effect at once.

3. With reference to paras. 5, and 6, and 7, you will be good enough to report immediately what steps you have taken, and what future arrangements you propose for securing to the prisoners a more full and wholesome supply of food than they have hitherto had; also the steps you have taken for the supervision of the provisions and the gaol.

4. The sick in the hospital, at least those for whom the medical officer may recommend it, are to be supplied with bedsteads.

5. The bheasties to be furnished with the usual shoulder apron, called the "khisbut."

6. The working of the prisoners in large or small gangs, on public or private works, I leave to your own discretion as heretofore. At the same time, however, I would recommend that they be classified, as recommended by the committee, leaving this classification entirely to the surgeon in charge of the gaol.

7. Hookas, tobacco, opium, and other stimulating drugs, should not be allowed in the gaol, except at the recommendation of the surgeon.

I have &c.
(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Kurrachee, 13 November 1849. Captain of Police, Scinde.

No. 446 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Officiating Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad.

Sir,

I have the honour to request the favour of your replying without loss of time to the 3d para. of my letter, No. 406, dated 13th ultimo, to Lieutenant Hodgson.

2. The committee's proceedings are forwarded for your information, which be good enough to return with your reply.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Kurrachee, 10 December 1849. Captain of Police, Scinde.

No. 73 of 1849.

From the Officiating Lieutenant of Hyderabad Police to the Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 446, directing me to furnish the information required in the third paragraph of your letter, No. 406, to my predecessor, I have the honour to inform you that, with respect to my arrangements for securing proper food for the prisoners, I have not as yet introduced any radical change in the system and existing mode of serving out provisions. I have a daily report sent me by the officer commanding the gaol guard, that the provisions issued are good; and I, further, by frequent personal inspection, satisfy myself that they are of the best quality procurable. I have not yet introduced the suggestion of the Committee (*vide* fifth paragraph of its Report) to issue whole grain, and have it ground within the gaol precincts. I shall, after removal of the majority of the prisoners into the new gaol, apportion the weakest the task of grinding the grain daily; at present I have no hands to spare for this work.

2. With regard to the opinion of the Committee, detailed in the sixth paragraph of its Report, each prisoner chooses the description of food most agreeable to his taste, and is allowed a ration valued at one anna; vegetables, mussalah, ghee, fish, &c., form a portion of the ration at the present prices. The anna ration is ample for each man's sustenance. In the event of its becoming insufficient, through a prevailing dearness in prices, I should at once report the fact, and apply for more liberal rates of rations; and I further propose keeping a monthly return of the quantity of each description of ration obtainable for the anna.

3. I have introduced, with much apparent benefit, the system of making the native officer commanding the guard report daily that the rations served are good and wholesome, as also any complaints of the prisoners about them. I also personally inspect the prisoners, and see that they are provided with clothing sufficient for their wants; and meat is given to such men as the medical officer recommends to be so dieted.

4. The prevention of abuses in gaol management can only be guarded against by personal superintendence, until a native gaoler and moonshee are sanctioned. I cannot introduce any classification of the convicts, and the present system of employing convicts of education in the gaol register, accounts, &c., must continue in force until the necessary gaol establishment is sanctioned. The suggestion of the Committee in its first paragraph, that every resident magistrate should be *ex officio* a visitor of the gaol, is a point, I conceive, calling for your consideration rather than mine, as I am at present responsible alone to you for the mode of supervision and management exercised by me.

I have, &c.

Hyderabad,
13 December 1849.

(signed) *J. H. Champion*, Lieut.,
Officiating Lieutenant of Police.

P.S. The Committee proceedings are herewith returned.

(True copies.)

(signed) E. C. Martson, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

(True copies.)

(signed) K. Young, Captain,
Assistant Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 2,713. Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

The high rate of mortality among the prisoners in the gaol at Hyderabad having attracted the attention of Mr. Pringle, he appointed a committee in September last to examine and report into the causes of it.

The

XXIII. Mortality in Hyderabad Gaol.

The proceedings of this committee are now before us, and they expose a system of gaol management which I heartily hope, like the rate of mortality to which it would seem to have conduced, is without a parallel in any other portion of our Indian territories. The following Table exhibiting the mortality in the Hyderabad gaol for the past years, as far as information was procurable, is taken from the Report, and will properly precede any remarks which I may have to offer on this important subject :—

YEAR.	MONTH.	Average Number of Prisoners confined.	Proportion of Deaths.	Admisssion into Hospital.
1844	September to December -	187	- - 27 ¾; this was a sickly year in Scinde, as stated by committee.	151
1845	All the year - - - -	524	2 ¾	402
1846	Ditto - - - - -	650	Rather over 5 ¾ -	1,199
1847	Ditto - - - - -	544	Rather under 7 ¾ -	1,147
1848	Ditto - - - - -	435	43	1,391
1849	- - No abstract given to the committee, but the results deduced apparently from the tables supplied by the Commissioner to the end of July 1849.	444	58 ⅓	- - Inclusive of six months of the preceding 1848, are 1,783.

The sudden rise in the rate of mortality from 7¾ for the year 1847, to 43 per cent. for the year 1848, which rate has continued to increase up to the present period, is a fact so startling as to lead at once to the inquiry whether there were any change in officers, or in the management, about that period, which might possibly be connected with so extraordinary a result during two remarkably healthy years.

The majority of the committee assign causes for this unusual sickness, which I should have considered fully adequate to account for it, had not the same causes been in existence during the entire period for which returns have been furnished, and during the greater part of which the gaol was comparatively healthy.

These causes are stated to be :—

1. The defective construction of the gaol, and the insufficient accommodation for the number of prisoners confined.

2. The horrible nature, as they style it, of the hospital accommodation.

Of the area of the gaol we have no account, but the committee state it to be not adapted for the confinement of more than 150 prisoners ; whereas the average number confined in 1848 were 435, and in 1849, 444.

But during the years 1845 to 1847 inclusive, no less an average number of prisoners, as shown by the Table, than 524, 650, and 544 respectively, were under confinement in the same gaol ; and during the same period the deaths amounted to nearly 3, 6, and 7¾ per cent. It would therefore seem evident that the high rate of mortality for the succeeding period is not to be ascribed, in the first instance, to the crowded state of the gaol.

So of the hospital accommodation. The hospital is described as a room 54 by 27 ; the average number of prisoners under treatment being 73 ; and the actual number at the time the committee inspected it being no less than 173. It would appear, further, that the sick had no beds. A state of matters like this, and accommodation so deplorably insufficient, should long ere now have attracted notice, and secured a remedy. But on examining the abstracts we shall find it difficult to come to anything like a positive conclusion, that to the cause here

described is mainly to be attributed the frightful proportion of deaths among its inmates during the period in question.

In 1846 there were		1,199	patients admitted into	hospital.
In 1847	„	1,147	ditto	ditto.
In 1848	„	1,391	ditto	ditto.
In 1849	„	1,783	ditto	ditto.

[*Note.* This return does not tally with the others; it is from July 1848 to July 1849, and therefore embraces six months accounted for in the preceding period.]

The two latter years, the last especially, show a large addition to the admissions; but the increase in either year, and certainly in the year 1847 to 1848, is not so excessive as to account for an increase in the mortality of the respective years, from 7¾ to 43 and 58⅓.

On the other hand, the increased number of sick prisoners, considering the much smaller number of prisoners in confinement during the two latter years, which are stated to have been two of the most healthy years since the conquest, is a significant indication of extremely faulty or injudicious gaol management.

To return, then, to the question I first proposed, Was there any change of management and system about the period at which the unhealthiness of this prison began perceptibly to increase?

It will be found that there were both.

In March 1848, Lieutenant Hodgson took charge of the gaol, as he has himself stated in his examination before the committee; and subsequent to this charge, we learn from the same officer that the prisoners were deprived of their hookahs and their opium by superior authority.

In fairness to Lieutenant Hodgson, I should observe that he attributes the increased mortality to the prisoners being confined at night in a crowded gaol during the year 1848, while in 1847 they were employed in digging a canal near the Fyzbaugh, where they were pitched.

But, on the other hand, it would seem to be clearly demonstrated by the proceedings before us, that during the entire period when Lieutenant Hodgson was in charge of this gaol, the prisoners' rations were supplied by a contractor; and that this man, in concert with the kotwal, the chief executive officer of the prison, carried on a system of gross fraud; supplying the prisoners with food which was under the quantity to which they were entitled according to the current bazaar rates, and was, in point of fact, as insufficient as it was unwholesome.

Lieutenant Hodgson states that few complaints were made to him, and that these he inquired into, and ascertained to be unfounded.

There is overwhelming evidence to show that complaints by the prisoners were constant; but as Lieutenant Hodgson appears to have placed implicit confidence in the kotwal, it was easy for that officer to take steps to ensure these complaints from reaching his ears; or if they reached so far, to prevent their justice from being discovered.

The president of the committee, Captain Rathborne, is inclined to think that the great increase of unhealthiness has been mainly occasioned by the bad and insufficient food supplied to the prisoners, and in this opinion he is to a great degree borne out by the evidence taken before the committee. But I am reluctantly compelled to record my impression that Lieutenant Hodgson is the party upon whom the responsibility chiefly rests for allowing such a state of matters to go on under his immediate charge; and this with the warning before him of the prisoners' increasing sickness. His own evidence betrays throughout extreme laxness in the discharge of his duties as superintendent of this gaol. For instance, he states positively that the prisoners when they sleep are not confined together by a chain; a practice immediately afterwards admitted by the kotwal, his subordinate officer, to be in force in the case of all prisoners under long sentences.

He is not aware that prisoners were punished for making complaints, yet there is evidence that they were so punished. He admits that he is not in the habit of inspecting the prisoners, and never made inquiries among the prisoners whether their food were good or bad.

I cannot,

I cannot, therefore, exonerate him from blame for this very serious calamity, which has sprung up and increased to the present frightful extent during a period when he was entirely and solely responsible for efficient superintendence. I am at the same time prepared to coincide in the concluding remarks of the committee, that both the officer and surgeon in charge of this gaol have, for want of a proper establishment, been placed in situations of unusual and serious difficulty. There is, however, a marked difference in the conduct of the two officers noticed. It appears that the surgeon has repeatedly brought the defects of the hospital, and the want of a proper establishment, to the notice of his superiors, and having done so, and his representations having been neglected, he is not responsible for the consequences. There is nothing, on the other hand, to show that Lieutenant Hodgson ever brought the state of the gaol or the increasing sickness of the prisoners under official notice, as it was his bounden duty to have done long before the returns, periodically rendered, attracted the notice of the Commissioner to the extraordinary mortality within its walls. I think Lieutenant Hodgson has proved his own incapacity for a charge of this particular description, and I feel compelled to recommend that he should be removed from his office, and remanded to his regiment.

There is, however, another circumstance, already noticed, which I am disposed to regard as having proved a very powerful secondary agent in propagating the diseases which have led to so fatal a result.

It will have been remarked, that shortly after Lieutenant Hodgson took charge of the gaol, the prisoners were deprived of tobacco and opium, unless the like should be ordered by the medical officer in charge. By what superior authority this was ordered is not explained; it should be.

The committee attach little weight to this circumstance, but I cannot say that I share in their opinion. The Scindian is accustomed to his pipe from infancy. Poor as he may be, he invariably has recourse to it immediately after his meals; and when we remember that the grain diet of the poorer classes, and more particularly the grain rations supplied in the gaol, for poverty and sameness have perhaps no parallel; I fear that in depriving the prisoner of tobacco, he has been deprived of what custom had rendered an essential to proper digestion. In other words, a necessary has been mistaken for a luxury.

I am not an advocate for strictness in diet rules where the staple of the food is poor.

The sickness and mortality which we have under consideration followed, as we are assured, the withholding of tobacco from the prisoners. Is it certain that this sickness was not superinduced by the yearning experienced for the accustomed stimulus, and the low state of spirits thereby occasioned? I am of opinion that to persist in discontinuing it was rash, after experience has shown that the general health of the prisoners had deteriorated, and I think we should obtain an opinion of the Medical Board upon the propriety of directing the use of it in the gaols in Scinde, to be resumed.

Mr. Pringle's proceedings in the matter under consideration may be approved, and the measures which he has adopted sanctioned. But he should be called on to explain his delay in noticing the alarming mortality in this gaol. He took charge of the province in October 1847. The mortality in 1848 was 43 per cent.; in 1849 it had amounted to 58; but he has noticed it only in September 1849, and reasons should be given for the omission. Lieutenant Marston, too, has apparently failed altogether in exercising that supervision which was a part of his duties; he should be called on to account for his neglect.

Efficient gaol establishments, on the scale and rates of remuneration suggested by Captain Marston should be at once sanctioned, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, to whom our proceedings should be reported for sanction.

Hospital establishments of the strength and detail recommended by the superintending surgeon, should also be at once sanctioned under the like proviso, and the Medical Board informed.

I would also permit, under the orders and sanction of the Commissioner himself, the retention of temporary servants, matchlock-men, to guard prisoners under sentence of hard labour at times when no other guards are to be procured. Their number to be, as suggested, in the proportion of one to four prisoners, and their pay, six rupees per mensem, to be charged while they are retained, in contingent bills.

The Commissioner should call on the Engineer Department for a plan and estimate for a new gaol at Hyderabad, economy being strictly consulted in all the details of the building.

I do not think with Mr. Pringle that the inquiries of the committee in respect to the quality and quantity of the diet furnished to the prisoners, were too prolix or out of place. But for the conclusive evidence which the depositions taken in the course of these inquiries afford, that the food furnished to the prisoners was unwholesome, we could not have assigned a proper weight to the circumstance in estimating the causes of so unparalleled a rate of mortality.

Mr. Pringle should be instructed to furnish us with copies of the further proceedings instituted against the kotwal, who there is reason to believe to be entirely unworthy of confidence.

The pecuniary transactions referred to by Mr. Pringle are depicted on the evidence before the committee in such suspicious colours, as to render it desirable that he should not be retained in the Government employ, whatever flaw there may be in the judicial proof of his corruption. I would direct his removal from office at once, and express our surprise that with such evidence on record he should have ever been restored to it.

I am further of opinion that as a temporary measure, the collectors should be at once appointed *ex-officio* visitors of the gaols in Scinde.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
D. A. Blane.

1 March 1850.

No. 2,714. MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*, subscribed to by the Honourable Board.

I HAVE perused these proceedings with infinite regret; they are highly discreditable to our administration of Scinde; to the Commissioner for not having earlier noticed the subject, and brought under our consideration the lamentable condition of the prisoners in the Hyderabad gaol; to Captain Marston, for not having, as was his duty, properly supervised his lieutenant's management of the gaol; and especially to Lieutenant Hodgson, the officer in whose charge the gaol has been placed since March 1848. I am reluctantly obliged to confess how much I am disappointed in the mode in which Mr. Pringle has administered the affairs of Scinde in this and other instances recently brought to our notice. The Government is not treated fairly by being kept so long in ignorance of the lamentable state of things brought to light by the committee. In our letter dated the 28th February 1849, Mr. Pringle was informed "for the present the charge of the gaols must be left with the captain and lieutenants of police, who should be required to submit to the Commissioner periodical reports on the arrangements of the prison, and the condition of the prisoners." Mr. Pringle should explain whether this order is attended to, and if it is, why he neglected to inform us that the mortality in the Hyderabad gaol in 1848 was 43 per cent. I concur in all the remarks of the Right honourable the Governor, and in all the remedial measures proposed. There can be no question that the sickness and mortality among the prisoners is mainly to be attributed to bad and insufficient food; for although the badness of the accommodation of the gaol and hospital may have contributed to it, it must have been in a very slight degree, for those causes existed in 1845, 1846, and 1847, when the deaths only averaged 2¾, 5¾, and 7¾ per cent. These unfortunate beings were left entirely at the mercy of a cheating and unprincipled contractor, aided by a corrupt kotwal. Their complaints were loud, and there is reason to believe that they were brought to the notice of Lieutenant Hodgson by some of the native officers on guard over the gaol. They were, however, stifled in some degree by the lash. The prisoner named Pulla says, "The grain was two or three years old; all complained about it, but nobody would listen to us. Wuleedass got two dozen for doing so. The havildar in the gaol, who used to see the supplies, when complained to, used to beat us, and send us to work. Another prisoner was sent to work on the roads for complaining, and was also flogged." Another states, that when the prisoners complained, they were threatened with two dozen. Lieutenant Hodgson appears to have left all to the kotwal, who there can be no doubt was bribed by the contractor. The latter, therefore,

therefore, was enabled to cheat the prisoners, both in the quantity and quality of their food. I therefore concur in the removal of Lieutenant Hodgson, and the dismissal of the kotwal, and I much regret that the latter's conduct cannot now be subjected to a judicial inquiry.

I would suggest that the Commissioner be asked whether the gaols in Scinde cannot with advantage be supplied with grain by the several collectors from the Government stores, so long as we continue to collect the revenue of that province partly in kind. This would at all events ensure good quality; the prisoners grinding their own grain.

The Commissioner, if I recollect right, was directed to submit annual reports in the revenue, judicial, and other departments; he has now been in charge of Scinde two years and four months; but with the exception of the report submitted shortly after his appointment to Sir G. Clerk, we have received no such reports, and know but little of the present condition and prospects of the province. Mr. Pringle should be reminded that the reports I allude to are over-due, and be requested to supply them at his earliest convenience.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*
Falkland.
W. Cotton.
D. A. Blane.

6 March 1850.

No. 1,045 of 1850.—Judicial Department.

To the Commissioner in *Scinde*.

Sir,

I HAVE laid before the Right honourable the Governor in Council your letter No. 73, dated the 30th January last, with its enclosed proceedings, relative to the great sickness and mortality in the gaol at Hyderabad, and the measures which are in progress for its counteraction; and in reply, I am directed to communicate to you the following remarks and instructions on the subject. No. 2,715.

2. It appears that the high rate of mortality among the prisoners in this gaol having attracted your attention, you appointed a committee in September last to examine into and report the causes of it.

3. The proceedings of this committee have now been submitted by you, and they expose a system of gaol management which it is to be hoped, like the rate of mortality to which it would seem to have conduced, is without a parallel in any other portion of our Indian territories. The following table, exhibiting the mortality in the Hyderabad gaol for the past years, as far as information was procurable, is taken from the committee's report:—

YEAR.	MONTH.	Average Number of Prisoners Confined.	Proportion of Deaths per Cent.	Admissions into Hospital.
1844 -	September to December - -	187	- - 27¾; stated to have been a sickly year in Scinde.	151
1845 -	The whole year - - -	524	2¾	402
1846 -	Ditto - - - - -	650	Rather over 5¾	1,199
1847 -	Ditto - - - - -	544	Rather under 7¾	1,147
1848 -	Ditto - - - - -	435	43	1,391
1849 -	- - No abstract given by the committee, but the result deduced from the tables submitted to the end of July 1849.	444	58⅓	- - Inclusive of six months of the preceding year (1848) are 1,783.

4. The sudden rise in the rate of mortality from 7¾ for the year 1847, to 43 per cent., for the year 1848, which rate has continued to increase up to the present period, I am desired to observe is a fact so startling, as at once to suggest the

the question whether there was any change in officers, or in the system about that period, which might possibly be connected with so extraordinary a result during two remarkably healthy years.

5. The majority of the committee assign causes for this unusual sickness, which his Lordship in Council would have considered fully adequate to account for it, had not the same causes been in operation during the entire period for which returns have been furnished, and during the greater part of which the gaol was comparatively healthy.

6. These causes are stated to be:—

1. The defective construction of the gaol, and the insufficient accommodation for the number of prisoners confined.

2. The "horrible nature," as the committee style it, of the hospital accommodation.

7. Of the area of the gaol no account is given, but the committee state it to be not adapted for the confinement of more than 150 prisoners; whereas the average number confined in 1848 was 435, and in 1849, 444.

8. But during the years 1845 to 1847 inclusive, no less an average number of prisoners, as shown by the table, than 524, 650, and 544 respectively, were confined in the same gaol, and during that period the deaths amounted to nearly 3, 6, and 7¾ per cent. It is not, therefore, evident that the high rate of mortality during the succeeding period is to be ascribed primarily to the crowded state of the gaol.

9. So of the hospital accommodation; the hospital is described as a room 54 feet by 27, the average number of prisoners under treatment being 73, and the actual number at the time the committee inspected it, no less than 173. It appears further that the sick had no beds; a state of matters like this, and accommodation so deplorably inadequate, I am desired to remark, should long ere this have attracted notice, and secured a remedy. But on examining the abstracts given by the committee, it is difficult to come to anything like a positive conclusion, that to this cause is mainly to be attributed the frightful proportion of deaths among the inmates during the period in question. In 1846 there were 1,199 patients admitted into hospital; in 1847, 1,147; in 1848, 1,391; in 1849, 1,783, inclusive of six months accounted for in the preceding period.

10. The two latter years, especially the last, show a large addition to the admissions; but the increase in either year, and certainly in the years 1847 to 1848, is not so excessive as to account for an increase in the mortality of the respective years from 7¾ to 43 and 58⅓ per cent.

11. On the other hand, the increased number of sick prisoners, considering the much smaller number in confinement during the two latter years, which are stated to have been two of the most healthy since the conquest, is a significant indication of extremely faulty or injudicious gaol management.

12. The question proposed in the 4th para. of this letter, therefore, again suggests itself, and it appears from the proceedings that there was a change both of management and system about the period at which the unhealthiness of this prison began perceptibly to increase.

13. In March 1848, Lieutenant Hodgson took charge of the gaol, as he himself stated in his examination before the committee, and the same officer observes, that in the course of this year the prisoners were deprived of their hookas and their opium by superior authority.

14. In fairness to Lieutenant Hodgson, it is to be observed that he attributes the increased mortality to the prisoners being confined at night, in a crowded gaol during the year 1848, while in 1847 they were employed in digging a canal near the Fyzbaugh, where they were encamped.

15. But, on the other hand, in the opinion of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, it has not only been clearly demonstrated by the proceedings submitted, that during the entire period when Lieutenant Hodgson was in

in charge of this gaol, the prisoners' rations were supplied by a contract, but further, that this man, in concert with the kotwal, the chief executive officer of the prison, carried on a system of gross fraud, supplying the prisoners with food, which was under the quantity to which they were entitled, according to the current bazar rates, and in fact was both insufficient and at times unwholesome.

16. Lieutenant Hodgson says, that few complaints were made to him, and that these he inquired into, and ascertained to be unfounded.

17. There is, however, much evidence to show that complaints by the prisoners were frequent, but as implicit confidence would appear to have been placed by the superintendent of police in the kotwal, it was not difficult for that officer to prevent these complaints from coming to the ears of Lieutenant Hodgson, or, if the prisoners ventured to complain, to make it appear that their complaints were ill-founded.

18. The President of the Committee, Captain Rathborne, is inclined to think that the increased unhealthiness of the prison has been mainly occasioned by the bad and insufficient food supplied to the prisoners; that in this opinion he is to a great degree borne out by the evidence taken before the committee. But the Governor in Council is reluctantly compelled to record his impression, that Lieutenant Hodgson is the party upon whom the responsibility chiefly rests, for allowing such a state of matters to go on under his immediate charge, and this with the warning before him of the prisoners' increasing sickness. His own evidence betrays throughout extreme laxness in the discharge of his duties as superintendent of this gaol.

19. For instance, he states positively, that the prisoners when they sleep are not confined together by a chain; a practice immediately afterwards admitted by the Kotwal, his subordinate officer, to be in force in the case of all prisoners under long sentences. Nor is he aware that prisoners were punished for making complaints, yet there is evidence that they were so punished. He admits that he is not in the habit of inspecting the prisoners' food, and never inquired of them whether their food was good or bad; concluding, apparently, that prisoners so circumstanced would have no hesitation in preferring their complaints to him in person.

20. His Lordship in Council cannot, therefore, exonerate Lieutenant Hodgson from blame in regard to the extreme unhealthiness of this prison, which has sprung up, and increased to the present frightful extent, during a period of 18 months, when he was entirely and solely responsible for its efficient superintendence. His Lordship is, at the same time, prepared to coincide in the concluding remarks of the committee, that both the officer and surgeon in charge of this gaol have, for want of a proper establishment, been placed in situations of unusual and serious difficulty. A marked difference is, however, perceptible in the conduct of these two officers. It appears from the report of the committee, that the surgeon has repeatedly brought the defects of the hospital, and the want of a proper establishment, to the notice of his superiors; and having done so, and his representations not having been regarded, he cannot be held responsible for the consequences. But there is nothing to show that Lieutenant Hodgson ever brought the state of the gaol, or the increasing sickness of the prisoners, under official notice, as it was his bounden duty to have done, long before the returns periodically rendered, drew your attention to the extraordinary mortality within its walls. In short, the proceedings under consideration have evinced Lieutenant Hodgson's incapacity for superintending a charge of this nature; the Right honourable the Governor in Council has therefore been pleased to direct that he be removed from his situation, and remanded to his corps.

21. There is another circumstance, which I have already noticed, which the Governor in Council is disposed to regard as having proved a very powerful secondary agent, in superinducing the sickness which has led to such fatal results.

22. It has before been remarked, that in the course of the year in which Lieutenant Hodgson took charge of the gaol, the prisoners were deprived of tobacco and opium, unless supplied at the orders, and under the prescription of the medical

officer in charge. By what superior authority this change was ordered is not explained, and I am directed to request that this information may be furnished.

23. The committee attach little weight to the above circumstance, but the Governor in Council cannot coincide in their opinion. The lower classes of the Mahomedans in Scinde and elsewhere are accustomed to the use of tobacco from infancy. Poor as a man of this class may be, he invariably has recourse to his pipe after his meals, and when it is borne in mind that the inferior grain diet to which the lower orders of the community are almost exclusively confined, is of itself remarkable for its poverty and sameness, and that the grain rations supplied to the prisoners are shown to have been generally inferior, and at times unwholesome, it is to be feared that in depriving them of tobacco they have been deprived of what would have proved an essential aid to digestion. In other words, that a necessary has been mistaken for a luxury.

24. The sickness and mortality under consideration would appear to have followed the order to discontinue the use of tobacco. The question then arises, of how far the prisoners may have been predisposed to sickness from the want of this accustomed stimulant. His Lordship in Council is of opinion, that to persist in discontinuing the use of it was rash, after experience had shown that the state of the prisoners' health was changing for the worse, and the opinion of the Medical Board will be obtained upon the propriety of permitting the use of tobacco in the gaols in Scinde to be resumed.

25. The Right honourable the Governor in Council approves of your proceedings in the matter under notice and sanctions the measures which you have adopted.

26. But I am directed to request that you will furnish an explanation of the delay which has occurred in noticing the alarming mortality in this gaol. In my letter dated the 28th February 1849, you were informed, that "for the present the charge of the gaols must be left with the captain and lieutenant of police, who should be required to submit to the Commissioner periodical reports of the prisoners, and the condition of the prisoners." You will have the goodness to explain whether this order has been attended to, and if so, why the mortality in this gaol in 1848, when it was 43 per cent., was not sooner brought by you to the notice of Government. The Right honourable the Governor in Council remarks, that the captain of police, Lieutenant Marston, has apparently failed altogether in exercising that supervision which was a part of his duties. He should be called on to account for his neglect.

27. Government is pleased to sanction the immediate entertainment of efficient gaol establishments, on the scale and rates of remuneration suggested by Lieutenant Marston, for each of the three gaols in Scinde, the sanction being subject, of course, to the confirmation of the Government of India.

28. The Right honourable the Governor in Council also sanctions the entertainment of hospital establishments of the strength and detail recommended by the superintending surgeon, subject to the like proviso. You will have the goodness to report the cost of these hospital establishments, which has not been stated.

29. His Lordship in Council likewise authorises the retention, under your own immediate orders and sanction, of temporary servants, matchlock men, to guard prisoners under sentence of hard labour, at times when no other guards are procurable. Their number to be, as suggested, in the proportion of one to four prisoners, and their pay six rupees per mensem, to be charged, while they are retained, in contingent bills; but each establishment will be subject to your constant and strict supervision, and the men composing it should be retained for no longer a period than they are actually required.

30. You will have the goodness to call on the Engineer Department for a plan and estimate for a new gaol at Hydrabad, capable of containing 700 prisoners, economy being strictly consulted in all the details of the building.

31. The Governor in Council does not agree with you, that the inquiries of the committee, in respect to the quality and quantity of the diet furnished to the prisoners, were too prolix, or out of place. But for the conclusive evidence, which

which the depositions taken in the course of these inquiries afford, that the food furnished to the prisoners was unwholesome, a proper weight could not have been assigned to the circumstance, in estimating the causes of so unparalleled a mortality.

32. I am instructed to take this opportunity of requesting you to report whether the gaols in Scinde cannot with advantage be supplied with grain by the several collectors from the Government stores, so long as the revenue of that province is partly collected in kind, the grain being ground by the prisoners themselves. This arrangement would, at all events, ensure the prisoners being supplied with rations of good quality.

33. You will have the goodness to submit copies of the further proceedings instituted against the kotwal, who, there is reason to believe from these proceedings, to be entirely unworthy of confidence.

34. The pecuniary transactions with the contractor, in which this man was engaged, and which are referred to by you, are depicted in the evidence before the committee in such suspicious colours, as to render it desirable that he should not be retained in the Government employ, whatever flaw there may be in the judicial proof of his corruption. I am therefore directed to intimate that he should be at once discharged from the public service, and at the same time to express the surprise of Government that with such evidence on record, and unexplained, he should have been restored intermediately to office.

35. In conclusion, I am to state, that as a temporary measure, the collectors are to be considered *ex officio* visitors of the gaols in Scinde; and this arrangement is to have effect from the date of the receipt of my present letter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Lumsden,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13 March 1850.

Extract paras. 4 to 6 of the Letter from the Commissioner in Scinde, No. 73, dated 30 January last, and paras. 25 and 27 to 29 of the above reply, to be sent for the information and guidance of—

No. 1,046.—The Civil Auditor. No. 2,716.

No. 1,047.—The Accountant-general. No. 2,717.

No. 1,048 of 1850.—Judicial Department. No. 2,718.

To the Medical Board.

Gentlemen,

In transmitting to you the annexed extract, para. 12, from the remarks of a committee, appointed by the Commissioner in Scinde, to inquire into the causes of the high rate of mortality among the prisoners in the gaol at Hydrabad, and paras. 21 and 24 of my letter to the Commissioner, No. 1,045 of this date, I am directed, by the Right honourable the Governor in Council, to request that you will be good enough to favour him with your opinion upon the propriety of ordering the use of tobacco and opium in the gaols in Scinde to be resumed.

2. I am at the same time desired to communicate, for your information, extract para. 5 of a letter from the Commissioner, No. 73, dated the 30th of January last, and para. 28 of my reply thereto, showing the hospital establishment which has been sanctioned for the three gaols in Scinde, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Lumsden,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13 March 1850.

No. 2,719.

No. 1,049.

NOTIFICATION.

THE services of Lieutenant Hodgson, of the 17th regiment N. I., lieutenant of police in Scinde, are placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

By Order, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Lumsden,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13 March 1850.

No. 1,050.

RESOLUTION.—Minute, 13 March 1850.

No. 2,720. *Resolved,* THAT a copy of the foregoing notification be transferred to the military department, in order that it may be notified in General Orders that the services of Lieutenant Hodgson have been placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(signed) *J. G. Lumsden,*
Secretary to Government.

No. 1,051 of 1850.—Judicial Department.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

No. 2,721. WITH reference to the 39th para. of my letter, No. 703 A., dated the 28th of February 1849, I am directed, by the Right honourable the Governor in Council, to bring to your notice that the Annual Report therein called for, is now overdue, and to request that you will have the goodness to furnish it at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Lumsden,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13 March 1850.

(True extract.)
(signed) J. G. Lumsden,
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Judicial Department.

Jud. Cons. 1850, dated 3 May.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Medical Board, dated 25 March 1850, No. 430.

No. 4,242.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Medical Board to acknowledge your letter, No. 1,048 of 1850, calling for their opinion on the propriety of permitting the use of tobacco and opium to be resumed in the gaols in Scinde, and at the same time communicating the sanction of Government of Bombay for an hospital establishment for these gaols.

2. From the extracts of correspondence forwarded with your letter now acknowledged, for their instruction, the Medical Board learn that there was much sickness in the gaol at Hyderabad, into the cause of which a committee was ordered to inquire; that contemporaneously with this sickness, the grain rations of the prisoners were generally inferior and at times unwholesome, and the permission to use tobacco and opium was withdrawn; that Government do not concur with the committee in considering tobacco and opium as luxuries, but view them as being in Scinde rather necessaries.

3. The Medical Board being called on by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to give their opinion on this subject, do so with all due deference, and respectfully submit that they think the permitting or withholding the use of tobacco, ought to be viewed as a point of prison discipline only, but that the use of opium or of hemp, another intoxicating drug in common use in Scinde, ought

ought to be generally disallowed, and that when in any particular cases the medical officer may find it unsafe to stop their use abruptly, they ought to be continued in progressively diminished doses until they can be totally withdrawn. None of these articles can properly supply the place of the condiments that always ought to accompany a diet of grain, and the opium and ganja, besides being otherwise objectionable, are generally injurious to health. It is true that narcotic drugs will often for a time allay the immediate irritating effects on the alimentary organs of improper food; but it seems to be impossible that the use of unwholesome food, now that it is discovered, can be continued or again permitted in these gaols, so as to render them ever again useful there for such a purpose.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Leith*,
Officiat^{g} Sec^{y} Med^{l} Board.

Bombay Medical Board's Office,
25 March 1850.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Board. No. 4,243.

THIS may wait the reply from Mr. Pringle to our letter of the 13th March 1850, No. 1,048 in the Judical Department.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
D. A. Blane.

30 March 1850.

From the Lieutenant of Police at Hydrabad.

Sir,

IT was with surprise and extreme mortification that I read the announcement in the "Bombay Times" of the 16th March last, the G. O., 13th March, placing my services at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. As the dismissal from my appointment of lieutenant of police in Scinde, must necessarily arise from displeasure entertained by Government of my conduct, and leaves a slur on my character, I trust that I shall be held excused in taking this the earliest opportunity in my power of offering such explanations as will induce the Right honourable the Governor in Council to take a more favourable view of my official conduct, to suspend final judgment against me until future investigation takes place; and should such investigation (as I confidently expect it will) exonerate my conduct from all blame, to see fit, in their justice, to revise the order by which my prospects in life are so materially injured, and worse than that, a blight affixed to my reputation. Jud. Cons. 1850, 22 May, No. 5,638.

As up to this date I have received no official communication on the subject of my dismissal, and labour under the double disadvantage of any certainty of the charges that lie against me, and absence from all official documents, I shall content myself with offering the following explanations: premising,

1st. In the absence of any official communication, surmise and information from private sources lead me to conjecture that my removal from the post of lieutenant of police at Hyderabad, is owing to the displeasure of Government at the manner I conducted my duties in reference particularly to the prisoners in the Hyderabad gaol.

On the two following points, I am informed that blame attaches to me; the evidence on which they are grounded springing from the proceedings of the gaol committee held at Hydrabad in October last, and of which Captain Rathborne was president, and myself a member.

The first, that I failed in reporting to my superiors the state of the prison and prisoners, although for a considerable time, a great mortality existed amongst them.

The second, that I failed in exercising a proper supervision over my subordinates in the matter of dieting the prisoners. Should these be the charges, I beg most strenuously to deny their applicability to myself.

With respect to the first; from my taking charge of my appointment at Hyderabad, I made a weekly report of the prisoners to the captain of police. To avert bad consequences from the very crowded state of the gaol, I forwarded, on

my own responsibility at different times, some hundred of prisoners to Kurrachee, and only ceased to do so when forbidden to send any more by the captain of police.

I subsequently (about the month of May 1848) applied through the captain of police for some unoccupied pendals near to the gaol, and orginally built for a native regiment. They were refused to me.

I then applied for tents; they also were refused, for reasons that none were available in consequence of troops moving to the northward. As the sickness still continued, I called upon Dr. Young to recommend any measures that he thought might be beneficial to the health of the prisoners. On his recommending additional sheds to be erected in the gaol, I at once made out a plan and estimate of them, and forwarded them on through the Captain of Police for the Commissioner's sanction to incur the necessary expenditure. This was not given until after some delay, but, when received, I lost no time in building the sheds, which were just completed when the gaol committee assembled.

The miserable accommodation that the gaol afforded was perfectly known to all my superiors. Captain Brown, the former Captain of Police, had visited it; Lieutenant Marston, his successor, visited it at the end of 1848.

Captain Young, Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner, especially ordered to report on all the gaols in Scinde, visited about the same period, and Mr. Pringle himself inspected it about the month of March 1849. If to this be added the circumstance that three superintending surgeons inspected the hospital in which the prisoners were treated, and were fully informed by Dr. Young of the great disadvantages he laboured under in the treatment of them from want of space, establishment, and means always at the disposal of medical officers in other hospitals.

Drs. Tawse, Patch, Taylor.

I think I may fairly infer, that having exerted myself to the utmost in thus bringing the condition of the prisoners and prison to the notice of my superiors, I had done all a subordinate could do, that all further responsibility rested with them, and my duty was only to wait the result. With respect to the second supposed charge, I have to state that the system of supplying the food of the prisoners by contract was established at Hyderabad before my appointment to the police; and in fact it is the system that prevails throughout the principal gaols in Scinde. It was not within my power to alter this system, but to see that it worked properly in its details; and one of the first points to be observed was to take care that good and wholesome food was served out to the prisoners. That I was anxious, and used my best endeavours that such should be the case, I trust to make fully apparent. According to the system established, a contractor was appointed; he was a most respectable Buniah, by name Taje Sing, and dealt largely in grain; he sold it to the prisoners at the bazar rate, kept a shop within the gaol, and as he had to keep up an establishment especially for this, he received a profit on what he sold, as will appear in letter No. 1 of 1849, which is appended.

This man's respectability, and the profit he made, were, I considered, a sufficient guarantee for his supplying the stipulated description of food. This I constantly saw, and though I confess myself to be no judge of raw grain, yet the supply always appeared to me to be clean and good, and natives attending me said it was perfectly good, and the prisoners were around me. I never remember to have a heard a complaint from them, with the exception of those reported to me by Dr. Young, who had constant opportunity of inspecting the provisions, and who never heard any complaint against the food, except on four or five occasions within one year; and I do now venture to say, that notwithstanding the evidence given by prisoners and others before the gaol committee against the quality of the food, that no proof of its unsoundness was ever made out, and in spite of the extreme measures resorted to against the Bunian, of seizing all his books (in order to ascertain whether any entries of old or damaged grain appeared in them), he was, on his trial before Lieutenant Champion, Acting Lieutenant of Police, acquitted of all unfair dealing. The proceedings of this man's (Taje Sing) trial, and of the kotwal of Hyderabad, I strongly presume, were not before Government at the same time that the proceedings of the gaol committee were; they should have been. They sprung from the committee's proceedings, and are intimately connected with them, as tending to prove the groundlessness of the charge of bad food having been supplied to the prisoners, and showing how very wild and vague were the charges brought against the kotwal, an officer in whom,

whom, until the period of the committee sitting, I had the highest confidence, who owed his appointment to office to the magistrate of Hyderabad, Captain Rathborne, and who held the highest testimonials of character from my predecessor, Captain Baynes. It has, I hear, been considered reprehensible in me, that, being a member of the gaol committee, I did not refute assertions that were made against my department, and which went to the length of impugning my judgment in the conduct of my duties. I do not think that such a charge can, with any justice, be maintained against me.

The state of the gaol and hospital was so notorious that I was, perhaps, more anxious than any one else that a searching inquiry should be made with the view to amendment; and what demur could I make to the fullest investigation into the cause of the frightful mortality that carried off so many unhappy men, already miserable enough in their chains?

I was but one member out of four of the committee, and felt that it was my duty to listen most patiently to all that could throw the least light on the matter under investigation. And now, with reference to the committee's proceedings, I cannot remember that they in any way attach blame to myself.

I think that it was decidedly the opinion of the committee that the want of space in the gaol was the predisposing cause of sickness, and the unfitness of the hospital the cause of the mortality. Such, I think, were the views entertained by the two medical members of the committee; and with them I coincided in opinion. They were, I think, also of opinion that though the food, if indifferent in quality, would certainly affect health, yet it never could cause such frightful mortality, as treatment would remove its bad effects.

I defended not myself on the committee, as I nowhere saw any blame that could attach to me. I did not defend the contractor, Taje Sing, because it was a committee of investigation, and not a court of trial.

I determined that he should undergo a trial; he has been tried by Lieutenant Champion, and his acquittal proves how carefully allegations made by prejudiced parties ought to be received.

I did not defend the kotwal, because the charges made against him were new to me. I knew not how far they might be true or untrue; and they were made by parties who were clearly seen to be prejudiced; yet, as they were believed by at least one of the number of the committee, and that a very influential one, viz., the resident, Captain Rathborne, I, at his suggestion, arrested the man to undergo trial; the charges against him also fell to the ground. What I did not do at that time, I am most anxious to do at this present. I wish to be allowed the opportunity of defending myself, and earnestly entreat the Right honourable the Governor will give me the opportunity of proving the explanations I have offered prior to filling up my appointment.

The statements I have made (though wanting documents to refer to) will, I feel certain, be found substantially correct; and the truth of them can easily be tested by calling for the documents I have referred to. Indeed, as soon as I can procure them, I will do myself the honour to forward such as bear on the points I have brought to notice. I could bring to the notice of Government that I have not been deficient in zeal for the service; and think that I shall be able to procure testimonials that I have always endeavoured zealously to perform my duties to the state.

I think that I may, with great truth, say that it was principally owing to my representations that the present gaol at Kurrachee was built; and I think it will be apparent that I have used every exertion for the improvement of the one at Hyderabad; and the letter No. 1, of 1849 (the sole document I have by me), appended, will show that I was not inattentive to the wantsof the prisoners.

It may be out of the usual course my thus addressing you on a subject in which I have received no official intimation, but, under all the circumstances of the case, I trust that any deviation from official forms will be overlooked.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Hodgson*,
Lieutenant, 17th Regiment, N. I.

Hyderabad,
15 April 1850.

No. 1 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad, to the Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

No. 5,638 A. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of Captain Young, dated 20th November 1848, and in reply thereto beg to state,

1. That the prisoners in the Hyderabad gaol receive daily, each man, one anna for their subsistence.

The prisoners expended their anna in the following manner: Two pies of ghee, two pies of wood, one pie of dhall or vegetable, one pie of mussalla, six pies of flour or rice; others as follows: nine pies of flour, two pies of wood, one pie of vegetables.

The articles are supplied by a contractor, who sells at the bazar retail rates, and is allowed, besides, one anna and three pies profit on each rupee's worth that he sells.

I beg to append the bazar rates for November of the following articles:

Wheat, 2 seers per rupee; joowaree, 30 seers per rupee; bajree, 28 seers per rupee; rice, 18 seers; moongh ka dholl, 17 seers; munnoor ka dholl, 9½ seers; ghee, *Rs.* 17. 12. 6. per mound; wood, 3 monds the rupee; vegetables, viz., onions, radishes, &c., the price varies constantly, but it is estimated that about 2 pies will be an allowance for one man.

2. In consequence of the increased sickness amongst the prisoners at the introduction of the new system of diet, and as the prisoners themselves made a most urgent appeal to be allowed to revert to the old way of being subsisted, it was deemed fit to allow them to do so, as the new system was not the least saving to Government.

This, as far as I recollect, confined the prisoners to a certain description of flour; it precluded them from procuring what they pleased. *H. Hodson.*

In my opinion, I do not think that men can be fed at a less rate than one anna per day, and I consider that, allowing the prisoners in a measure to choose the diet which they know agrees with their constitution, will greatly conduce to their well-being.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieutenant,
Lieutenant of Police.

Kurrachee, 2 January 1849.

No. 5,639. MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Board.

THIS letter should be at once referred for the report of the Commissioner in Scinde.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

7 May 1850.

No. 5,640. No. 2,366 of 1850.—Judicial Department.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

WITH reference to the 20th para. of my letter, No. 1,045, dated the 15th March last, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to refer for your report the accompanying copy of a communication of the 15th ultimo, and of its enclosure, from Lieutenant Hodgson, on the subject of his removal from the office of Lieutenant of Police in Scinde.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Lumsden*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 18 May 1850.

From

From the Lieutenant of Police.

Jud. Cons. 1850, 12 June. No. 5,812.

Sir,

1. On the 16th ultimo, I did myself the honour to forward you a letter, to be laid before the Right honourable his Lordship in Council, on the subject of my removal from the Scinde Police.

2. In reference to the same subject, I now forward copies of one letter, and extract from a second, from the Captain of Police in Scinde, the first to my own address, the second to that of the Commissioner in Scinde, with accompaniments, which I request you will do me the favour to lay before Government.

3. These letters and documents will, I conceive, fully corroborate the statements made in my letter of the 16th ultimo, and amply prove that there never existed any remissness on my part in urging measures for the relief of the prisoners.

I trust that these may prove satisfactory, and that the testimony borne in my favour by the Captain of Police, will be allowed to have its due weight.

4. As I still labour under the disadvantage of the non-reception of any official communication on the subject of my removal, and am consequently ignorant of the specific causes which led to that measure, I am unable as yet to proffer any other than a general defence; but if you will do me the favour to forward a copy of your "Judicial Letter, No. 1,040, to the address of the Commissioner in Scinde," together with a copy of his report on the gaol committee, I shall be enabled to exonerate myself more fully.

5. I have but little further to add, but would respectfully suggest that, in reviewing the circumstances attending the sickness and mortality in the Hyderabad gaol, the following circumstances should not be lost sight of; viz.

That the sickly season in Scinde of the year 1849 was much severer than usual; that throughout the Hyderabad district the prevalence of sickness and mortality was greater than for many years before; and if to this be added the very confined space of the gaol, measuring 196 feet by 105, which gives an area of 20,580 square feet, and the pendalls within it being somewhat less than 2,400 square feet, and as the average number of prisoners for the year 1849 was 446, thereby leaving only 46 square feet per head of gaol space, and only 5⅓ square feet of pendalls for each man, it is obvious that when epidemic is raging throughout the district, in so confined a space as the gaol, the most fatal results must ensue.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieutenant,
17th Regiment N. I.

9 May 1850.

No. 252 of 1850.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to Lieutenant *Hodgson*, 17th Regiment, N. I. No. 5,813.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward for your information and guidance copy of a letter, No. 223, of the 12th instant, and of the correspondence to which it relates (*vide* Appendix), I addressed to the Commissioner in Scinde, regarding your removal from your appointment in the Hyderabad Police, agreeably to Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter, No. 1,045, Judicial Department, copy of which you will have received direct from Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieutenant,
Captain of Police, Scinde.

Hyderabad, 17 April 1850.

(True copy.)

(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieutenant,
17th Regiment, N. I.

No. 223 of 1850.—Judicial Department.

No. 5,814. From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 181, of the 29th ultimo, and of its accompaniment, being copy of a communication, No. 1,045, Judicial Department, from Mr. Secretary Lumsden, and with reference to its 20th and 26th paras., to forward the accompanying correspondence on the subject, which I request, with this letter, may be laid before the Right honourable the Governor in Council, with a view to my conduct, and that of Dr. Hodgson's in the management of the Hyderabad gaol being reconsidered.

2. First in order is your letter, No. 488, of the 29th September 1849, directing the assembly of the Gaol Committee, from which it was impossible for Lieutenant Hodgson to foresee that his conduct in the management of the gaol would form a subject of inquiry, as from the repeated representations he had made on the subject he was not aware that he had failed in his duty, and therefore did not attempt to defend his conduct; and further, that in consequence of his subsequent illness, and absence from his office, he has not had access to the official documents necessary to enable Government fully to comprehend his conduct on points not referred to by the committee.

3. It therefore becomes my bounden duty to lay before Government such information as exists in my office, to defend that officer from the imputation he appears to labour under in the eyes of Government, in having neglected to bring the defects of the gaol hospital, and want of establishment, to the notice of superior authority.

4. First, then, Lieutenant Hodgson took charge of the gaol at the commencement of the year 1848. During the two years he held charge, his gaol was not only inspected by yourself and the Judicial Secretary on his inspecting tour, and by the Superintending Surgeons, but it was likewise even inspected by the Governor of Bombay himself; for Sir George Clerk, on his visit to Scinde, inspected the gaol here, and expressed extreme surprise at what he there witnessed.

5. Again, in the correspondence of 1848 and 1849, attached as an Appendix to this letter, Lieutenant Hodgson and myself frequently, and I trust in a fair and legitimate manner, brought to notice of inferior authority the awful mortality which existed, and he and I did what we could to obtain the introduction of remedial measures. Having done so, I humbly conceive he and I are as free from blame as the medical officer, Dr. Young, has been declared to be, by the voice of the Governor in Council; and that, therefore, the opinion of Government that a marked difference is perceptible in the conduct of the two officers was formed, owing to their being held in ignorance of what we attempted to do.

6. You will also favour me by apprising Government that the mortality of the gaol was duly brought to notice by myself and Lieutenant Hodgson in two other ways; namely, through my weekly digest of intelligence, and also monthly return of prisoners admitted, discharged and died, which I sent into the Judicial Secretary's office; and it is not my fault, I humbly conceive, that they failed to attract notice, until the mortality had raged unchecked for two years.

13. In conclusion, I beg to inform you that I purposely omitted the correspondence on the general subject of diet, as it does not seem to bear upon the Hyderabad gaol sickness, though Lieutenant Hodgson and myself incurred the disapprobation of Government, which I humbly trust will be mitigated, on your kindly representing the true state of the case, by your forwarding the accompaniments.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Hyderabad, 12 April 1850.

(True copy.)
(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieutenant,
17th Regiment, N. I.

Appendix to Inward Correspondence from the Lieutenant of Hydrabad Police on the subject of the Gaol.

—	NUMBER OF LETTERS.	DATES.	SUBJECT.
		1848:	
A.	106	9 September -	- - Forwarding Dr. Young's letter relative to the removal of the prisoners from the Gaol, on account of the increasing mortality.
B.	120	7 November -	- - Forwarding weekly state of sick prisoners, and requesting him to make some arrangements for removing them to some other place, in consequence of the number of deaths amongst them.
C.	128	21 December -	- - Relating to the advantages of having the flour required for the use of the prisoners, ground by the prisoners themselves, within the precincts of the Gaol.
		1849:	
D.	1	2 January -	On the subject of the issue of rations for the convicts.
E.	7	16 May -	- - Stating that the sick prisoners are at present accommodated in the General Hospital, and requesting him to make application to the military authorities for two of the unoccupied pendalls, which are close to the General Hospital.
F.	16	1 June - -	- - Forwarding Dr. Young's letter for submission to the Commissioner, and requesting him to obtain the sanction of Government for the erection of the sheds recommended.
G.	21	30 June -	- - Forwarding estimate and plan of the new sheds recommended for the accommodation of the prisoners in the Gaol.
H.	39	14 September	- - Stating that unless the pendalls now empty are handed over for the hospital of the Gaol, there are no means at his disposal for the proper classification of the sick prisoners.
I.	42	1 October -	- - Relating to the duties of keeping the Gaol returns, register, &c.; the amount defrayed from his private resources.

A.

No. 106 of 1848.

From the Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad, to the Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir, Kurrachee, 9 September 1848.

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying letter from Dr. Young, in charge of the gaol, and as the mortality amongst the prisoners is daily increasing, measures are absolutely necessary for moving the prisoners from the gaol, and I would beg strongly to suggest, that the unoccupied pendalls should be applied for at once. I would beg to state that the hospital belonging to these pendalls was formerly handed over to me for the use of the patients attacked by the cholera, and it would be most convenient for the treatment of the prisoners now suffering from fever, &c.

2. As a temporary measure, I would beg to recommend that all the prisoners should be removed from the gaol and confined in the pendalls.

3. As the pendalls have not been used for a very long time, I conceive there would be no obstacle in having them handed over to me.

4. I have ordered all the sick prisoners to be at once taken to the general hospital in the fort for medical treatment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieut.,
Lieutenant of Police.

To Lieutenant *Hodgson*, Lieutenant of Police.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to bring to your notice the very great increase of sickness (principally) of fever and bowel complaint) which has taken place latterly amongst the prisoners in the civil gaol, and at the same time to mention the very uncontrollable character of these diseases, as well as the great mortality resulting from them, and which I conceive to be accounted for in a great measure by the very unsheltered state of that portion of the gaol at present appropriated to the use of the sick, whereby they are greatly exposed to the heat of the sun during the day, and the chilly influence of the wind by night. I have therefore to request that you will do me the favour to lay the subject of this letter before the Commissioner in Scinde, at your earliest convenience, with any of your own suggestions that you may deem it proper to make respecting it.

I have, &c.

Fort Hydrabad, 9 September 1848.

(signed) *T. J. Young*, Assistant Surgeon, N. G. Hospital.

B.

No. 120 of 1848.

From Lieutenant *Hodgson*, Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad, to Captain *Marston*, Captain of Police in Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward you the weekly state of the sick prisoners in the civil gaol at this station, and would beg to bring to your notice that in consequence of the number of deaths amongst the prisoners, that some arrangements should be made to remove them to some other place, as I consider that the over-crowded state of the gaol may be, in a great measure, the cause of the present sickness amongst the prisoners.

I have, &c.

Hyderabad, 7 November 1848.

(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad.

WEEKLY REPORT of the Sick Prisoners in the Civil Gaol:

Prisoners of the Civil Gaol.

Remained	79
Admitted	34
TOTAL	113
Discharged	17
Died	9
Remaining	87

(signed) *T. J. Young*, Assistant Surgeon, N.G.H.

Hyderabad, 6 November 1848.

C.

No. 128 of 1849.

No. 5,816.

From Lieutenant *Hodgson*, Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad, to the Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Captain Young's letter, dated 12th instant, relating to the advantages of having the flour required for the use of the prisoners ground by the prisoners themselves, within the precincts of the gaol,

gaol, &c.; and in reply thereto, beg to state that in my opinion his measures could not be carried into effect under existing circumstances, considering that there is no establishment of any description allowed for the gaol.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieut.,
Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad.

Hyderabad, 21 December 1848.

D.

No. 1 of 1849.

From Lieutenant *Hodgson*, Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad, to the Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Captain Young's letter, dated 20th November 1848, and in reply thereto I beg to state,

1. That the prisoners in the Hydrabad Gaol receive daily each man, one anna for their subsistence.

The prisoners expend their anna in the following manner:

Two pies of ghee, two pies of wood, one pie of dhall or vegetable, one pie of mussala, six pies of flour or rice. Others as follows: nine pies of flower, two pies of wood, one pie of vegetable.

The articles are suppled by a contractor who sells at the Bazaar rates, and is allowed besides one anna and three pies profit on each rupee's worth that he sells.

I beg to append the bazaar rates for November of the following articles:

Wheat, 20 seers per rupee; Jowaree, 30 seers per rupee; Bagree, 28 seers per rupee; Rice, 18 seers per rupee; Moory ka Dholl, 17 seers per rupee; Moosoorka Dhall, 19½ seers per rupee; Ghee, *Rs.* 17.12.6 per maund; Wood, 3 bundles the rupee; Vegetables, onions, radish, &c., the price varies constantly, but it is estimated that about two pies will be an allowance for one man.

In consequence of the increased sickness amongst the prisoners at the introduction of the new system of diet, and as the prisoners themselves made a most urgent appeal to be allowed to revert to the old way of being subsisted, it was deemed fit to allow them to do so; as the new system was not the least saving to Government.

In my opinion, I do not think that men can be fed at a less rate than one anna per diem, and I consider that allowing the prisoners, in a measure, to choose the diet which they know agrees with their constitution, will greatly conduce to their well-being.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieut.
Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad.

2 January 1849.

E.

No. 7 of 1849.

From Lieutenant *Hodgson*, Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad, to the Captain of Police in Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter, No. 105, from the Commissioner in Scinde, and in reply thereto, I beg to state that the sick prisoners are at present accommodated in the native general hospital.

In consequence of the increase of the sick prisoners, I would beg to recommend that an application should be made to the military authorities, for two of the unoccupied pendalls which are close to the native general hospital.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieutenant,
Lieutenant of Police.

16 May 1849.

F.

No. 16 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Lieutenant of Police, Hydrabad, to the Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying letter from Dr. Young, and shall feel obliged by your laying it before the Commissioner, as the sanction of Government will be required for the expense of the new sheds recommended to be built by Dr. Young.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieutenant,
Lieutenant of Police.

1 June 1849.

To Captain *Hodgson*, in charge of Gaol, Hydrabad.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of this day, regarding the sick prisoners, and prisoners of the civil gaol generally, I have the honour to state my opinion, that there should be a large space covered in within the walls of the building, so as to afford a proper shelter against the sun by day, and the chilling night air, as I conceive that the exposure to which they are at present subject is very injurious.

In regard to tents for the sick prisoners, I am of opinion that the accommodation at present affording more efficient shelter and protection against the great vicissitudes of temperature.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. J. Young*,
Assistant Surgeon, N. G. H.

Camp, Hydrabad,
1 June 1849.

G.

No. 21 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Lieutenant of Police, Hydrabad, to the Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 96, of the 7th instant, and in reply thereto, I beg to forward the accompanying estimate and plan of the new sheds recommended by Dr. Young, for the accommodation of the prisoners in the gaol at this station.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieutenant,
Lieutenant of Police.

Hydrabad,
30 June 1849.

H.

No. 39 of 1849.

From the Lieutenant of Police, Hydrabad, to the Captain of Police in Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

IN answer to the queries contained in your memorandum, No. 278 of 1849, I beg to forward a letter from Dr. Young, in charge of the civil gaol; also a plan of the gaol at this station.

Unless the pendalls now empty are handed over for the hospital of the gaol, I do not think that there are any means at my disposal for the proper classification of the sick prisoners.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieutenant,
Lieutenant of Police.

14 September 1849.

I.

No. 42 of 1849.

From the Lieutenant of Police, Hydrabad, to the Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Commissioner's letter, No. 374 of 1849, and in reply to the 2d paragraph of that letter, I beg to state that the duty of keeping the gaol returns and register has been performed hitherto, with the assistance of the educated prisoners, men who were formerly in the situation of moonshees and kardar.

2. I need not point out how objectionable this is; but still no establishment having been allowed, it was utterly impossible to carry on the duties of the gaol without making use of the services of these men.

3. Regarding the English writer, I was obliged to keep another writer on a monthly pay of 40 rupees, which sum was paid out of my own pocket. This does not include the 30 rupees which I had still to pay to my present writer; it being impossible to procure a man on the stipend of 30 rupees allowed by Government, so as to enable me to perform the duties required of me.

I disbursed the sum of 70 rupees monthly from my own pay.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieutenant,
Lieutenant of Police.

Hyderabad,
1 October 1849.

(True copies.)
(signed) *E. Marston*,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

(True copies.)
(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieutenant,
17th Regiment, N. I.

APPENDIX to Outward Correspondence on the subject of the Hydrabad Gaol. No. 5,817.

—	NUMBER OF LETTERS.	DATE.	SUBJECT.
A.	500	1848: 12 September	-- To the Commissioner forwarding letter, No. 106, of the 9th September, from Lieutenant Hodgson, with its enclosure, from the medical attendant of his gaol, bringing to notice the sickly state of the prisoners at Hydrabad, and requesting they may be removed, as a change, into the pendalls nearest the Scinde Horse lines.
B.	566	10 October -	-- To the Judge Advocate-General, relative to the crowded state of the prisoners in the Hydrabad gaol.
C.	676	30 December -	-- To the Judge Advocate-General, relative to the interior economy of the gaols in Scinde, and suggesting an efficient establishment.
		1849. 5 January -	-- Forwarding to the Civil Judge Advocate-General Lieutenant Hodgson's letter, No. 1, of 1849, regarding the prisoner's diet.
D.	63	17 May -	-- To the Commissioner, being a reply to his letter, No. 105, dated 13th May, and suggesting better accommodation for the sick prisoners.
E.	91	4 June - -	-- To the Commissioner, annexing Civil Surgeon's opinion for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the inmates of the Hydrabad gaol.

(*continued*)

—	NUMBER OF LETTERS.	DATE.	SUBJECT.
F.	96	7 June - -	- - To the Lieutenant of Hydrabad Police, being a reply to his letter, No. 16, with a report from the Civil Surgeon, and requesting him to furnish an estimate of probable expense of erecting temporary sheds.
G.	116	21 June -	- - To the Lieutenant of the Hydrabad Police, calling upon him to send reply to No. 96 of the 7th June.
H.	237	14 August -	- - To Lieutenant Hodgson, to furnish a special return of the sickness and mortality in his gaol.
I.	297	19 September	- - To the Commissioner, being a reply to this letter, No. 402, dated 1st September 1849, relative to the classification of the prisoners.
J.	364	22 October -	- - To the Commissioner, relative to transferring to Kurrachee, 300 convicts from the Hydrabad gaol.
K.	2	27 October -	- - From Assistant Surgeon Allinder, stating that the additional number of prisoners proposed to be transferred from Hydrabad could not be admitted into the gaol at Kurrachee.

A.

No. 500 of 1848.

From Captain *W. Brown*, Captain of Police in Scinde, to the Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying letter, No. 106, dated 9th September, from Lieutenant Hodgson, Lieutenant of Police at Hydrabad, with enclosure, from the medical attendant of the gaol, bringing to notice the sickly state of the prisoners at Hydrabad, and requesting they may be removed, as a change, into the empty pendalls nearest the Scinde Horse lines, and last occupied by the 17th Regiment, N. I., which I request may be laid before the Commissioner for his consideration.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Brown*, Captain,

Kurrachee, 12 September 1848. Captain of Police in Scinde.

B.

No. 566 of 1848.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Judge Advocate-General.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 310, dated 8th instant, with enclosure from the collector and magistrate of Hydrabad, recommending that all prisoners may be sent from the district gaols to the general gaols at head-quarters; and in reply beg to state that, as the late sickness amongst the prisoners arose partly from the crowded state of the latter gaol, I do not think it advisable to remove the men from the district to the head-quarters at present, where there are already as many men as can well be accommodated, as these gaols now are.

2. As to its relieving more police for duty at head-quarters, it will always be necessary to have a certain portion of the policemen in the districts, whose presence, under any circumstances, would be requisite with the deputy collector, than at head-quarters, where there are troops of the line, and the measure proposed of sending every tried prisoner to the general gaols, would employ many of the police on escort duty, and prove more harassing to them than under the present circumstances.

These remarks apply equally to Upper Scinde, where there are as many men in the head-quarter's gaol, as can well be accommodated.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Brown*, Captain,

Kurrachee, 10 October 1848. Captain of Police in Scinde.

C.

No. 676 of 1848.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Civil Judge Advocate-General.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, No. 369, of the 12th instant, I have the honour herewith of submitting the replies of my deputies on the subject.

2. I would beg to state that in my opinion the measures could not be attended with any advantages; on the contrary, that it would entail a great deal of useless labour and expenses, without the least benefit resulting from it.

3. The introduction of new rules affecting the interior economy of the gaols in Scinde, under the existing system, cannot be entertained without an official establishment is sanctioned by Government, the necessity for which has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the authorities.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Meerkan Ka Tando,
30 December 1848.

Forwarded to Captain Young, Civil Judge Advocate-General in Scinde, in reply to his letter, dated 20th November 1848, copy of a letter from Lieutenant Hodgson, No. 1 of 1849, regarding the prisoners' diet.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Meerkhan Ka Tando,
5 January 1849.

D.

No. 63 of 1849.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

With advertence to your letter, No. 105, dated the 3d instant, I have the honour to state, that the General Hospital at Hydrabad is full of patients, and I would suggest, for the better accommodation of the sick prisoners, that two of the adjoining empty pendalls be made over for their use.

I annex for your information the medical officer's last weekly statement.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 17 May 1849.

Sick Prisoners.

Strength - - - - - - - - -	639
Remained - - - - - - - -	117
Admitted - - - - - - - -	37
Total - -	154
Discharged - - - - - - - -	10
Died - - - - - - - - -	6
Remaining - - - - - - - -	140

(signed) *J. J. Young*,
Assistant Surgeon,
Native General Hospital.

E.

No. 91 of 1849.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

ADVERTING to your letter, No. 159 of the 23d ultimo, I have the honour herewith of annexing the civil surgeon's opinion in regard to the measures which should be adopted for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the inmates of the Hydrabad Gaol, which I deem worthy of your consideration.

2. Should you approve the measure proposed by Dr. Young, which can be effected with expedition and at a trifling expense, I will lose no time in calling on Lieutenant Hodgson for an estimate of the probable cost thereof.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 4 June 1849.

F.

No. 96 of 1849.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Lieutenant of Police, Hydrabad.

Sir,

REPLYING to your letter, No. 16, of the 1st instant, and of its accompaniment, being a report from the civil surgeon, upon the sanitary condition of the civil prisoners in the Hydrabad gaol, I have the honour to state that the measures proposed by you to meet the object in view has received the Commissioner's approval. You will be good enough, therefore, without loss of time, to call in an estimate of the probable expense requisite for erecting temporary sheds within the precincts of the gaol, as suggested by the civil surgeon, pending the erection of a new gaol, which I am led to believe will soon receive the attention of Government.

In recommending the erection of temporary sheds, the object I had in view was the immediate relief of the prisoners from their present sickly state, and which I informed the Commissioner might in this manner be effected expeditiously and at trifling cost.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 7 June 1849.

G.

No. 116 of 1849.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to Lieutenant *Hodgson*, Lieutenant of Police, Hydrabad.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to call your attention to my letter, No. 96, of the 7th instant, which still remains unanswered, and to request that no further time may be allowed to elapse in furnishing the estimate called for.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 21 June 1849.

H.

No. 237 of 1849.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to Lieutenant *Hodgson*, Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request you will immediately send in a special return to this office, of the sickness and mortality in your gaol for the last 12 months preceding the 1st instant, prepared according to the accompanying form.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 14 August 1849.

I.

No. 297 of 1849.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

Replying to your endorsement, No. 402, of the 1st September 1849, on a number 128 of the 24th ultimo, from the magistrate of Hydrabad, regarding the classification of the prisoners in the Hydrabad gaol, I have the honour to forward a letter and two enclosures from Lieutenant Hodgson, from which it will be seen that no means exist at the disposal of the civil surgeon for classifying the prisoners.

2. The present gaol was merely a walled enclosure, which his Excellency the late Governor in 1844 had constructed into a gaol as a temporary arrangement, and was calculated to contain 150 prisoners; whereas there are now 572, by the last weekly statement, confined in it.

3. From the locality of the gaol, its confined nature, and the mortality among the prisoners during the last three years, I would strongly recommend that a new one, on a fresh site, similar to that at this station, be constructed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 19 September 1849.

J.

No. 364 of 1849.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit, for your consideration, the advisability of transferring to Kurrachee 200 convicts from the Hydrabad gaol; the unexpired portion of whose sentences shall not be less than two years.

Number of prisoners in the Hydrabad Gaol, 642; sick, 192. Ditto, Kurrachee, ditto, 475; sick, 24.

2. I am aware that the natives of Hydrabad and Shikapoor now being sent to Kurrachee to work out their imprisonment as an additional punishment, but this I think should not be allowed to have any weight, when the sickly and the crowded state of the gaol is considered, compared with the healthy condition of the civil prisoners at this station.

I would also here recommend that the sanction of Government be obtained for the entertainment of 50 burkundauz, with a jemedar, and the usual number of non-commissioned officers, on the same scale of pay as that sanctioned for Shikapoor, (*vide* Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter, No. 1,653, of the 19th May last,) as, in consequence of the arduous duties the police are called on to perform, I have not men at my disposal to work the 500 convicts now lying idle, who might be usefully employed in repairing roads and other works of public utility, had I only men to guard them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Marston.*

22 October 1849.

K.

To the Captain of Police.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, I have the honour to state for the information of the Commissioner, that I consider the gaol here already crowded, and that the additional number of prisoners proposed to be transferred from Hydrabad could not be admitted into it without endangering the health of its present inmates. It was the over-crowding it with sick men from Hydrabad that caused such mortality last year.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Allinder*,
Assistant Surgeon in charge of Gaol Hospital.

Kurrachee,
27 October 1849.

No. 5,818. MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

LIEUTENANT HODGSON'S former letter has been referred for Mr. Pringle's report. This should be also sent, and these papers should then be sent to the Right honourable the Governor.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*
D. A. Blane.

18 May 1850.

No. 2,445 of 1850.—Judicial Department.

No. 5,819. To the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

Dated 9th instant, with enclosures. IN continuation of my letter, No. 2,366, dated the 18th instant, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit herewith copy of a further letter which has been received from Lieutenant Hodgson, on the subject of his removal from the office of Lieutenant of Police in Scinde.

I have, &c.
Bombay Castle, 23 May 1850. (signed) *J. G. Lumsden,*
Secretary to Government.

No. 332.

Judic. Cons. 1850, dated 10 July. From the Commissioner in Scinde.

My Lord,

No. 6,966. IN acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter, No. 2,445, dated the 23d instant, with accompaniment from Lieutenant Hodgson, I have the honour to state that I have not received Mr. Lumsden's previous letter, No. 2,366, dated the 18th instant, therein referred to; but for full details on the subject of Lieutenant Hodgson's communication I beg to refer to my letter, No. 299, dated the 22d instant.

2. I take this opportunity to forward copies of three letters, as per margin,* which should have formed a part of the series of correspondence transmitted with my letter last referred to, but appear to have been inadvertently omitted.

I have, &c.
Kurrachee, 29 May 1850. (signed) *A. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 6,967. No. 242 of 1850.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde, Sukkur.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request the favour of your directing a copy of your letter, No. 1,848 of 1848, to be sent to me, and

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Hydrabad, 15 April 1850. Captain of Police in Scinde.

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* No. 242, of 15 April 1850, from Captain of Police; No. 246, of 29 April 1850, to the Captain of Police; No. 319, of 7 May 1850, from the Captain of Police.

No. 246 of 1850.—Judicial Department.

To the Captain of Police.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, No. 242, dated the 13th instant, and to the 7th para. of your letter, No. 223, dated the 12th instant, I have the honour to inform you that my letter therein referred to as No. 1,848, of the 10th November 1848 (as it was erroneously quoted in my letter, No. 181, of the 29th ultimo), should have been No. 3,072, of the 10th November 1848, and I request you will now furnish the requisite information in respect to it with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.

Sukkur, 29 April 1850. (signed) *R. K. Pringle*, Commissioner.

No. 319 of 1850.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde, Sukkur.

Sir,

Replying to your letter, No. 246, of the 29th ultimo, Judicial Department, I have the honour to inform you that a copy of your communication, No. 3,072, of the 11th November 1848 (not the 10th, as erroneously stated in your letter under reply), was forwarded to Lieutenant Hodgson on the 13th idem, who was requested to furnish the information called for by you, but which it seems he never did, as no reply can be found in my office.

2. The reason Lieutenant Hodgson's attention was not subsequently called to this letter I imagine was, that the day after its despatch I quitted Kurrachee on my tour of inspection, and with my limited English establishment, a writer on 50 rupees per mensem, the inadequacy of which for the onerous duties required of him, both myself and predecessor have frequently brought to your notice, without, I regret to say, the requisite increase being up to the present time sanctioned, must have caused this letter to escape my attention in the then critical state of affairs to the north-west, and my having proceeded to the frontier of Scinde to watch events.

3. It will, however, be seen, from letter No. 500, of the 12th September 1848, from the late Captain of Police, with enclosures from Lieutenant Hodgson and Dr. Young, that the most important part of the information called for in your letter, No. 3,072, of the 11th November 1848, was given in the above correspondence, and remedial measure therein proposed.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee, 7 May 1850. (signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieutenant, Captain of Police.

(True copies.)

(signed) *K. Young*, Captain, Assistant Commissioner.

Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Board. No. 6,968.

This is disposed of by my previous minute on the same subject, and may be recorded. It accounts for one of the missing letters, stated not to have been replied to by the Captain of Police, and should therefore be referred to in our letters to higher authorities on this subject.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
21 June 1850. *D. A. Blane.*

From the Commissioner in Scinde.

Jud. Cons. 1850, dated 10 July. No. 6,847. (No. 348.)

My Lord,

With reference to my letter, No. 332, dated the 29th ultimo, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter, No. 2,366, dated the 18th idem, which has since reached me by the land post; and with reference to the subject of it, I would again beg to refer to my letter, No. 299, dated the 22d idem, as containing by anticipation such remarks as I should have had to offer on Lieutenant Hodgson's letter, which accompanies that from Mr. Lumsden now under acknowledgment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 1 June 1850.

No. 6,848.

Minute by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

This is disposed of in my minute on the same subject, and may be recorded.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*
D. A. Blane.

15 June 1850.

From the Commissioner in Scinde.

Jud. Cons. 1850, dated 31 July. No. 7,443. (No. 299.)

My Lord,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter, No. 1,045, dated the 13th March last, relative to the sickness and mortality in the gaol at Hyderabad.

2. With reference to the 20th para., it is due to Lieutenant Hodgson to state that he did not omit to bring the sickness of the prisoners to notice.

3. This he did, first, in a letter dated the 9th September 1848, to Captain W. Brown, then captain of police, in which was forwarded one from the civil surgeon, Dr. Young. In transmitting this letter to me, Captain Brown recommended the adoption of a suggestion contained in it for the removal of the prisoners to some unoccupied pendals in the military lines. I applied to Brigadier Dundas, then commanding the troops in the province, for the use of the pendals, but was informed in reply, that there were objections to their appropriation to the purpose for which they were required. I communicated this to Captain Brown, and requested him to inform me whether, as the pendals were not available, he could suggest any other arrangement to meet the object; but to this letter I received no reply.

4. On the 7th November 1848, Lieutenant Hodgson again brought the subject to the notice of Lieutenant Marston, who had succeeded Captain Brown in the command of the police, reiterating the suggestion, that arrangements should be made for the removal of the prisoners to some other place. Lieutenant Marston forwarded Lieutenant Hodgson's letter to me with a recommendation that the sick prisoners, and such others as Lieutenant Hodgson might deem fit, should be moved under canvas. I requested Lieutenant Marston to obtain the opinion of the medical officer as to the cause of the sickness among the prisoners, and whether their being temporarily lodged in tents would be the best means of counteracting it, and, in that case, to inform me whether there were tents available for the accommodation of the prisoners, and sufficient means for guarding them. To this letter, too, I received no reply.

5. About this time I had proceeded on a tour through Upper Scinde, and passed through Hyderabad on my way back, in the month of March, when I visited the gaol in company with Lieutenant Hodgson, and was convinced of its utter unsuitableness for its object, and the necessity of building a new one, but I was not at that time impressed with the extreme urgency of the case, and the necessity for some immediate remedy; and as a proposition for transferring the charge of the gaols to judicial officers was then before Government, I thought that any questions connected with the improvement of the gaol buildings and establishments, and the introduction of a better system of prison discipline

discipline generally, might be most conveniently taken into consideration when that was disposed of.

6. After my return to Kurrachee, the unsuitableness of the hospital accommodation for the sick prisoners at Hyderabad was represented to me on the 27th April by the superintending surgeon, Dr. Taylor, upon which I requested the captain of police to report how the sick prisoners were then accommodated, and whether he could suggest any arrangement to alleviate the inconvenience complained of by the medical officers, pending the consideration of gaol accommodation generally, which I expected would soon be taken up. In reply, Lieutenant Marston, on the 17th May, suggested that two of the adjoining empty pendals should be appropriated to the sick prisoners. On the 23d May, I requested him to explain whether the pendals he alluded to were those, the transfer of which had previously been objected to by the military authorities; at the same time, in view to ascertaining the extent of the exigency, I called upon him to report the proportion which the prisoners then in hospital bore to their average number.

7. Lieutenant Marston did not reply directly to this reference, but forwarded on the 4th June a letter from the civil surgeon, recommending that an additional space should be covered in within the walls of the gaol for the prisoners generally, and stating that the sick were better accommodated in the pendals then they could be in tents. Lieutenant Marston remarked that Dr. Young's recommendation might be carried into effect expeditiously and at a trifling cost. In reply, I pointed out to him that his letter did not contain a direct answer to my reference, but if the purpose would be attained by the adoption of Dr. Young's suggestion, I thought it would be the best course to adopt, pending the erection of a new gaol, which must soon be taken into consideration; I therefore requested him to obtain an estimate of the proposed work from Lieutenant Hodgson. A plan and estimate was accordingly prepared by that officer, and transmitted to me by Lieutenant Marston on the 3d July, and was forwarded for the sanction of your Lordship in Council on the 10th idem. Your Lordship's sanction, dated the 4th August, was received by me on the 19th idem, and transmitted on the 21st to the captain of police.

8. Throughout this period, the number of casualties among the prisoners in hospital was noticed from time to time, among other items of intelligence, in the monthly digests of the captain of police; but although it occasionally struck me as large, yet from not seeing it in juxtaposition with the whole number of prisoners, or with the average proportion of sick at other periods, which, in reply to my reference, Lieutenant Marston had omitted to furnish, I was not fully impressed with its extraordinary magnitude, and was in hopes that the measures which had been adopted at the recommendation of the civil surgeon, might have the effecting of counteracting the sickness until a more effectual remedy could be applied.

9. About this time, however (*i. e.*, on the 1st August), I had received from Government a copy of the printed police report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1847, and being desirous to obtain, for the sake of comparison, returns in the same forms as are given in that report of the sickness in the gaols in this province, and more especially in that of Hyderabad, where the recent frequency of the casualties had led me to apprehend that it was of more than ordinary severity, I issued instructions with that view on the 9th August.

10. These returns were received on the 5th September, and at once made me aware of the fatal extent of the sickness at Hyderabad. Some days intervened in obtaining corrections of errors in the returns, and on the 17th September I took steps for the appointment of the committee to inquire into the cases of the sickness, and the means of remedying it.

11. The report of the committee reached me on the 3d November, and as the matter of it was too urgent to admit of delay, as soon as I had made myself master of its contents, *i. e.*, on the 7th November, I forwarded it in original to the captain of police, with instructions to give immediate effect to such of its recommendations as could be at once acted on, and to return the report to me after he had taken a copy.

12. The report was not received back till the end of December. I was then occupied with urgent political business in Upper Scinde, and on my way back to Kurrachee with the Governor-general, in the middle of January, my office establishment was so unfavourably situated for the prosecution of its ordinary work, that it was not till the 30th of that month that the voluminous proceedings could be got ready for submission to your Lordship in Council, which they were, with my letter of that date.

13. The above detail will, I trust, exonerate Lieutenant Hodgson from the charge of having neglected to bring the sickness of the prisoners to notice. I am sensible that it may, at the same time, expose myself to that of not having taken earlier and more active measures for its counteraction, and while I much regret that the omission of the captain of police to reply to some of my letters, escaped my notice at the time, and the proceedings to which they might have led were consequently suspended, I can only further observe that I was quite unaware of the extent and urgency of the case until it was brought to my knowledge by the returns which I called for in August. This, together with the progress of the subsequent proceedings, will furnish the explanation called for in the 26th para. of Mr. Lumsden's letter, as to the delay which occurred in noticing the mortality in the gaol. Instructions were issued on the 14th April 1849, consequent upon Mr. Lumsden's letter of the 28th February preceding, and which was received by me on the 20th March, directing the officers in charge of the gaols to furnish the periodical returns therein alluded to half yearly; but before the first half year had expired, the special returns were called for by me in August, and in the proceedings which followed them, the non-transmission of the ordinary half yearly reports which had been omitted was overlooked, so that it was not from these but from the special returns that I became acquainted with the state of the case.

14. In addition to the above explanation in favour of Lieutenant Hodgson, it is due to him to state, that I have on all occasions found him an able, intelligent, and active officer, and that the department of the police in this province sustains a great loss by his removal, I therefore hope your Lordship in Council will be pleased to give that measure your re-consideration.

15. With reference to the paras. 22 to 24 of Mr. Lumsden's letter, it cannot be ascertained that any orders were ever issued prohibiting the use of tobacco and opium by the prisoners, except under the direction of the medical officer; but such has always been the practice in the gaols in this province, and as it does not appear to have been attended by any bad consequences in the other gaols, it may be inferred that it could not have had any great share in causing the sickness at Hyderabad.

16. With reference to the concluding part of the 26th para., and to the 27th, 28th, and 29th paras. of Mr. Lumsden's letter, I beg to submit copy of a correspondence with Lieutenant Marston as per margin; the accompaniments to Lieutenant Marston's letter are also forwarded in the form in which he has arranged them, but as this does not show the letters, with their replies, in consecutive order, which is necessary to the correct appreciation of the proceedings, I have also appended a copy of the correspondence referred to in the first part of this letter arranged in that order.

1. No. 181, dated 29 March 1850.

2. No. 223, dated 12 April, with three enclosures.

17. With reference to the 28th para. of Mr. Lumsden's letter, the late acting superintending surgeon has informed me, that the monthly charge on account of the hospital establishment therein alluded to will be 57 rupees, as follows:

One goorgah	- - - - -	*Rs.* 7
One bheestie purkallie	- - - - -	13
One sweeper	- - - - - -	7

Dr. Scott was of opinion that the services of a Brahmin cook and dhobee, which had been recommended by his predecessor, are not required.

18. As directed in the 30th para., I called upon the Engineer Department for a plan and estimate for a new gaol at Hyderabad, but I have since received from the captain of police a plan prepared by Lieutenant Champion, the present officiating lieutenant of police, which I shall separately submit to your Lordship in Council; and I am inclined to think it will provide all the requisite accommodation by an enlargement of the enclosure at present temporarily appropriated for

for the gaol, at a much less cost than the construction of a new one would involve, and that it might be executed principally by the labour of the convicts themselves.

19. With reference to the 23d para., the captain of police is of opinion that it would not be advantageous to procure the grain for the prisoners from the Government stores. I am not satisfied that Lieutenant Marston's arguments on this point are conclusive, and that the difficulties he notices are such as might not be overcome, but the subject shall receive my consideration hereafter.

20. With reference to the 33d and 34th paragraphs, I beg to refer to my letter, No. 81, dated the 20th February last, among the accompaniments to which were the proceedings in the case of the late kotwall of Hyderabad, who, in conformity with the instructions contained in the latter para., has now been removed from his situation.

21. With reference to the concluding para., the collectors have been informed that, as a temporary measure, they are to be considered *ex officio* visitors of the gaols in this province.

22. It is now some time since the prisoners have been removed into the new gaol, and works are in progress for the accommodation of the sick there also. This gaol was visited and favourably reported upon by the late acting superintending surgeon in a recent tour of inspection, and sickness has been gradually abating among the prisoners previously there, although it has been very fatal among some recently sent down from Sehwan.

23. Mr. Lumsden's letter under acknowledgment should have been replied to sooner, but my means of communication have been impeded by my absence on political duty in Upper Scinde, and some intermediate references to the captain of police, which were necessary for the completion of the subject, have only just been brought to a close.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 22 May 1850.

LIST.

1. From the Captain of Police, No. 500, dated 11th September 1848, with Enclosures. No. 7,444.
2. To the Assistant Quartermaster-General, No. 2,417, dated 11th September 1848, forwarding Copies of above.
3. From the Captain of Police, No. 816, dated 15th September 1848.
4. To the Captain of Police, No. 2,466, dated 18th ultimo.
5. Endorsement, dated 9th March, from the Captain of Police, forwarding Lieutenant Hodgson's Letter, No. 120, dated 7th March, and Enclosure.
6. To the Captain of Police, No. 3,072, dated 11th March.
7. From the Superintending Surgeon, No. 192, dated 27th April 1849.
8. To the Captain of Police, No. 105, dated 3d May 1849.
9. From the Captain of Police, No. 63, dated 17th May.
10. To the Captain of Police, No. 159, dated 23d May.
11. From the Captain of Police, No. 91, dated 4th June, with Enclosure.
12. To the Captain of Police, No. 198, dated 6th June 1849.

(signed) *Keith Young*, Captain,
Assistant Commissioner.

No. 181 of 1850.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police on Circuit, Hyderabad.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your information and guidance, copy of a letter, No. 1,045, dated the 13th ultimo, conveying the remarks and instructions of the Right honourable the Governor in Council on the subject of the late sickness and mortality in the gaol at Hyderabad, and the proceedings to which it gave occasion.

2. With reference to the concluding part of the 20th para. I beg to call your attention to my letters, No. 2,466, of the 18th September 1848, No. 1,848, of the 11th November 1848, and 159, of the 23d May 1849, with the correspond-

ence to which they respectively relate, and request you will inform me whether any replies were ever sent to those communications, and if not, the cause of the omission.

3. With reference to the 22d para., I request you will have the goodness to inform me under what orders the prisoners were deprived of the use of tobacco and opium.

4. With reference to the 26th para., I beg to call your attention to the 9th para. of my letter, No. 54, dated the 14th April last, and request you will inform me why the half-yearly reports therein called for have not been transmitted. You will also have the goodness to submit any remarks you may have to offer on the subject of the concluding portion of the para. above referred to.

5. You will be pleased to take immediate steps for giving effect to the sanction contained in the 7th para. for providing an establishment for each of the three gaols on the scale and rates of remuneration suggested in the 3d para. of your letter, No. 462, dated the 18th December last, and in doing so you will use every endeavour to select suitable persons, especially for the responsible situation of gaoler.

6. The sanction contained in the 28th para. for the entertainment of a hospital establishment will be communicated to the superintending surgeon.

7. With reference to the authority contained in the 29th para. for the retention of temporary servants, matchlockmen, to guard prisoners under sentence of hard labour at times when no other guards are procurable, in the proportion and at the rates therein indicated, I request you will favour me, at your earliest convenience, with a separate report, and the number of guards which would at present be requisite for this purpose, the works on which you would propose to employ the prisoners, and the rules which you would recommend for their management. In this you will be careful to propose no cost for such temporary establishments beyond what may be absolutely necessary to meet the inability of the ordinary establishments to provide for the object, and in the selection of works you will keep in view the most advantageous application of the labour of the convicts, with reference to their health, the facility of guarding them, the profitable return of their labour, and the attainment of the objects of example and reformation, all of which you will endeavour to combine as far as possible, and in the manner most suited to the various classes of prisoners.

8. With reference to the 32d para., I beg to call your attention to your letter, No. 676, dated the 29th December 1848, to the address of the Civil Judge Advocate-general, and the correspondence to which it relates, on the subject of provisioning the prisoners from Government grain to be ground by themselves, and request you will report whether the difficulties which were at that time opposed to the measure, arising chiefly out of the want of an efficient establishment, having now been removed, it may not with advantage be carried into effect, and under what arrangements.

9. You will be pleased to give immediate effect to the orders contained in the 34th para. for the discharge of the kotwall of Hyderabad from the public service.

10. You will observe the instructions contained in the 35th para. for the collectors being considered, as a temporary measure, *ex officio* visitors of the gaols in Scinde.

11. In conclusion, I have to request the earnest attention of yourself and your lieutenants to the very important duty of the efficient superintendence of the gaols, which is shown from the proceedings in which this correspondence originated to stand so much in need of improvement, and for the neglect of which the means now placed at your disposal by Government, in the provision of adequate establishments, will no longer leave any excuse.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner.

On River Indus,
29 March 1850.

No. 223 of 1850.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 181, of the 29th ultimo, and of its accompaniment, being copy of a communication, No. 1,045, Judicial Department, from Mr. Secretary Lumsden, and with reference to its 20th and 26th paras., to forward the accompanying correspondence on the subject, which I request, with this letter, may be laid before the Right honourable the Governor in Council, with a view to my conduct, and that of Lieutenant Hodgson, in the management of the Hyderabad gaol being reconsidered.

2. First in order is your letter No. 488, of the 29th September 1849, directing the assembly of the gaol committee, from which it was impossible for Lieutenant Hodgson to foresee that his conduct in the management of the gaol would form subject of inquiry, as from the repeated representations he had made on the subject, he was not aware that he had failed in his duty, and therefore did not attempt to defend his conduct; and, further, that in consequence of his subsequent illness and absence from his office, he has not had access to the official documents necessary to enable Government fully to comprehend his conduct on points not referred to by the committee.

3. It therefore becomes my bounden duty to lay before Government such information as exists in my office, to defend that officer from the imputation he appears to labour under in the eyes of Government, in having neglected to bring the defects of the gaol hospital and want of establishment to the notice of superior authority.

4. First, then, Lieutenant Hodgson took charge of the gaol at the commencement of the year 1848. During the two years he held charge, his gaol was not only inspected by yourself, and the Judicial Secretary on his inspecting tour, and by the superintending surgeons, but it was likewise even inspected by the Governor of Bombay himself; for Sir George Clerk, in his visit to Scinde, inspected the gaol here, and expressed extreme surprise at what he there witnessed.

5. Again, in the correspondence of 1848 and 1849, attached as an appendix to this letter, Lieutenant Hodgson and myself frequently, and I trust in a fair and legitimate manner, brought to notice of superior authority the awful mortality which existed, and he and I did what we could to obtain the introduction of remedial measures. Having done so, I humbly conceive he and I are as free from blame as the medical officer, Dr. Young, has been declared to be by the voice of the Governor in Council, and that therefore the opinion of Government, "that a marked difference is perceptible in the conduct of the two officers," was formed, owing to their being held in ignorance of what we attempted to do.

6. You will also favour me by apprising Government that the mortality of the gaol was duly brought to notice by myself and lieutenant in two other ways, namely, through my weekly digest of intelligence and also monthly return of prisoners admitted, discharged, and died, which I sent in to the Judicial Secretary's office; and it is not my fault, I humbly conceive, that they failed to attract notice until the mortality had raged unchecked for two years.

7. In answer to the query contained in the 2d para. of your letter under reply, I have the honour to state that your letter No. 2,466, dated 18th September 1848, was duly received by my predecessor, Captain W. Brown, but was not replied to by him in writing, and I am unable to state the cause. Your letter, No. 1,848,* of 10th November 1848, is not to be found in my office, nor any reply to it; nor was my attention called to that fact at any future period. No. 159, dated 23d of May 1848, was received and duly replied to in my letter, No. 91, dated 4th June 1849, with its accompaniments.

* Ought to be 3,072, 11th.

8. In reply to your 3d para., regarding the orders by which prisoners were deprived of tobacco and opium, I have the honour to state that no orders on the subject are in the record of my own or lieutenant's office. The order must have been given previous to the gaol being placed under charge of the police,

and probably by Sir Charles Napier; and experience shows from the returns of Kurrachee and Shikarpoor gaols, that its interdiction does not occasion any marked mortality.

9. In reply to the 4th para. of your letter, regarding the annual reports called for by you in your letter No. 54, dated the 14th April, enclosing Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter, No. 703 A. of 1849, I have the honour to state that your orders on the subject were duly communicated to my three lieutenants. As you did not specify on what date the first half-yearly report would be considered due by you, and as you stated "that on this subject as well as on the details of prison discipline generally, more particular instructions will be separately communicated to you hereafter," I have, for the past 11 months, waited the receipt of them, and shall now call for these reports without further reference to you, and you will oblige by informing me when the second half-yearly report is to be considered due.

10. The orders contained in your 5th, 9th, and 11th paras. have been duly attended to.

11. In reply to the 7th para., regarding the entertainment of matchlockmen, a separate report will be furnished hereafter.

12. In reply to the 8th para. of your letter, regarding the issue of Government grain to be ground by the prisoners themselves, and used for their rations, I consider the plan to be not feasible, because in Kurrachee and Hyderabad especially, the collectors have not granaries from which the required supply of food could be drawn; to get it from a distance would occasion much trouble and expense. The weighing and grinding would consume the labour of many convicts, who might be better employed on public works; and I think it better to purchase the gaol provisions from the bazar market. The establishment allowed would be insufficient for the purpose, unless a grain store with a muccadum of weighers be sanctioned. At all events the question is one that could not be carried into effect immediately.

13. In conclusion, I beg to inform you that I purposely omitted the correspondence on the general subject of diet, as it does not seem to bear upon the Hyderabad gaol sickness, through which Lieutenant Hodgson and myself incurred the disapprobation of Government, which I humbly trust will be mitigated on your kindly representing the true state of the case, by your forwarding the accompaniments.

I have, &c.

Hyderabad,
12 April 1850.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieutenant,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

(True copies.)

(signed) *K. Young*, Captain,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX to INWARD CORRESPONDENCE from the Lieutenant of Hyderabad Police on the subject of Gaol.

—	NUMBER OF LETTERS.	DATE.	SUBJECT.
A.	106	1848: 9th September	- - Forwarding Dr. Young's letter relative to the removal of the prisoners from the gaol, on account of increasing mortality.
B.	120	7th November	- - Forwarding weekly state of sick prisoners, and requesting him to make some arrangements for removing them to some other place, in consequence of the number of deaths amongst them.
C.	128	21st Dec. -	- - Relating to the advantages of having the flour required for the use of the prisoners ground by the prisoners themselves, within the precincts of the gaol.

—	NUMBER OF LETTERS.	DATE.	SUBJECT.
		1849:	
D.	1	2d January -	On the subject of the issue of rations for the convicts.
E.	7	16th May -	- - Stating that the sick prisoners are at present accommodated in the General Hospital, and requesting him to make application to the military authorities for two of the unoccupied pendalls, which are close to the General Hospital.
F.	16	1st June -	- - Forwarding Dr. Young's letter for submission to the Commissioner, and requesting him to obtain the sanction of Government for the erection of the sheds recommended.
G.	21	30th June -	- - Forwarding estimate and plan of the new sheds, recommended for the accommodation of the prisoners in the gaol.
H.	39	14th Sept. -	- - Stating that unless the pendalls now empty are handed over for the hospital of the gaol, there are no means at his disposal for the proper classification of the sick prisoners.
I.	42	1st October -	- - Relative to the duties of keeping the Government returns and register, &c.; the amount defrayed from his private resources.

A.

No. 106 of 1848.

From the Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad, to the Captain of Police in Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying letter from Dr. Young, in charge of the gaol; and as the mortality amongst the prisoners is daily increasing, measures are absolutely necessary for moving the prisoners from the gaol, and I would beg strongly to suggest that the unoccupied pendalls should be applied for at once. I would beg to state that the hospital belonging to these was formerly handed over to me for the use of the patients attacked by the cholera, and it would be most convenient for the treatment of the prisoners now suffering from fever, &c.

2. As a temporary measure, I would beg to recommend that all the prisoners should be removed from the gaol and confined in the pendalls.

3. As the pendalls have not been used for a very long time, I conceive there would be no obstacle in having them handed over to me.

4. I have ordered all the sick prisoners to be taken to the General Hospital in the fort for medical treatment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieutenant,
Lieutenant of Police.

9 September 1848.

To Lieutenant *Hodgson*, Lieutenant of Police.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to bring to your notice the very great increase of sickness (principally fever and bowel complaint) which has taken place latterly amongst the prisoners in the civil goal, and at the same time to mention the very uncontrollable character of these diseases, as well as the great mortality resulting from them, and which I conceive to be accounted for in a great measure by the very unsheltered state of that portion of the gaol at present appropriated to the use of the sick, whereby they are greatly exposed to the heat of the sun during the day,

and the chilly influence of the wind by night. I have, therefore, to request you will do me the favour to lay the subject of this letter before the Commissioner in Scinde at your earliest convenience, with any of your own suggestions that you may deem it proper to make respecting it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. J. Young*,
Assistant Surgeon, Native General Hospital.

Fort, Hyderabad,
9 September 1848.

To Lieutenant *Hodgson*, Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter this day, with its accompaniment, and in reply beg to state that I consider the sickness which has prevailed, and is still so general amongst the prisoners, is in a great measure attributable to the want of proper protection against the cold, &c. of the night air, there being no place in the gaol sufficiently closed in to afford such shelter; owing to the circumstance also, I am of opinion, that the sickness when incurred is rendered more severe, unmanageable, and consequently more fatal.

In regard to your inquiry relative to having the prisoners removed into tents as a remedial measure, I am of opinion that the adoption of such an expedient would be highly desirable, as affording the requisite shelter against the nocturnal atmospheric influence.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. J. Young*,
Assistant Surgeon, Native General Hospital.

Camp, Hyderabad,
15 November 1848.

B.

No. 120 of 1848.

From Lieutenant *H. Hodgson*, Lieutenant of Police, to Captain *Marston*, Captain of Police in Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward you the weekly state of the sick prisoners in the civil gaol at this station, and would beg to bring to your notice, that in consequence of the number of deaths amongst the prisoners, that some arrangements should be made to remove them to some other place, as I consider that the overcrowded state of the gaol may, in a great measure, be the cause of the present sickness amongst the prisoners.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieutenant,
Lieutenant of Police.

Hyderabad,
7 November 1848.

Weekly State of Sick Prisoners in the Civil Gaol.

Prisoners of the Civil Gaol.

Remained	79
Admitted	34
Total	113
Discharged	17
Died	9
Remaining	87

(signed) *T. J. Young*,
Assistant Surgeon, Native General Hospital.

Hyderabad,
6 November 1848.

C.

No. 128 of 1848.

From Lieutenant *Hodgson*, Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad, to the Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Captain Young's letter, dated 12th instant, relating to the advantages of having the flour required for the use of the prisoners ground by the prisoners themselves, within the precincts of the gaol, &c., and in reply thereto beg to state that, in my opinion, this measure could not possibly be carried into effect under existing circumstances, considering that there is no establishment of any description allowed for the gaols.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieutenant,
Lieutenant of Police.

Hyderabad,
21 December 1848.

D.

No. 1 of 1849.

From Lieutenant *Hodgson*, Lieutenant of Police, to the Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Captain Young's letter, dated 20th November 1848, and in reply thereto I beg to state:

1. That the prisoners in the Hyderabad gaol receive daily, each man, 1 anna for their subsistence.

The prisoners expend their 1 anna in the following manner:

2 pies of ghee, 2 pies of wood, 1 pie of dholl or vegetable, 1 pie of mussulla, 6 pies flour or rice.

Others, as follows:

9 pies of flour, 2 pies of wood, 1 pie of vegetables. The articles are supplied by a contractor, who sells at the bazar retail rates, and is allowed, besides, 1 anna and 3 pies profit on each rupee's worth that he sells.

I beg to append the bazar rates for November of the following articles:— Wheat, 20 seers per a rupee; jowaree, 30 seers per a rupee; badjree, 28 seers per a rupee; rice, 18 seers per a rupee; moongh, ka dholl, 17 seers per rupee; mussoor, ka dholl, 19½ seers per rupee; ghee, 17 *r.* 12 *a.* 6 *p.* per maund; wood, 3 maunds the rupee; vegetables, viz., onions, radishes, &c., the price varies constantly, but it is estimated that about 2 pies will be an allowance for one man.

2. In consequence of the increased sickness amongst the prisoners at the introduction of the new system of diet, and as the prisoners themselves made a most urgent appeal to be allowed to revert to the old way of being subsisted, it was deemed fit to allow them to do so, as the new system was not the least saving to Government.

3. In my opinion, I do not think that men can be fed at a less rate than one anna per diem; and I consider that allowing the prisoners, in a measure, to choose the diet which they know agrees with their constitution, will greatly conduce to their well being.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieutenant,
Lieutenant of Police.

2 January 1849.

E.

No. 7 of 1849.— Judicial Department.

From Lieutenant *Hodgson*, Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad, to the Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter, No. 105, from the Commissioner in Scinde, and in reply thereto I beg to state, that the sick prisoners are at present accommodated in the General Hospital.

2. In consequence of the increase of the sick prisoners I would beg to recommend that an application should be made to the military authorities for two of the unoccupied pendalls which are close to the Native General Hospital.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieutenant,
Lieutenant of Police.

16 May 1849.

F.

No. 16 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad, to the Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying letter from Dr. Young, and shall feel obliged by your laying it before the Commissioner, as the sanction of Government will be required for the expense of the new sheds recommended to be built by Dr. Young.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieutenant,
Lieutenant of Police.

1 June 1849.

To Captain *Hodgson*, in Charge of Gaol, Hyderabad.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of this day, regarding the sick prisoners, and prisoners of the civil gaol generally, I have the honour to state my opinion, that there should be a larger space covered in within the walls of the building, so as to afford a proper shelter against the sun by day and the chilling night air, as I conceive that the exposure to which they are at present subjected is very injurious.

In regard to tents for the sick prisoners, I am of opinion that the accommodation at present afforded them in the pendalls is preferable, as affording more efficient shelter and protection against the great vicissitudes of temperature.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. J. Young*,
Assistant Surgeon, Native General Hospital.

Camp, Hyderabad,
1 June 1849.

G.

No. 21 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad, to the Captain of Police in Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 96, of the 7th instant, and in reply thereto I beg to forward the accompanying estimate and plan of the new sheds recommended by Dr. Young for the accommodation of the prisoners in the gaol at this station.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieutenant,
Lieutenant of Police.

Hyderabad, 30 June 1849.

H.

No. 39 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad, to the Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

In answer to the queries contained in your "memo." No. 278 of 1849, I beg to forward a letter from Dr. Young, in charge of the civil gaol, also a plan of the gaol at this station.

Unless the pendalls now empty are handed over for the hospital of the gaol, I do not think that there are any means at my disposal for the proper classification of the sick prisoners.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieutenant,
Lieutenant of Police.

Hyderabad, 14 September 1849.

I.

No. 42 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad, to the Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Commissioner's letter, No. 374 of 1849, and in reply to the 2d para. of that letter, I beg to state that the duty of keeping the gaol returns and register has been performed hitherto with the assistance of the educated prisoners, men who were formerly in the situations of moonshies and kardars.

2. I need not point out how objectionable this is, but still, no establishment having been allowed, it was utterly impossible to carry on the duties of the gaol without making use of the services of these men.

3. Regarding the English writer, I was obliged to keep another writer on a monthly pay of 40 rupees, which sum was paid out of my own pocket. This does not include the 30 rupees which I had still to pay to my present writer, it being impossible to procure a man on the stipend of 30 rupees allowed by Government; so that to enable me to perform the duties required of me, I disbursed the sum of 70 rupees monthly from my own pay.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieutenant,
Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad.

Hyderabad, 1 October 1849.

(True copies.)

(signed) Edward C. Marston, Lieutenant,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

(True copies.)

(signed) K. Young, Captain,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX to OUTWARD CORRESPONDENCE on the subject of the Hyderabad Gaol.

—	NUMBER OF LETTER.	DATE.	SUBJECT.
		1848:	
A.	500	12 September	- - To the Commissioner, forwarding letter, No. 106, of the 9th September, from Lieutenant Hodgson, with its enclosure, from the medical attendant of his gaol, bringing to notice the sickly state of the prisoners at Hyderabad, and requesting they may be removed to the pendalls nearest the Scinde Horse lines.
B.	566	10 October -	- - To the Judge Advocate-general, relative to the crowded state of the prisoners in the Hyderabad gaol.
C.	676	30 December -	- - To the Judge Advocate-general, relative to the interior economy of the gaols in Scinde, and suggesting an efficient establishment.
		1849:	
D.	- -	5 January -	- - Forwarded to the Civil Judge Advocate-general Lieutenant Hodgson's letter, No. 1, of 1849, regarding the prisoners' diet.
E.	63	17 May -	- - To the Commissioner, being a reply to his letter, No. 105, dated 13 May, and suggesting better accommodation for the sick prisoners.
F.	91	4 June -	- - To the Commissioner, annexing civil surgeon's opinion for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the inmates of the Hyderabad gaol.
G.	96	7 June -	- - To the Lieutenant Hyderabad Police, being a reply to his letter, No. 16, with a report from the civil surgeon, and requesting him to furnish an estimate of probable expense of erecting temporary sheds.
H.	116	21 June -	- - To the Lieutenant of Hyderabad Police, calling upon him to send reply to No. 96, of the 7th June.
I.	237	14 August -	- - To Lieutenant Hodgson, to furnish a special return of the sickness and mortality in his gaol.
J.	297	19 September	- - To the Commissioner, being the reply to his letter, No. 402, dated 1st September 1849, relative to the classification of the prisoners.
K.	361	22 October -	- - To the Commissioner, relative to transferring to Kurrachee 200 convicts from the Hyderabad gaol.
L.	- -	27 October -	- - From assistant surgeon Allender, stating that the additional number of prisoners proposed to be transferred from Hyderabad could not be admitted into the gaol at Kurrachee.

A.

No. 500 of 1848.—Judicial Department.

From Captain *W. Brown*, Captain of Police in Scinde, to the Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying letter, No. 106, dated 9th September, from Lieutenant Hodgson, lieutenant of police at Hyderabad, with enclosure from the medical attendant of his gaol, bringing to the notice the sick state of the prisoners at Hyderabad, and requesting they may be removed as a change into the empty pendalls nearest the Scinde Horse lines, and last occupied by the 17th regiment N. I., which I request may be laid before the Commissioner for his consideration.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Brown*, Captain,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 12 September 1848.

Extract

B.

Extract of a Letter, No. 566, dated 10 October 1848, from the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Judge Advocate-general.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 310, dated the 8th instant, from the collector and magistrate of Hyderabad, recommending that all prisoners be sent from the district gaols to the general gaols, at head quarters; and in reply, beg to state that as the late sickness amongst the prisoners arose partly from the crowded state of the latter gaols, I do not think it advisable to remove the men from the district to head quarters at present, where there are already as many men as can well be accommodated, as these gaols now are.

C.

No. 676 of 1848.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Civil Judge Advocate-general.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 369, of the 12th instant, I have the honour herewith of submitting the replies of my deputies on the subject.

2. I would beg to state that in my opinion the measure could not be attended with any advantage; on the contrary, that it would entail a great deal of useless labour and expense, without the least benefit resulting from it.

3. The introduction of new rules affecting the interior economy of the gaols in Scinde, under the existing system, cannot be entertained without an efficient establishment is sanctioned by Government, the necessity for which has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the authorities.

I have, &c.

Meer Khanka Tanda, 30 Dec. 1848.

(signed) *E. Marston*, Lieutenant, Captain of Police in Scinde.

D.

Meer Khanka Tanda, 5 January 1849.

Forwarded to the Civil Judge Advocate-general, in reply to his letter dated the 20th November 1848, copy of a letter from Lieutenant Hodgson, No. 1 of 1849, regarding prisoners' diet.

E.

No. 63 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

WITH advertence to your letter, No. 105, dated the 3d instant, I have the honour to state that the general hospital at Hyderabad is full of patients; and I would suggest, for the better accommodation of the sick prisoners, that two of the adjoining empty pendalls be made over for their use.

2. I annex for your information, the medical officer's last weekly statement.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieutenant,

Kurrachee, 17 May 1849. Captain of Police in Scinde.

F.

No. 91 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

ADVERTING to your letter, No. 159, of the 23d ultimo, I have the honour herewith of annexing the civil surgeon's opinion in regard to the measures which should be adopted for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the inmates of the Hyderabad Gaol, which I deem worthy of your consideration.

2. Should

2. Should you approve the measure proposed by Dr. Young, which can be effected with expedition and at a trifling expense, I will lose no time in calling on Lieutenant Hodgson for an estimate of the probable cost thereof.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee, 4 June 1849. (signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieutenant.
Captain of Police in Scinde.

G.

No. 96 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad.

Sir,

Replying to your letter, No. 16, of the 1st instant, and of its accompaniment, being a report from the civil surgeon upon the sanitary condition of the civil prisoners in the Hyderabad gaol, I have the honour to state that the measure proposed by you to meet the object in view has received the Commissioner's approval; you will be good enough, therefore, without loss of time, to call in an estimate of the probable expense requisite for erecting temporary sheds within the precincts of the gaol, as suggested by the civil surgeon, pending the erection of a new gaol, which I am led to believe will soon receive the attention of Government.

In recommending the erection of temporary sheds, the object I had in view was the immediate relief of the prisoners from their present sickly state, and which I informed the Commissioner might in this manner be effected expeditiously, and at trifling cost.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieutenant,
Kurrachee, 7 June 1849. Captain of Police in Scinde.

H.

No. 116 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to Lieutenant *Hodgson*, Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad.

Sir,

I have the honour to call your attention to my letter, No. 96, of the 7th instant, which still remains unanswered, and to request that no further time may be allowed to elapse in furnishing the estimate called for.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieutenant,
Kurrachee, 21 June 1849. Captain of Police in Scinde.

I.

No. 237 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad.

Sir,

I have the honour to request you will immediately send in a special return to this office of the sickness and mortality in your gaol, prepared according to the accompanying form.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieutenant,
Hyderabad, 14 August 1849. Captain of Police in Scinde.

J.

No. 297 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

Replying to your endorsement, No. 402, of the 1st September 1849, on a letter, No. 138, of the 24th ultimo, from the magistrate of Hyderabad, regarding the classification of the prisoners in the Hyderabad gaol, I have the honour to forward

forward a letter and two enclosures from Lieutenant Hodgson, from which it will be seen that no means exist at the disposal of the civil surgeon for classifying the prisoners.

2. The present gaol was merely a walled enclosure, which his Excellency the late Governor, in 1844, had constructed into a gaol, as a temporary arrangement, and was calculated to contain 150 prisoners; whereas there are now 572 by the last weekly statement confined in it.

3. From the locality of the gaol, its confined nature, and the mortality among the prisoners during the last three years, I would strongly recommend that a new gaol, on a fresh site, similar to that at this station, be constructed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieutenant,
Kurrachee, 19 September 1849. Captain of Police in Scinde.

K.

No. 361 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit for your consideration the advisability of transferring to Kurrachee 200 convicts from the Hyderabad gaol, the unexpired portion of whose sentences shall not be less than two years.

I am aware that the natives of Hyderabad and Shikarpore view being sent to Kurrachee to work out their imprisonment as an additional punishment, but this I think should not be allowed to have any weight, when the sickly and crowded state of the gaol is considered, compared with the healthy condition of the civil prisoners at this station.

I would here recommend that the sanction of Government be obtained for the entertainment of 50 burkundauzes, with a jemadar and the usual number of non-commissioned officers, on the same scale of pay as that sanctioned for Shikarpore (*vide* Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter, No. 1,653, of the 19th May last), as in consequence of the arduous duties the police are called on to perform, I have not men at my disposal to work the 500 convicts now lying idle, who might be usefully employed in repairing roads, and other works of public utility, had I only men to guard them.

Number of prisoners in the Hyderabad gaol, 642; sick, 192.
Ditto Kurrachee ditto, 475; sick, 24.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieutenant,
22 October 1849. Captain of Police in Scinde.

L.

To the Captain of Police.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter, I have the honour to state for the information of the Commissioner, that I consider the gaol here already crowded, and that the additional number of prisoners proposed to be transferred from Hyderabad could not be admitted into it without endangering the health of its present inmates. It was the overcrowding it with sick men from Hyderabad that caused such mortality last year.

I have, &c.
Kurrachee, 27 October 1849. (signed) *G. Allender*, Assistant S.
In charge Gaol Hospital.

(True copies.)
(signed) E. C. Marston, Lieutenant,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

(True copies.)
(signed) Keith Young, Captain,
Assistant Commissioner in Scinde.

APPENDIX to the INWARD CORRESPONDENCE from the Commissioner in Scinde, on the subject of the Hyderabad Gaol.

—	NUMBER OF LETTERS.	DATE.	SUBJECT.
		1848:	
A.	2,466	18 September	- - From Mr. Assistant Secretary Surtees, forwarding copy of a letter from the Assistant Quartermaster-general, Scinde division, declining to give over the pendalls at Hyderabad for gaol purposes.
B.	369	12 December -	- - From the Judge Advocate-general, requesting opinion relative to the advantage of having the grain ground by the prisoners themselves, within the precincts of the gaol.
		1849:	
C.	159	23 May -	- - From the Commissioner, requesting to report what proportion the number of sick prisoners now in the general hospital bears to the average number, and relative to the pendalls.
D.	105	3 May -	- - From the Commissioner, requesting to report how the sick prisoners are at present accommodated, and to suggest any arrangement to alleviate the inconvenience complained of by the medical officer.
E.	378	21 August -	- - The Commissioner's endorsement on Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter, conveying the sanction of Government for the erection of sheds for the accommodation of sick prisoners.
F.	374	20 August -	- - Stating that the charge for an English writer should not have been included without previous reference.
G.	559	24 October -	- - Requesting to obtain the medical officer's opinion on the advisability of transferring 200 additional prisoners from Hyderabad to Kurrachee, without endangering the general health of the prisoners by over-crowding.

A.

No. 2,466 of 1848.—Judicial Department.

From the Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner to the Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 500, of the 11th instant, I have the honour, by direction, to forward for information, copy of No. 816, of the 15th idem, from the Assistant Quartermaster-general, and to request you to state, as the pendalls at Hyderabad are not available for gaol purposes, whether you can suggest any other arrangement to meet the object.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. J. Surtees*,
Kurrachee, 18 Sept. 1848. Assist[t] Secretary to the Commissioner.

To the Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter, No. 2,417 of 1848, dated 11th instant, I have the honour, by direction, to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioner in Scinde, that the brigadier commanding the division objects to the proposal for appropriating the new native infantry pendalls at Hyderabad as a gaol, because, in the first place, it is quite uncertain whether they may be required or not for troops, under circumstances similar to last year, when they were occupied for some time; and in the next place, Colonel Dundas considers them in no way

way adapted for a gaol, their plan of construction and arrangement rendering it necessary in such case to mount a very strong guard for their efficient protection, which, under present circumstances, would be inconvenient. I am directed further to state, that recent orders from Government, introducing a system for the repairs of native pendalls in Scinde, different from that now in force, renders it desirable that, previous to appropriating those in question for any other purpose than that for which they are intended, the question should, if deemed necessary by the Commissioner, be referred to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Phayre*, Lieutenant,
Acting Assistant Quartermaster-general.

Assistant Quartermaster-general's Office,
Kurrachee, 15 September 1848.

B.

No. 369 of 1848.

From the Judge Advocate-general in Scinde to the Captain of Police, Hyderabad.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request that you will favour me with the opinion of yourself and your subordinates as to whether it might not be of advantage to have the flour required for the use of prisoners, ground by the prisoners themselves within the precincts of the gaol, the grain being furnished either from the Government stores or by contractors, as may be deemed most advantageous.

I have, &c.
(signed) *K. Young*, Captain,
Kurrachee, 12 December 1848. Judge Advocate-general.

C.

No. 159 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 63, dated 17th instant, I have the honour to request you will report what proportion the number of sick prisoners now in the General Hospital at Hyderabad bears to their average number; also whether the pendalls you recommend being appropriated to the use of the sick, are those referred to in your predecessor's letter, No. 500, of the 11th September last, the transfer of which at that time was, as you are aware, objected to by the military authorities.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Kurrachee, 23 May 1849. Commissioner.

D.

No. 105 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

WITH reference to the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 192, dated the 27th ultimo, from the superintending surgeon, S. D., I have the honour to request you will report how the sick prisoners at Hyderabad are at present accommodated, and whether you can suggest any arrangement to alleviate the inconvenience complained of by the medical officer attending them, pending the consideration of the gaol accommodation at that station generally, which will be soon taken up.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Kurrachee, 3 May 1849. Commissioner.

No 192 of 1849.

To the Secretary to the Commissioner in Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

The hospital accommodation in the civil gaol at Hyderabad having been represented to be very bad, I have the honour to request that the Commissioner in Scinde will be good enough to direct that arrangements may be made for more suitable accommodation for the sick prisoners at that station.

Superintending Surgeon's Office,
Kurrachee, 27 April 1849.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. B. Taylor*,
Superintending Surgeon.

No. 3,106 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 279, dated the 10th ultimo, and to inform you that, under the circumstances therein stated, the Right honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the estimate therewith submitted, amounting to *Rs.* 243. 14. 7., for the erection of sheds for the accommodation of the sick prisoners in the Hyderabad gaol.

2. The plan and estimate have been forwarded to the Military Board.

Bombay Castle,
4 August 1849.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Lumsden*,
Secretary to Government.

E.

No. 378 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

Transmitted for the information and guidance of the captain of police, with reference to his letter No. 135, of 3d July last.

Kurrachee,
21 August 1849.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

F.

No. 374 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police.

Sir,

1. With reference to the explanation of Lieutenant Hodgson, dated 24th ultimo, No. 26, on the bill of the Hyderabad gaol for the month of May last, I have the honour to inform you that the charge therein made, Fifty rupees, on account of English writer and moonshee, should not have been incurred without previous reference. The bill has, therefore, been countersigned, the item in question having been excepted therefrom; and it will be transmitted for audit in the usual manner.

Rs. 50.

2. You will have the goodness to direct Lieutenant Hodgson to submit for consideration a separate bill on account of this additional expenditure, explaining, at the same time, how the duties have been provided for hitherto.

Kurrachee,
20 August 1849.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner.

G.

No. 559 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

With advertence to your letter, No. 361, dated 22d instant, I have the honour to request that you will obtain the opinion of the medical officer in charge of the

the gaol, as to whether the additional number of prisoners* you propose transferring from Hyderabad could be accommodated in the gaol here, without materially endangering the general health of the prisoners by overcrowding it.

* Viz. 200.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee, 24 October 1849.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*, Commissioner.

(True copies.)

(signed) *G. C. Marston*, Lieutenant, Captain of Police in Scinde.

(True copies.)

(signed) *K. Young*, Captain, Assistant Commissioner.

No. 500 of 1848.

From Captain *W. Brown*, Captain of Police in Scinde, to the Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying letter, No. 106, dated 9 September, from Lieutenant Hodgson, lieutenant of police, Hyderabad, with enclosure from the medical attendant of his gaol, bringing to notice the sick state of the prisoners at Hyderabad, and requesting they may be removed, as a change, into the empty pendals nearest the Scinde Horse lines, and last occupied by the 17th Regiment N. I., which I request may be laid before the Commissioner for his consideration.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee, 11 September 1848.

(signed) *W. Brown*, Captain of Police in Scinde.

No. 106 of 1848.

From Lieutenant *Hodgson*, Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad, to Captain *Brown*, Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying letter from Dr. Young, in charge of the gaol; and as the mortality amongst the prisoners is daily increasing, measures are absolutely necessary for moving the prisoners from the gaol, and I would beg strongly to suggest that the unoccupied pendals should be applied for at once.

I would beg to state, that the hospital belonging to these pendals was formerly handed over to me for the use of the patients attacked by the cholera, and it would be most convenient for the treatment of the prisoners now suffering from fever, &c.

2. As a temporary measure, I would beg to recommend that all the prisoners should be removed from the gaol and confined in the pendals.

3. As the pendals have not been used for a very long time, I conceive there would be no obstacle in having them handed over to me.

4. I have ordered all the sick prisoners to be at once taken to the general hospital in the fort for medical treatment.

I have, &c.

9 September 1849.

(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieutenant, Lieutenant of Police.

To Lieutenant *Hodgson*, Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad.

Sir

I HAVE the honour to bring to your notice the very great increase of sickness (principally of fever and bowel complaint) which has taken place latterly amongst the prisoners in the civil gaol, and at the same time to mention the very uncontrollable character of these diseases, as well as the great mortality resulting from them, and which I conceive to be accounted for in a great measure by the very unsheltered state of that portion of the gaol at present appropriated to the use of the sick, whereby they are greatly exposed to the heat of the sun during the day, and the chilling influence of the wind by night; I have therefore to request that you will do me the favour to lay the subject of this letter before the Commissioner in Scinde at your earliest convenience, with any of your own suggestions that you may deem it proper to make respecting it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. J. Young*,
Assistant Surgeon, N. G. Hospital.

Hyderabad,
9 September 1849.

No. 2,417 of 1848.—Judicial Department.

From the Assistant Secretary, Commissioner, Scinde, to the Assistant Quartermaster-general, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by direction, to forward copies of a letter, and enclosures No. 500, of this day's date, from the captain of police, and to request that the brigadier commanding the division will have the kindness to inform the Commissioner whether the pendals alluded to can be appropriated temporarily for the accommodation of the prisoners at Hyderabad during the prevalence of the sickness reported by Lieutenant Hodgson.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. J. Surtees*,
Assistant Secretary.

Kurrachee,
11 September 1848.

No. 816 of 1848.

To the Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter, No. 2,417 of 1848, dated 11th instant, I have the honour, by direction, to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioner in Scinde, that the brigadier commanding the division objects to the proposal for appropriating the new Native Infantry pendals at Hyderabad as a gaol, because, in the first place, it is quite uncertain whether they may be required or not for troops under circumstances similar to last year, when they were occupied for some time; and, in the next place, Colonel Dundas considers them in no way adapted for a gaol, their plan of construction and arrangement rendering it necessary, in such a case, to mount a very strong guard for their efficient protection, which, under present circumstances, would be inconvenient. I am directed further to state that recent orders from Government, introducing a system for the repairs of native pendals in Scinde, different from that now in force, renders it desirable that, previous to appropriating those in question for any other purpose than that for which they are intended, the question should, if deemed necessary by the Commissioner, be referred to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Phayre*, Lieutenant,
Acting Assistant Quartermaster-general, Scinde.

Assistant Quartermaster-general's Office,
Kurrachee, 15 September 1848.

No. 2,466 of 1848.

From the Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 500, of the 11th instant, I have the honour, by direction, to forward for information, copy of one No. 816, of the 15th idem, from the Assistant Quartermaster-general, and to request you to state, as the pendals at Hyderabad are not available for gaol purposes, whether you can suggest any other arrangement to meet the object.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. J. Surtees*,
Assistant Secretary to Commissioner.

Kurrachee, 18 September 1848.

No. 120.

Forwarded for the Commissioner's orders, with a recommendation that the sick prisoners, and such others as the lieutenant of police may deem fit subjects, may be moved under canvas.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 9 November 1848.

No. 120 of 1848.

From Lieutenant *Hodgson*, Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad, to *E. C. Marston*, Captain of Police in Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you the weekly state of the sick prisoners in the civil gaol at this station, and would beg to bring to your notice, that in consequence of the number of deaths amongst the prisoners, that some arrangements should be made to remove them to some other place, as I consider that the overcrowded state of the gaol may be in a great measure the cause of the present sickness amongst the prisoners.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Hodgson*, Lieut.,
Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad.

Hyderabad Police Office,
7 November 1848.

Weekly Report of Sick Prisoners in the Civil Gaol.

Hyderabad, 6 November 1848.

Prisoners of the Civil Gaol:	
Remained	79
Admitted	34
Total	113
Discharged	17
Died	9
Remaining	87

(signed) *T. J. Young*,
Assistant Surgeon, Native General Hospital.

(True copy.)
(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieut.,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

No. 3,072 of 1848.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 120, dated the 7th instant, and in reply, to request you will have the goodness to obtain the opinion of the medical officer as to the cause of the sickness among the prisoners, and whether their being temporarily lodged in tents at Hyderabad would be the best means of counteracting it; also, that you will state whether in that case there are tents available for the accommodation of the prisoners, and sufficient means for guarding them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner.

Kurrachee, 11 November 1848.

No. 192 of 1849.

To the Secretary to the Commissioner in Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

THE hospital accommodation in the civil gaol at Hyderabad having been represented to be very bad, I have the honour to request that the Commissioner in Scinde will be good enough to direct that arrangement may be made for more suitable accommodation for the sick prisoners at that station.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. B. Taylor*,
Superintending Surgeon, S.D.

Superintending Surgeon's Office, S. D.,
Kurrachee, 27 April 1849.

No. 105 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

WITH reference to the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 192, dated 27th ultimo, from the superintending surgeon, S. D., I have the honour to request you will report how the sick prisoners at Hyderabad are at present accommodated, and whether you can suggest any arrangement to alleviate the inconvenience complained of by the medical officer attending them, pending the consideration of the gaol accommodation at that station generally, which will be soon taken up.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner.

Kurrachee, 3 May 1850.

No. 63 of 1849.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

WITH advertence to your letter, No. 105, dated the 3d instant, I have the honour to state that the general hospital at Hyderabad is full of patients; and I would suggest, for the better accommodation of the sick prisoners, that two of the adjoining empty pendalls be made over for their use.

2. I annex for your information the medical officer's last weekly statement.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieutenant,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 17 May 1849.

WEEKLY REPORT of Sick Prisoners in the Native General Hospital.

Camp, Hyderabad, 14 May 1849.

Sick Prisoners:	
Strength	439
Remained	117
Admitted	37
TOTAL	154
Discharged	10
Died	4
Remaining	140

(signed) *T. J. Young*,
Assistant Surgeon, Native General Hospital.

No. 159 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 63, dated 17th instant, I have the honour to request you will report what proportion the number of sick prisoners now in the general hospital at Hyderabad bears to their average number; also whether the pendalls you recommended being appropriated to the use of the sick are those referred to in your predecessor's letter, No. 500, of the 11th September last, the transfer of which at that time was, you are aware, objected to by the military authorities.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner

Kurrachee, 23 May 1849.

No. 91 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde

Sir,

ADVERTING to your letter, No. 159, of the 23d ultimo, I have the honour herewith of annexing the civil surgeon's opinion in regard to the measures which should be adopted for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the inmates of the Hyderabad gaol, which I deem worthy of your consideration.

2. Should you approve the measure proposed by Dr. Young, which can be effected with expedition and at a trifling expense, I will lose no time in calling on Lieutenant Hodgson for an estimate of the probable cost thereof.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. C. Marston*,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 4 June 1849.

To Captain *Hodgson*, in charge of Gaol, Hyderabad.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter this day, regarding the sick prisoners, and prisoners of the civil gaol generally, I have the honour to state my opinion that there should be a larger space covered in within the walls of the building, so as to afford proper shelter against the sun by day and the chilling night air, as I conceive that the exposure to which they are at present subjected is very injurious.

In regard to tents for the sick prisoners, I am of opinion that the accommodation at present afforded them in the pendalls is preferable, as affording more efficient shelter and protection against the great vicissitudes of temperature.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. J. Young*,
Assistant Surgeon, Native General Hospital.

Camp, Hyderabad,
1 June 1849.

No. 198 of 1849.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that your reply, No. 91, dated 4th instant, to my letter, No. 159 of 23d ultimo, does not appear exactly to meet the object of the reference therein contained; but if the provision of shelter within the walls of the gaols in the manner suggested by the civil surgeon would answer the purpose for the present, and can, as you state, be made expeditiously and at a trifling cost, it will be the best course to adopt pending the erection of a new gaol at Hyderabad, which I apprehend will soon require to be taken into consideration. I therefore request you will call on Lieutenant Hodgson, for an estimate, as proposed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee,
6 June 1849.

(True copies.)

(signed) *K. Young*, Captain,
Assistant Commissioner.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

THE letter before us is Mr. Pringle's reply to our Secretary's communication of the 13th of March, on the sanitary condition of the Hyderabad prison during the years 1848 and 1849.

This letter has, indeed, removed from Lieutenant Hodgson a great portion of the blame for a culpable indifference to human suffering, which was not unreasonably attributed to him on the receipt of the proceedings of the gaol committee, forwarded for our information with Mr. Pringle's letter of the 30th of last
30 January. January. But it is with much concern I record my impression that the onus of which Lieutenant Hodgson is thus relieved by Mr. Pringle has devolved upon the Commissioner himself. I have not lightly come to this conclusion. To afford a clearer perception of the merits of his explanation, I have drawn up a table, which shows the important portion of the accompanying correspondence in the order of the dates of the several letters. For facility of reference, I have paged this correspondence, and referred to the pages; and I shall now proceed to consider how far Mr. Pringle's excuses for his long dormant perceptions of the real state of the Hyderabad prison, and the fearful mortality which was going on within its walls for a period of two entire years, can be received as valid on the score of his other laborious and important avocations.

Lieut. Hodgson's letter, 9 Sept. Lieutenant Hodgson's letter of the 9th September 1848, handed on to the Commissioner with Captain Brown's of the 12th idem, called for action, and not for consultation. The great prevailing sickness was reported, and two measures were suggested as immediately and indispensably essential. Lieutenant Hodgson entreats that the unoccupied pendals be applied for at once, and that all the sick be immediately removed from the prison.

18 September. The Commissioner replies, on the 18th of September, that the pendals had been refused, and requests Captain Marston will suggest some other course. He appears to have been unaccountably insensible to the urgency of the occasion, and is content, when he receives no reply, to do nothing.

Another

Another letter is addressed to the Judge Advocate-general by the captain of police, on the 10th of October, in which the late sickness is attributed to the over-crowded state of the Hyderabad gaol. This, it is to be presumed, must have been laid before the Commissioner, yet we still find that he does nothing. 10 October.

On the 7th of November the Commissioner's attention is again called by Lieutenant Hodgson to the sickness in the Hyderabad gaol, and that officer urgently recommends the immediate removal of the prisoners. He at the same time forwards a weekly statement, and declares his belief that the mortality is owing to the over-crowded state of the gaol. The Commissioner, on the 11th November, replies to the captain of police by another letter of inquiry. He desires to know the cause of the sickness, though he had been just before informed of it by Lieutenant Hodgson. He asks if it would be a good plan to put the prisoners into tents? If tents are to be procured, and guards? Here, again, action was needed, and not inquiry; but although no reply to his letter is received, Mr. Pringle still does nothing. 11 November.

On the 16th May 1849, the subject is again resumed by Lieutenant Hodgson, who reports to Captain Marston the severe and increasing mortality in the gaol, and again urges that the unoccupied pendals should be placed at his disposal for the accommodation of the prisoners. 16 May.

Captain Marston, in his letter to the Commissioner, of the 7th May, reports the hospital to be full; prefers an application for the pendals, and submits a weekly statement. Dr. Taylor had, in the mean time, on the 27th April, represented the bad and deficient accommodation of the gaol hospital to Captain Marston, who forwarded it on the 4th May to the Commissioner. 7 May. 27 April.

With all this before him, Mr. Pringle again recommences his inquiries. He desires to know the proportion of the sick to the average number of prisoners; and he inquires whether the pendals asked for are the same which had been once before refused. Were it not for a letter on the file of correspondence from Lieutenant Hodgson, dated the 1st June 1849, and addressed to Captain Marston, I must still have concluded that Mr. Pringle had done nothing. In this letter, however, Lieutenant Hodgson, in handing up a recommendation from Dr. Young, that a larger space within the gaol should be covered in, observes that, "in regard to tents, I am of opinion that the accommodation at present afforded them in the pendals is preferable." I know not whether the prisoners had, in the interim, been removed into the pendals referred to in the previous correspondence with or without the consent of the military authorities; but I notice Lieutenant Hodgson's letter in case this supposition should be well founded. Lieutenant Hodgson may possibly refer to the pendals of the gaol. 1 June.

I think it useless to follow further the analysis of this correspondence, and recent circumstances fortunately render it unnecessary that we should do more on this occasion than record the opinions elicited by his explanatory letter.

It is gratifying to notice the frank and honourable tone of Mr. Pringle's defence of Lieutenant Hodgson, and his request that we would reconsider our resolution arrived at when the present explanations were not before us, to remand Lieutenant Hodgson to his corps.

I entirely exonerate Lieutenant Hodgson of all blame for the supposed suppression or neglect of the fearful sickness within the prison. But I regret to add, that the several inquiries which have been recently before us, have impressed me with the conviction that he has been entirely deceived by the instrument whom he chiefly employed, and relied on to maintain discipline and order within the prison; I mean the kotwal who has lately been dismissed. I concur with Captain Rathborne in opinion that this man's malpractices contributed to augment the mortality, and that in no inconsiderable degree; and nothing impressed me more forcibly, in perusing the proceedings of the committee, than the conviction that Lieutenant Hodgson has trusted too much to this person, and was not alive to what was going on within the walls of the gaol, which was in his charge. I am ready to admit that Lieutenant Hodgson had onerous duties to discharge, independently of the gaol, and to believe, as reported of him, that he has discharged them with marked efficiency. But after what has occurred, it is not in my power to recommend his restoration to his appointment. Such a measure would, in fact, be as inconsistent, on the part of this Government, as the conduct of Lieutenant Hodgson, in replacing in his former employment a native official, regarding whom the gaol committee, of which he was a member, had recorded this opinion:—

"The native subordinate, on whom devolved the duty of seeing that prisoners received the full ration they were entitled to, and of wholesome quality, abused the confidence placed in him by his superior, sold his trust, and turned the contract into a source of corrupt profit, in conjunction with the banyan who supplied the gaol."

In affixing his signature to this report, Lieutenant Hodgson indirectly condemned himself. I think he should be told that, notwithstanding the favourable and exculpatory remarks of the Commissioner, we regard his ill-judged partiality for the kotwal, and the blind confidence which he appears to have reposed in that officer, who has most assuredly abused it, as too closely connected with the fatal mortality in the Hyderabad gaol to permit of again placing him in charge of it.

We have sanctioned the hospital establishment noticed by the Commissioner in the 17th para. of his letter, and have referred our sanction for the approval of the Government of India, to whom the particulars now communicated may be reported.

We may request Mr. Pringle to examine thoroughly into the subject of the 19th para. of his letter before he favours us with his opinion on the expediency of substituting the Government for purchased grain, as food for the prisoners.

I also think he should be told that we consider the explanation regarding the disuse of tobacco and opium, which he has given in the 15th para. of his letter, as satisfactory; and he should be furnished with a copy of the letter from the Medical Board on this subject, No. 430, of the 25th March last. It should, however, be noticed, that in his evidence before the Gaol Committee, Lieutenant Hodgson distinctly states, that since he "took charge of the gaol, the prisoners had been deprived of their hookas and opium, by order of Government." If no such order were given, the alteration ought not to have been made. But, in deference to the opinion of the Medical Board, we will not interfere in the rules on this head as at present existing.

Mr. Pringle's proceedings, as noticed in the 21st and concluding paras. of his letter, may be approved. The reference to the new gaol at Hyderabad has been disposed of in a separate minute.

(signed) *Falkland.*
D. A. Blane.

17 June 1850.

TABLE showing the principal Letters in this Correspondence relative to the Sickness in the Gaol at Hyderabad, in the order of their Dates.

1848:

Lieutenant Hodgson, 9 September 1848, p. 587.—Reports sickness to Captain of Police; asks pendals.
Captain Brown, 12 September 1848, p. 592.—Reports sickness to Commissioner.
Commissioner, 18 September 1848, p. 596.—Not replied to. Inform Captain Brown that pendals refused by the military authorities.
Captain Marston to Judge Advocate-General, 19 October 1848, p. 593.—Late sickness attributable to crowded state of gaol.
Lieutenant Hodgson, 7 November 1848, p. 588.—Recommends prisoners to be removed. Sickness.
Commissioner, 11 November 1848, p. 602.—Asks what is the cause of sickness; whether tents, &c., would answer.

1849:

Lieutenant Hodgson, 16 May 1849, p. 590.—Reports sickness increased; asks for pendals.
Captain Marston, 17 May 1849, p. 593.—Says hospital is full; suggests pendals (2).
Dr. Taylor, 27 April 1849, p. 598.—Represents bad accommodation in hospital.
Commissioner, 23 May 1849, p. 597.—Inquires proportion of sick; are pendals asked for the same? Captain of Police suggestions.
Lieutenant Hodgson, 1 June 1849, p. 590.—Hands up Dr. Young's recommendation that a larger space be covered in; says pendals now afforded.
Captain Marston, 4 June 1849, p. 593.—Hands up Dr. Young's plans; offers to do it cheap.
Captain Marston to Lieutenant Hodgson, 7 June 1849, p. 594.—Communicates approval; asks for estimates.
Captain Marston to Lieutenant Hodgson, 21 June 1849, p. 594.—Calls for reply to last.
Captain Marston to Lieutenant Hodgson, 14 August 1849, p. 594.—Calls for a special report of sickness.

Lieutenant

Lieutenant Hodgson, 14 September 1849, p. 591.—Unless pendals are made over, impossible to classify.
Captain Marston,* 19 September 1849, p. 594.—To Commissioner. Gaol calculated to hold 150; holds 572.
Captain Marston,† 22 October 1849, p. 595.—Recommends transfer of 200 prisoners.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby.* No. 7,446

I ENTIRELY concur in the Right honourable the Governor's remarks upon this most unfortunate case. Lieutenant Hodgson has entirely exonerated himself from the blame imputed to him, of having failed to report the unprecedented sickness and mortality in the Hyderabad gaol to his superiors. That blame, however, is transferred to the Commissioner, who instead of adopting active measures for removing the causes of evil suited to the great emergency of the case, and of advising Government of the actual state of affairs at Hyderabad, contented himself with making sundry references and inquiries, which led to no immediate practical results. Although, however, Lieutenant Hodgson has relieved himself from one portion of the blame imputed to him, nevertheless, for the reasons stated by our Honourable President, I regret to think that it will not be proper to restore him to his former office.

20 June 1850. (signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*

No. 3,837 of 1850.—Judicial Department. No. 7,447

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

THE Right honourable the Governor in Council has instructed me to reply to your letter, No. 299, dated the 22d May last, with its enclosed correspondence relating to the great mortality in the gaol at Hyderabad, and defending the conduct of Lieutenant Hodgson, late lieutenant of police in Scinde, from the charge of having failed to bring it to notice.

2. I am desired to intimate that this correspondence entirely exonerates Lieutenant Hodgson of all blame for having neglected to report to superior authority the condition of the sick within this prison, although blame on this account was not unreasonably attached to him, on the receipt, without any explanation on his part, of the proceedings of the gaol committee, forwarded with your letter of the 30th of last January. But his Lordship regrets that the several inquiries which have been recently before him have tended to convince him that Lieutenant Hodgson has been entirely deceived in the individual whom he chiefly employed and relied on to maintain discipline and order within the gaol. I allude to the kotwal who has lately been dismissed. The Governor in Council concurs with Captain Rathborne in opinion, that this man's malpractices contributed to augment the mortality, and that in no considerable degree, and was impressed with nothing more forcibly, in perusing the proceedings of the committee, than with the conviction that Lieutenant Hodgson had trusted too much to this person, and was not fully alive to what was going on within the walls of the gaol which was under his charge.

3. He is ready to admit that Lieutenant Hodgson had onerous duties to discharge, independently of the control of the gaol, and to believe, as reported of him, that he has discharged them with efficiency. But notwithstanding your favourable and exculpatory remarks, the Governor in Council regards the blind confidence which Lieutenant Hodgson appears to have reposed in the kotwal, who has most assuredly abused it, is too clearly connected with the fatal mortality in the Hyderabad gaol to permit of his being again placed in charge of it; and Lieutenant Hodgson will be so informed.

4. The

* Mr. Pringle's call upon Captain Marston is dated 9th August.
† Mr. Pringle's letter assembling Gaol Committee is dated 29th September.

4. The Right honourable the Governor in Council requests that you will favour him by taking into your attentive consideration the expediency of substituting the government, for purchased, grain, alluded to in your 19th para., before pronouncing an opinion.

5. The explanation regarding the disuse of tobacco and opium, which you have given in the 15th para. of your letter, is considered satisfactory and a copy of a communication, No. 430, of the 25th March last, from the Medical Board on this subject, is annexed for your information. I am, however, to notice, that in his evidence before the gaol committee, Lieutenant Hodgson distinctly states that since he "took charge of the gaol the prisoners had been deprived of their 'hookas' and opium by order of Government." As no such order was given by this Government, the alteration ought not to have been made. But in deference to the opinion of the Medical Board, the Governor in Council will not interfere with the rules on this head, as at present existing.

6. Your proceedings, as noticed in the 21st and concluding paras. of your letter, are approved. The reference regarding the new gaol at Hyderabad has been disposed of in my communication, No. 3,307, dated the 26th ultimo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Lumsden*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 17 July 1850.

EXTRACT, Para. 17, of the Letter from the Commissioner in Scinde, No. 299, dated the 22d May last; sent for information and guidance to—

No. 3,838 of 1850.—The Civil Auditor.

No. 3,839 of 1850. The Accountant-general, with reference to the endorsements from this department, Nos. 1,046 and 1,047, dated the 13th March last.

No. 7,448.

No. 58 of 1850.—Judicial Department.

(No. 3,840.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit, for the information of the Government of India, the annexed extract, para. 17, of a letter, No. 299, dated 22d May last, from the Commissioner in Scinde, reporting the monthly charge on account of the hospital establishment for the gaols in Scinde, the entertainment of which was sanctioned by this Government, and reported in the tabular statement submitted with my letter, No. 28, dated the 6th April last.

I have, &c.
Bombay Castle, 17 July 1850. (signed) *J. G. Lumsden*,
Secretary to Government.

No. 7,449.

No. 3,841 of 1850.—Judicial Department.

To Lieutenant *Hodgson*, 17th Regiment, Native Infantry, Neilgherry Hills.

Sir,

I HAVE laid before the Right honourable the Governor in Council your letters of the 15th April last and 9th ultimo, on the subject of your removal from the office of lieutenant of police in Scinde, for alleged neglect of not having brought to notice the great sickness and mortality which prevailed in the gaol at Hyderabad.

2. His Lordship in Council has also received an explanatory letter from the Commissioner, containing a defence of your conduct in this matter, and submitting

mitting a copy of the correspondence which passed between his office and the Police department previous to the appointment of the gaol committee.

3. This correspondence exonerates you of all blame for neglecting to report to superior authority the condition of the sick within the Hyderabad gaol; although it is to be remarked that blame was not unreasonably attached to you on the receipt of the committee's proceedings, unaccompanied by any explanation from yourself on this subject. But his Lordship in Council regrets that, notwithstanding the favourable and exculpatory remarks of Mr. Pringle, he cannot but regard the ill-judged confidence which it is evident you reposed in the kotwal, (who abused it, as is stated in the concluding part of the first para. of the committee's remarks, to which your signature is affixed,) as too closely connected with the fatal mortality in the gaol to permit of your being again placed in charge of it.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle, 17 July 1850. (signed) *J. G. Lumsden*,
Secretary to Government.

From the Commissioner in Scinde, No. 315.

Jud. Cons. 10 July 1850. No. 6,821.

My Lord,

With reference to the 18th para. of my separate letter, No. 299, of this date, relative to the proceedings connected with the late sickness in the gaol at Hyderabad, I have the honour to submit, for the information of your Lordship in Council, copy of the correspondence enumerated in the annexed list, detailing the proceedings in progress and completion, for converting the enclosure recommended by the gaol committee into a temporary gaol, and eventually into a permanent one.

2. On the 17th December last, in anticipation of the sanction of Government, I authorised Lieutenant Champion, the officiating lieutenant of police, to prosecute such works as might be immediately necessary for his purpose, within the limit of 1,000 rupees.

3. On my way through Hyderabad, in the middle of the following month, I went over the works with Lieutenant Champion, and was much satisfied with the progress that had been made: everything appeared suitable for its purpose, and well and economically executed, and chiefly with the labour of the prisoners themselves.

4. In the middle of March, the captain of police forwarded a letter from Lieutenant Champion, reporting that such works as were immediately necessary for converting the enclosure to the purposes of a gaol were nearly completed, and at a cost little exceeding half the sum I had limited him to, and proposing the construction of additional works for the accommodation of the sick and female prisoners, and separate cells for the confinement of those charged with capital offences; also that a well should be put in order for the supply of water to the gaol.

5. About the same time, I received a report from the officiating superintending surgeon, Dr. Scott, whom I had requested to favour me with his opinion on the gaol, which he had visited in a recent tour of inspection. This report was favourable to the healthiness of the gaol, and its general suitableness for its purpose, and contained suggestions for the construction of a hospital.

6. I communicated to the captain of police my approval of the works proposed by Lieutenant Champion for completing the accommodations of the gaol, and furnished him with a copy of Dr. Scott's report, in view to the adoption of the suggestions contained in it in the construction of the hospital; and I requested him to obtain from Lieutenant Champion an estimate of the cost of the additional works, and the time which would probably be required for their completion.

7. On the 8th April, the captain of police forwarded a half-yearly report on the gaol from Lieutenant Champion, in which he gave a description of the works already executed, which had cost only 5,129 rupees. Lieutenant Champion at the same time submitted a plan and estimate for enlarging the gaol, by a prolongation on the south face, sufficient to contain a large hospital, women's ward,

and quarters for the gaoler and his establishment; the estimate for the whole, including the works already executed, amounting only to *Rs.* 1,882. 9. About the same time, I received another letter from Dr. Scott, dated the 13th April, in which he recommended that the hospital should be made capable of containing at least 100 patients.

8. The hospital originally proposed is being proceeded with, as it will come within the sum he had formerly authorised, and will serve for the immediate accommodation of the sick prisoners, while it can eventually be converted into a pendall for the healthy ones, should the larger plan be adopted.

9. I have no hesitation in recommending the adoption in its full extent of Lieutenant Champion's plan, for the enlargement of the gaol. I am of opinion that it will prevent the necessity of building a new gaol, and afford ample accommodation for a greater number of prisoners than are ever likely to be confined at Hyderabad. It is probable that Lieutenant Champion's estimate of 1,882 rupees may be somewhat exceeded, owing to the conversion of the hospital, now building, into pendalls, and construction of another and larger one in the proposed additional enclosure; also, perhaps, by a somewhat greater extent of pendalls than he has allowed for the accommodation of the number of prisoners it is intended to provide for; but with every allowance for these circumstances, I do not think, judging from the rate at which the work has already been executed, that the whole should amount to 3,000 rupees; and if it is accomplished within that sum, it will be a remarkably cheap gaol, for the accommodation afforded. I would therefore recommend that Lieutenant Champion should be allowed at once to proceed with the works within that limit, and that they should be completed under his superintendence as being the most economical and satisfactory arrangement that could be adopted.

10. The half-yearly report of Lieutenant Champion, in addition to the subject immediately under consideration, contains observations illustrative of the deficient space in the old gaol, and details indicative of the gradual abatement of the sickness under the existing arrangements, and explanatory of the system of management which he has introduced to these. I beg to refer in connexion with the subject of my separate letter referred to at the commencement of this despatch.

11. Much credit is due to Lieutenant Champion for the zeal and activity he has displayed since the gaol came under his charge.

12. I trust your Lordship in Council will approve of my having authorised these works being commenced and proceeded with, in anticipation of the sanction of Government, which I was induced to do, as the cost was so comparatively moderate, and it was of much importance that there should be no delay in providing what was necessary to admit of the removal of the prisoners from the old gaol. I also hope that I may be favoured with an early communication of your Lordship's instructions as to the prosecution of the works which I have now stated to be necessary for the completion of the design.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 22 May 1850.

No. 71 of 1849.

No. 6,822. From the Officiating Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad, to the Captain of Police in Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

With a view to prevent any delay, or my being embarrassed for want of funds to carry on the fitting up of the new gaol at Hyderabad, I have the honour to request that you will solicit the Commissioner in Scinde to sanction an advance of 1,000 rupees being made to me by the collector of Hyderabad.

For this sum, I expect to be able to fit up the gaol with covering for about 450 convicts, a commodious guard-house, four bastions for the day sentries on the

the angles, a proper doorway and cooking-places and necessaries, besides putting the outer walls into thorough repair. On the completion of these works, I shall prefer a contingent bill, and adjust the advance now applied for.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. H. Champion*, Lieutenant,
Officiating Lieutenant of Police.

Hyderabad Police Office,
7 December 1849.

Forward for the sanction of the Commissioner in Scinde.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieutenant,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 10 December 1849.

No. 656 of 1849.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the collector of Hyderabad has this day been desired to advance to Lieutenant Champion, officiating Lieutenant of police, the sum of one thousand rupees (*Rs.* 1,000), for the preparation of a temporary building for the reception of the prisoners at that station, and you will therefore have the goodness to instruct your lieutenant to provide for the execution of this work as economically as possible, consistently with the attainment of the object in view, and with th least possible delay.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner.

Camp, Sukkur, 17 December 1849.

No. 134 of 1850.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a letter, dated the 14th instant, from the officiating lieutenant of Hyderabad police, reporting that the works are recently undertaken in the new gaol at this station and nearly completed, that their cost will not exceed 600 rupees, and submitting for your consideration and sanction certain additional proposals.

2. In consultation with Lieutenant Champion regarding the probable cost of the new works, it appears that everything depends on the time allowed for their completion, whether convict labour is to be solely employed or not; that making bricks and carrying them from the fullaliee is such a labour, that with about 150 only available for the gaol works, their slow progress might meet with your disapproval. I have, therefore, thought it best, first to consult your views on the subject, and the nature of the buildings he is to erect, before calling on him for an estimate of their probable expense; of course, the hospital being most emergent, can be commenced with first.

I have &c.
(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieutenant,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sekhat, 16 March 1850.

No. 36 of 1850.

From the Officiating Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad, to the Captain of Police in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that the works I proposed to have erected in the new gaol at Hyderabad, in my letter, No. 71 of 1849, dated 7th December, are now nearly finished, and that in addition to them, I erected a substantial building outside the gate, for the use of the prisoners' provision contractor; also that the cost of all these works will not exceed the sum of six hundred rupees.

Rs. 600.

2. My instructions were "to convert the enclosure near the Talpoor tombs into a temporary gaol" (*vide* your letter, No. 406, to me); and more recently, in your letter, No. 459, I was directed "to provide accommodation for all the sick prisoners at the new enclosure." Will you do me the favour to procure for me the Commissioner's instructions on the following proposals, which I beg to submit: 1st. That the accommodation for the sick be a substantial hospital built of kutcha bricks; the building to have door and window frames; a small surgery room, and a private apartment for the hospital assistant; the hospital to contain room for 60 sick; mild cases and convalescents should not be accommodated in the hospital, but be kept under a portion of the covering already erected for the other prisoners; the site of the hospital to be within the gaol walls.

2d. That an old well, distant about 300 yards from the gaol, be put in order, and a (chartra) wheel put on it. I estimate this can be done for about 40 rupees, if convict labour be used.

3d. No provision has yet been made for having a dwelling made in the new enclosure for female prisoners. I propose that such a building should be erected, and the female prisoners moved from the old to the new gaol.

4th. That solitary cells, and separate cells for the murderers, be erected in the new gaol.

3. If these four proposals be sanctioned, the old gaol might be sold or disposed of in any way that may be hereafter determined on, and the garrison would be relieved the onus of providing a guard of a havildar, two naiques, and 15 privates, which now mounts on the old gaol. I do not think it advisable to dismantle the old gaol for its material, as it contains little of any value. It would be a useful building for a camel serai or other commissariat purpose.

4. As I received verbal instructions from the Commissioner "to consult economy," I would further beg to be informed, if I may be permitted to purchase bricks for the erection of the remaining works, as, if I do not do so, the buildings cannot be finished before the end of the year; but if I be permitted to purchase them, the expense will be doubled, and the buildings will be completed in about half the time.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. H. Champion*, Lieutenant,
Officiating Lieutenant of Police.

Hyderabad, 14 March 1850.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieutenant,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

No. 241 of 1850.

To the Commissioner, Scinde.

Sir,

HAVING in my late tour to Hyderabad visited both the old gaol and that now being constructed, I have the honour to offer the following observations and suggestions regarding the latter.

2. The situation of the new gaol seems to me to be well chosen; it is high, and free on all sides from other buildings, or anything to interrupt the circulation of the air; new pendalls have been erected within it for the shelter of the prisoners

prisoners generally, but the hospital for the sick has not yet been commenced, and accordingly, while the healthy prisoners have been removed into the new gaol, the sick are retained in the old, with exception of a few of the worst cases, which the medical officer has deemed it necessary to remove for treatment into the native general hospital.

3. For the welfare of the sick, and to give the full benefit of a medical superintendence in the gaol, I would recommend that an hospital should be built within the new enclosure as early as practicable; that it should be made of a size capable of holding 50 or 60 sick with ease, which would require a length of ward of about 150 feet; and that a small apartment for a dispensary, and another for the accommodation of an hospital assistant, be attached to it; a privy is of course requisite, and probably it would be of advantage to have also a cook-room, distinct from the general one of the gaol.

4. The floor should be raised one foot above that of the court.

5. The best site for the hospital seems to me to be in the south-east angle of the enclosure, as then it will be most sheltered from the north-east winds. It should be as far from the pendalls as possible.

6. The pendalls that have been erected seem to afford sufficient shelter to the healthy prisoners, but I would recommend that the floor should be raised six or nine inches above its present level, which is that of the surrounding court, and renders the place liable to be flooded by a fall of rain. It would be a further improvement if a low wall were built between the pillars, to the height of about 18 inches above the floor. It would protect the men, in a great measure, from dust, as well as wind, while lying down; a false verandah around the pendalls, to shade them from the sun, would also be an improvement.

7. I think there is every reason to hope that in the new gaol, when completed, there will be no recurrence of the great mortality that has lately prevailed in the old, but much will depend on the attention paid to the necessary comforts of the prisoners, and a due apportioning of the work assigned to them, according to their physical capabilities, and agreeably to the orders of Government. None should be employed on hard labour but those that are considered by the medical officer to be fit for it. Art. 7, sec. VII., Medical Code.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Scott*,
Officiating Superintending Surgeon.

Superintending Surgeon's Office,
Kurrachee, 22 March 1850.

No. 182 of 1850.—Judicial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Captain of Police in Scinde, Hyderabad.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 34, dated the 16th instant, with accompaniment from Lieutenant Champion, and to inform you that I entirely approve of the works proposed by that officer for completing the accommodations of the new temporary gaol at Hyderabad. These should be constructed by the labour of the prisoners themselves, as far as possible, without occasioning a longer delay than it would be desirable (with reference to the urgent necessity for losing no time in effecting whatever is requisite for the health of the prisoners) to incur; this consideration, however, may probably necessitate, at least in the case of the hospital, the purchase of a portion of the materials; but to enable me to judge of this, I request you will call upon Lieutenant Champion for an estimate of the time and cost under either course.

2. I take this opportunity of transmitting for your information copy of a letter, No. 241, dated the 22d ultimo, from the officiating superintending surgeon, containing the result of his observations on a recent visit to the gaol at Hyderabad, to the several suggestions contained in which I request you will direct Lieutenant Champion's attention, in view to provision being made for their adoption in the estimates which he is now to submit.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

On the Indus, 1 April 1850.

No. 257 of 1850.—Judicial Department.

From the Captain of Police in Scinde to the Commissioner in Scinde, Sukkur.

Sir,

Having called the attention of my lieutenants to the necessity of furnishing the half-yearly reports on the gaols in their charge, agreeably to your letter, No. 181 of 1850, I have received from Lieutenant Champion his report; and as it particularly reports on the new gaol he has constructed at Hyderabad, and contains other information and recommendations for its completion, I have the honour to forward it now, and will send you the reports of the Shikarpoor and Kurrachee lieutenants as soon as they are received.

2. Lieutenant Champion gives an account of the works completed in his 1st, 2d, and 3d paragraphs; in his 4th he gives his estimate and plan of the hospital required to be built, and in his 5th of the cells and women's ward. Their site is chosen as depicted in his plan, which accompanies the report, in the most feasible situation; but in his 6th para. he makes a suggestion which, if approved of, would, I feel convinced, render the new gaol as complete and adequate a building as any in the country, and which he estimates at a surprisingly low cost for a work of such magnitude. I do not think, however, he has much under-estimated the cost, as the convicts in Hyderabad have long been used to making bricks, and this sort of labour; and therefore the sole expenditure will be for wood and other material required to be purchased in the market. It therefore rests with you to obtain the requisite sanction to a proposition which has my full approval.

3. In the 7th, 8th, and 9th paras. Lieutenant Champion gives some useful facts regarding the formerly crowded state of the old gaol; and I concur in opinion with him, that the late mortality was attributable to over-crowding more than to any other cause; and I trust these facts, as the result of some years' experience, will be fully considered in reference to the proposal he made in the previous paragraph.

4. Lieutenant Champion next appends a table of mortality from the month of August 1849 up to March of the current year; and I trust, with him, that the decrease is progressive, and will be in the ensuing half-year within common bounds. In the remaining paras. of his report the existing gaol arrangements are explained; and he concludes by giving a comparison of the value of convict labour exacted during the period under report, by detailing the cost of the Kurrachee gaol, which, however, he seems to have somewhat over-rated, as the cost was some 12,000, and not 14,000 rupees; but the contractor had the use of convict labour to assist him, and were its value added on to the 12,000 rupees, Lieutenant Champion appears to be about correct. I trust, therefore, you will recommend to Government the adoption of his plan and estimate for the gaol, prolonged to accommodate 700 men, and obtain an answer as soon as possible, in order that the works be not obstructed.

5. You will observe that the above report fully supplies the information called for in your letter, No. 182, dated the 1st April 1850, and the hospital is undergoing construction. When completed, the sick will be moved into it, and further operations stopped, pending a reply to this report.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. C. Marston*,
Captain of Police in Scinde.

Hyderabad, 18 April 1850.

Report on the Hyderabad Gaol, for the Half-Year ending 31st March 1850.

Operations for fitting up the new gaol.

The wall, bastion, &c.

1. The site of the new gaol of Hyderabad was chosen in consequence of the recommendation of a special committee, which assembled in October 1849; and because there was ready made, on the site, a very thick earthen wall, enclosing the whole area of the new gaol. It is situated outside the town, about a quarter of a mile from the northern side of it, and is close to the Talpoor tombs, and on an elevated situation on a limestone hill. On commencing building, on the 7th of

of December 1849, I found the wall of the enclosure broken and uneven, and much honeycombed by the rains of some 10 seasons. I therefore had it cut and evenly shaped, and reduced to a uniform height of 14 feet, and mud and bhoosa plaster applied on both sides of the wall, on a surface of about 14,616 square feet, and four bastions formed at the angles, of about 30 feet diameter at the base, and also a very strong doorway and door, erected in the centre of the west face.

The pendalls.

2. I next built the pendalls indicated in the plan; they are 8 to 9½ feet high, a slight slope being allowed to let water run off, as is usual in all flat-roofed buildings in Scinde; a wall about 3 feet high is built round the 112 pillars which support the roof, to protect the inmates from the wind and dust, and the upper 5 feet is left unwalled to admit of due ventilation; the north face of the gaol protects the pendalls from the cold north winds prevalent here during the cold season. The pendalls cover about 7,419* square feet. If 400 men be located in them, each man will have 18 ½ square feet of space. These pendalls were finished on the 3d January 1850, and the healthy prisoners removed to them. Their average number is about 250, so they had ample accommodation, viz., about 30 square feet per head. In hot weather, those preferring may sleep in the open space. The roof of the pendalls is formed of beams and rafters, covered with reeds and mats, and about six inches of mud and plaster; thus the roof is a sufficient protection from sun and rain.

Guardhouse and storehouse.

3. I next built a guardhouse and a storehouse, the dimensions of which are laid down in the plan; the walls are about 14 feet high, and the roof strong, with substantial windows and doors.

The intended hospital.

4. The intended site of the hospital is depicted in the plan in red colour, and is in the situation Dr. Scott, the superintending surgeon in Scinde, recommended to me; it will be built on pillars of burnt bricks and chunam, 15 feet high, with a verandah all round, supported on mud pillars; the flooring will be raised about one foot. The bricks are being made by convicts, and I propose conveying them to the gaol from the kiln (about a coss off) by donkey carriage; the roof will be formed like the pendalls, and have ventilators. I estimate the cost at about 350 rupees, and the time required to complete the buildings at 10 weeks.

The intended women's ward and the solitary cells.

5. The other two buildings, viz., the solitary cells and women's ward, will have to be built on the site indicated on the plan, unless the suggestion of the next para. be adopted; their erection will considerably crowd the gaol. The cost of the above will be about 350 rupees.

Further suggestions regarding the permanency of these works.

6. But I would strongly recommend to the consideration of the Commissioner that this gaol be made a permanent one, and enlarged, by adding on the south face a prolongation of the gaol sufficient to contain a large hospital and women's ward, quarters for the gaoler and his establishment and peons; and if this suggestion meets with approval and sanction, then the hospital I am building can be divided into 17 cells for condemned prisoners and prisoners sentenced to transportation for life, and also for prisoners who ought to be separated from the common ones, either on account of their rank or the nature of their crime. The above suggestion entirely removes the objection that may be held to the proposed position in the plan of the women's ward, and cells, and hospital, as by the proposed arrangement the sick and the women will be at a suitable distance and quite separate from the other convicts; and the gaol, when prolonged, will easily hold 700 convicts, and all the works which have already been executed would then become of permanent use; and I hope the Commissioner will then obtain sanction for the works being completed under my superintendence, and that I be allowed to finish them without further plan or estimate, as, from want of professional engineering knowledge, I cannot furnish estimates correctly. The cost of this proposition would be, *Co.'s Rs.* 225; and the whole gaol would be completed for about 1,882 rupees, as per Memorandum attached, and marked (A.)

7. As

* In calculating the area, the necessary deduction is made for the space occupied by the pillars and walls.

The old gaol.

7. As Mr. Secretary Lumsden, in his letter No. 1,045 of 1850, in the 7th para., states that the gaol committee gave no account of the area of the old gaol of Hyderabad, I have attached to this report a Plan of it, marked (B.), and from it beg to remark that, as a committee of experienced officers agreed the old gaol could only properly accommodate 150 convicts, as the new gaol is 2 : 88 times the size in area, it can therefore easily accommodate 400 convicts, and 700 convicts, if the prolongation be made.

Area of it.

8. You will observe that the old gaol is 196 feet by 105 feet, and contains an area 20,580 square feet, and the pendalls in it cover somewhat less than 2,400 square feet. Now the average number of prisoners confined in it in the year 1849 was 446 ; therefore there was 46 square feet of gaol space per head, and about 5 ⅓ square feet of pendalls per head.

Sickness on account of the confined space in 1848 and 1849.

9. It is obvious, in so horribly a confined space, if sickness of an epidemic nature once broke out, the most fatal result must ensue, and the late kotwall of Hyderabad, who until now was the executive officer of the gaol, informed me that previous to 1848, large numbers of prisoners were always encamped, working at the Fyz Bagh ; and that in 1848, owing to a reduction of guards, all convicts were located in this gaol ; and that in 1848 the gaol was visited early in the year by Sir George Clerk, the Governor of Bombay, and by almost every civil functionary in Scinde, and by the superintending surgeons on their tours ; and that he, the kotwall, pointed out how that the convicts at night were huddled together like sheep in a pen, and that though all who saw it expressed their surprise at the extreme inadequacy of the building, and although my predecessor, Lieutenant Hodgson, made weekly and also special reports of the sickness prevailing in 1848 and 1849, and tried to obtain the use of empty pendalls for the convicts, nevertheless, no extra accommodation was obtained until the committee sat in October 1849 ; and I think the sickness which prevailed was owing to this extreme crowding of the convicts more than to any other cause, and I hope the facts regarding the space of the old gaol will be duly reported to Government, in justice to my predecessor, Lieutenant Hodgson, and the late kotwall, as I think the omission of these facts by the committee has tended to their disadvantage.

Sickness and mortality in the current half-year.

10. I shall now proceed to report on the sickness and mortality which has prevailed since 1st August 1849, the period up to which the late gaol committee forwarded a mortality table. The following is a table showing the mortality per cent. and per month during the period reported on.

YEAR.	MONTH.	Average Number of Prisoners Confined.	Proportion of Deaths per Cent. per Annum.	Number of Admissions in Hospital in the Month.	Number of Deaths in each Month.
1849 -	August - -	555	10·80	93	5
– -	September - -	508	28·32	105	12
– -	October - -	630	7·20	165	4
– -	November - -	656	12·72	120	7
– -	December - -	555	22·76	71	11
1850 -	January - -	435	30·24	101	11
– -	February - -	406	26·52	65	9
-	March - -	396	9·00	52	3

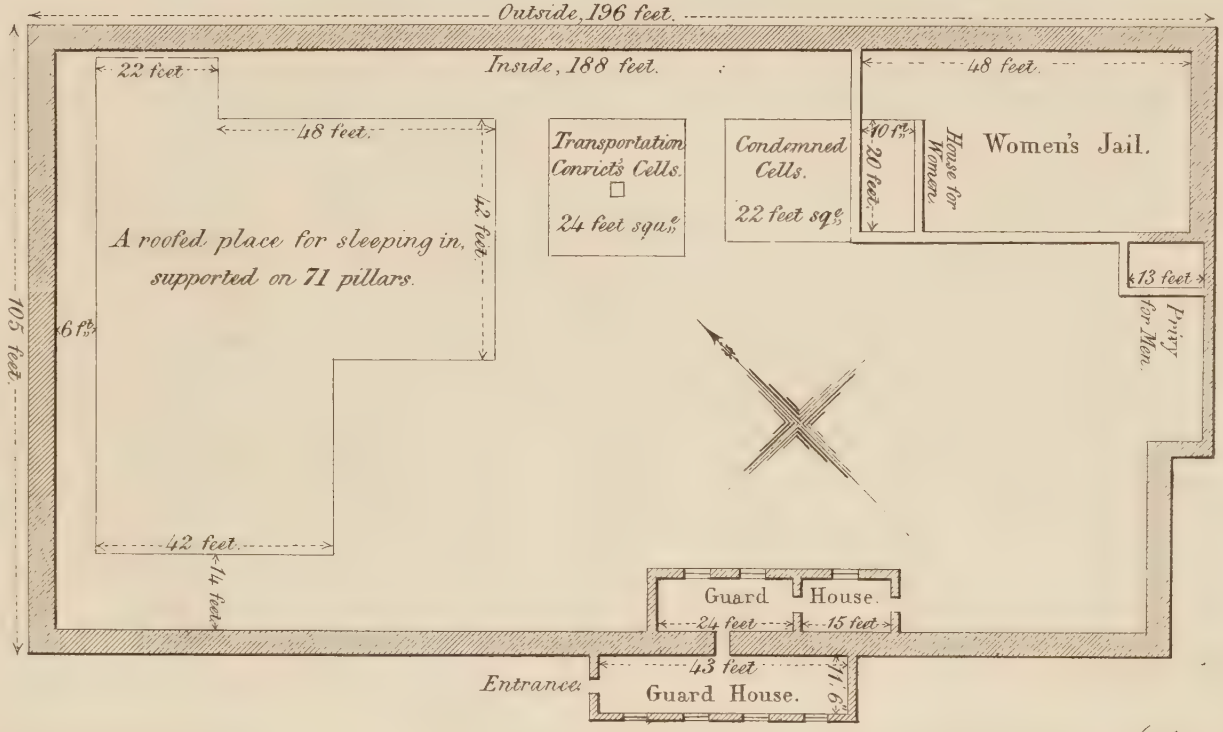
Its cause.

11. In October, sickness broke out all over Lower Scinde to an extent almost as great as in the sickly year 1844, and a number of convicts died of the prevalent fever after the remedial measures recommended by the committee were adopted, and the healthy convicts were moved to the new gaol. Moreover, the health of many convicts was broken, and they were past all hope from the effects of previous sickness, and the gaol fever of two years' duration could only gradually be eradicated. The past decrease of sickness and mortality in March will be observed as a satisfactory proof of the success attending the remedies applied, and I will venture to assert, that the improvement will be both marked and durable in the next quarter. During the past three weeks no death has occurred.

12. Besides

B.

PLAN
of the
OLD JAIL OF HYDERABAD.



SCALE.

30 feet to an Inch.

(This inclosure is 20,580 square feet area.)

(True Copy.)

(Signed,) Keith Young. Captn

Asst to Commr.

[To face page 616.]

J. Shaw, Lith.

No. 483. Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 11th August, 1854.

Henry Hansard, Printer.

12. Besides moving the majority of the convicts to the new gaol in the month of January 1850, the greatest care has been taken in the inspection of the convicts' food, and I can confidently assert that during the past half year, the provisions issued were invariably wholesome and fresh; clothing to the extent required was issued to all convicts, and beds were procured for the sick, and leathern cloaks to protect convicts used as water-carriers, and every other suggestion of the committee carried out to the extent the means at disposal, in the absence of any gaol establishment, would allow. Remedies applied.

13. Up to the present date, the want of a gaol establishment precluded my making any arrangement for the classification of prisoners. Civil prisoners are confined in the chubootra, and are guarded by the police, and are quite separated from convicted criminals; and female prisoners continue in their old quarters at the old gaol, and are separated by a wall from the male convicts. Classification of prisoners.

14. Prisoners at hard labour have their food issued in the morning between seven and eight o'clock, and generally the prisoners of their own accord form messes of four or five for the sake of economy of fuel, and for obtaining a greater variety of rations than they could have were they to mess singly; they go to work at 8 a. m. till 12 o'clock, and then have three hours' rest to cook and eat, and return to labour at 3 p. m., and work till five or half-past five o'clock, when they are taken into gaol for the night, and are allowed to wash and eat if they have reserved any portion of their rations for an evening meal. Issue of food and hours of work.

15. The gaol establishment now sanctioned will enable various points of discipline to be enforced and properly supervised, and will be duly reported on in the next half-year's report. I shall, in communication with the medical officer, divide the weaker convicts from the strong, and use them for grinding grain. The establishment for the gaol.

16. The rations are supplied by a contractor. I discharged the former contractor soon after the preliminary trial on the kotwall was closed. The contractor is a respectable man, and he gives me terms 2 per cent. more favourable than the old; my terms are, that he is to furnish grain, which is first inspected and then ground, at present by free labour; rice and fish and meat, vegetables, mussalla, ghee, salt, sugar, &c. are all furnished by the contractor; and he keeps up servants of his own to weigh and portion out the food to the prisoners in both gaols, for which purpose he is allowed a profit of one anna in the rupee, or 6¼ per cent. The convicts choose their own diet; wheat flour is their staple food; 32 ounces is obtained for nine pies just now, the remaining three pies is spent on wood and fish, ghee, &c. to cook and season the flour cakes with; a few only choose rice diet; fish is in much request. The nature of the rations supplied.

17. The principal work executed by convict labour during the past half-year is the building of the new gaol. To give some idea of the value to Government of the labour executed, I inquired how much the Kurrachee gaol cost, and the lieutenant of Kurrachee police informed me that he believes the cost of his gaol was 14,000 rupees, and its outer walls only enclose 40,000 square feet, or about two-thirds of the size of the new gaol here; it was built by contract, and by free labour. Work performed by the convicts.

18. In drawing up the above report, I have had in view the necessity of affording a full account of the new gaol here, in order that I may obtain sanction as soon as possible for the sum I have expended, and the orders of Government regarding the new gaol being made a permanent gaol for all criminal prisoners of this collectorate. Conclusion.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. H. Champion*, Lieutenant,
Officiating Lieutenant of Police.

(A.)

MEMORANDUM of the Estimated Cost of Fitting up the New Gaol as a permanent one.

NATURE OF ITEMS.	COST OF EACH ITEM.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
1. The cost of the work already completed - - -	512 9 –	
2. Estimated cost of the hospital, which is eventually to be made into solitary cells - - - - - -	350 – –	
3. Estimated expenditure in prolonging the gaol 349 feet on the south face - - - - - - - -	50 – –	
4. Ditto for an hospital within this prolongation of the gaol - - - - - - - - - -	350 – –	
5. Ditto for a female prisoners' ward - - - -	175 – –	
6. Ditto for a house and office for the gaoler and his establishment - - - - - - - - -	75 – –	
7. Houses for 40 peons, near the gaol, at two rupees each	80 – –	
8. Repairing a well, about 300 yards distant from the gaol, and placing a wheel on it - - - - -	40 – –	
9. Extra small items - - - - - - - -	50 – –	
10. Increasing the pendalls to hold 700 men - - -	200 – –	
TOTAL Cost of New Gaol - - *Co.'s Rs.*	- - -	1,882 9 –

(signed) *J. H. Champion*, Lieutenant,
Officiating Lieutenant of Police.

Honourable Company, Dr.

Contingent Bill for the under-mentioned Expenses, incurred by the Officiating Lieutenant of Hyderabad Police, for erecting the New Gaol at Hyderabad.

Hyderabad, 16 April 1850.

NO.	———	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
203½	Days of gowdies, at 8 annas a day - - -	101 12 –	
34	Days of carpenters, ditto - - - - -	37 – –	
1	Ditto - - ditto, at 6 annas - - - - -	– 6 –	
256	Beams, average size, 10 feet - - - - -	82 3 7	
2,792	Rafters, - ditto - 8½ ditto - - - -	99 2 –	
219	Punkahs, or grass mats - - - - -	63 12 5	
436	Toowas, or bundles of reed - - - - -	12 2 5	
700	Date mats - - - - - - - - -	21 – –	
113¼	Seers of iron, for nails - - - - - -	25 2 7	
	Bhoosa, for mixing mud plaster - - - -	63 8 –	
	Sundry expense for materials, viz., chunam, mussalla, pots, &c. - - - - - - - - -	6 8 –	
TOTAL, Co.'s Rs. five hundred and twelve, and Annas nine -		- - -	512 9 –

I do declare that, to the best of my belief, the sums herein charged were disbursed for the purposes stated.

Contents received,

(signed) *J. H. Champion*, Lieutenant,
Officiating Lieutenant of Police.

No. 318 of 1850.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

With reference to my letter, No. 241, of the 22d ultimo, and the extent of accommodation I there recommended should be provided in the new gaol at Hyderabad for sick prisoners, I beg to state that that recommendation was founded on information given me by the officer then in charge of the police, that the number of prisoners in the gaol was likely to be henceforward less than heretofore; but should there be any misconception in this, I would recommend that the hospital be made capable of containing at least 100 sick, which would require a ward suited to hold two lines of beds, at least 250 feet in length.

2. As you will perceive, even this will provide for fewer than the number of sick that, for a considerable portion of last year, required it; but it is to be presumed that in the new gaol a much greater degree of health will prevail among the prisoners than in the old.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Scott*,
Officiating Superintending Surgeon, S. D.

Superintending Surgeon's Office, Kurrachee,
13 April 1850.

(True copies.)

(signed) *K. Young*,
Assistant Commissioner in Scinde.

Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Board. No. 6,823.

Mr. Pringle's proceedings with reference to this gaol may be entirely approved, and as recommended in the 9th para. of his letter, Lieutenant Champion may be authorised to proceed with the construction of the gaol by allowing the present building on the plan proposed, at a cost within the estimated amount of 3,000 rupees.

I do not think it necessary to refer these papers to the Military Board, in the first instance. The work is emergent, and has already been commenced. Our reply is immediately required, and the estimated cost for a gaol capable of containing 700 prisoners is surprisingly low. Altogether the adaptation and enlargement of the present building for the purpose of a gaol, appear to have been planned and estimated for in a manner which reflects great credit on Lieutenant Champion, who immediately made the most of the prisoners' labour.

The failure to obtain gaol accommodation and proper establishment, must rest on the shoulders of the local officers, who have omitted to apply to this Government, and to represent the urgency and necessity of the occasion. Nothing that has been asked for in the Judicial Department of Government has been refused, and we may notice this, with reference to the 9th para. of Lieutenant Champion's excellent report.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

17 June 1850.

No. 3,307 of 1850.—Judicial Department. No. 6,824.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 315, dated the 22d ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the Right honourable the Governor in Council entirely approves of your proceedings for converting the inclosures at Hyderabad,

alluded to by the gaol committee, into a gaol, and is pleased to authorise Lieutenant Champion, lieutenant of police, to proceed with the construction of this prison, by altering the buildings on the plan proposed, at a cost within the estimated amount of 3,000 rupees. This is inclusive of the sum of 1,000 rupees already sanctioned by you, as reported in the 4th para. of your letter, No. 73, dated the 30th January last.

2. I am at the same time instructed to add, that the adaptation and enlargement of the present buildings for the purposes of a gaol, appear to have been planned in a manner which reflects great credit on Lieutenant Champion.

3. With reference to the remarks made by Lieutenant Champion in the 9th para. of his report, dated the 31st March last, I am directed to observe that any blame which may be due from the want of proper gaol accommodation and establishments must rest with the local officers.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Lumsden,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 26 June 1850.

Extract para. 1, of the foregoing Letter, sent for the information and guidance of—

No. 6,825. No. 3,308 of 1850, the Civil Auditor, and

No. 6,826. No. 3,309 of 1850, the Accountant-general, with reference to the endorsements from this department, No. 1,046 and 1,047, dated 13th March last.

No. 4,538 of 1850.—Judicial Department.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

Jud. Cons. 1850, 21 August. No. 8,244. With reference to my letter, No. 1,045, dated the 13th March last, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information the annexed extract, paras. 1 and 4, and 9 and 10 of a despatch, No. 8, dated the 19th June last, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, on the subject of the great sickness and mortality which prevailed among the prisoners in the Hyderabad gaol.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Lumsden,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16 August 1850.

No. 8,245. No. 4,539 of 1850.—Judicial Department.

To the Medical Board.

Gentlemen,

With reference to my letter, No. 1,048, dated the 13th March last, on the subject of the great sickness and mortality which prevailed among the prisoners in the gaol at Hyderabad, in Scinde, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to state that the Honourable the Court of Directors desire to be informed how such results, in progress for two years, and exhibited in the monthly reports of the assistant surgeon in charge of the gaol, apparently have failed to attract the notice of your Board, or of the superintending surgeon.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Lumsden,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16 August 1850.

No. 8,246.

RESOLUTION.

Minute, 16 August 1850.—Resolved, that extract para. 9 of a despatch, No. 8, dated the 19th June last, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, be transferred to the several departments of the Secretariate for information and guidance.

No. 4,540, General Department.
No. 4,541, Military - ditto.
No. 4,542, Political - ditto.
No. 4,543, Revenue - ditto.
No. 4,544, Marine - ditto.

(signed) *J. G. Lumsden,*
Secretary to Government.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *J. G. Lumsden,*
Secretary to Government.

XXIV.

RESIGNATION by Mr. *Pringle* of his Appointment of Commissioner in Scinde.

XXIV. Resignation of Commissioner.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department Revenue.

MINUTE by Government on Register of References in Revenue and Financial Departments, unreplied to on 31st December 1849.

THE Commissioner should be requested to inform us as to the cause of delay in replying to the last of the references in the list.

The column for remarks having been left by him blank.

He should also be informed that we regard with surprise and regret his neglect in affording us information so necessary to enable us to regulate the most important branches of the administration of the country over the government of which he is appointed to preside.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

6 February 1850.

No. 1,001 of 1850.

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

WITH reference to the general registers of unanswered references between Government and your department, forwarded by you on the 15th ultimo, I have been directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will be so good as to state the cause of the delay in replying to the last of the references noted on the list; no explanation has been given in the column headed "Cause of Delay in replying to the References."

Government List, 8 December 1849, No. 7,270.

2. I have also been desired to inform you that his Lordship in Council regards with surprise and regret your neglect in affording Government information so necessary to enable them to regulate the most important branches of the administration of the country over the government of which you have been appointed to preside.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13 February 1850.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated the 20th March 1850.

No. 328 of 1850.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Right Honourable Viscount *Falkland*, Governor and President in Council.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter, No. 7,270, dated the 8th December last, informing me that your Lordship in Council is unable to dispose of the subject of my letters, No. 1,843 in the Revenue Department, and 467 in the Judicial Department, dated the 22d September last, until made acquainted with my proceedings consequent on the instructions in paras. 14 and 25 of Mr. Acting Secretary Courtney's letter, No. 7,246, of the 18th November 1840.

2. These instructions directed me to endeavour to substitute, in the revenue management of this province, settlements at a fixed amount of money or grain, for a term of years with the zemindars, for the existing system of a division of crops.

3. I lost no time in obtaining the opinions of the collectors on the subject, and consulting the zemindars themselves and our native revenue officers in all parts of the country, in the course of a tour which I was then making through the province; and on my return, after sundry correspondence with the collectors on the details of the measure, it was determined that it should be carried into effect, in the form most suited to the circumstances of their respective districts, and to the utmost extent practicable, in the course of the present season.

4. The arrangements of the collectors for this purpose are now in progress, and I expect to receive reports of their result at the close of the season. The measure, however, involves a great change in existing usages, and one which can be brought about only with the concurrence of the people themselves; its progress, therefore, must be gradual, especially at the commencement, when the people naturally feel hesitation in entering upon engagements, of the operation and effect of which they have had no previous experience. I therefore cannot promise that it will be very extensively introduced in the first season.

5. When settlements of the kind contemplated have been introduced generally and on a large scale, they should certainly affect the extent and form of the agency required for the revenue management of the districts; but this will not be the case to any material degree, so long as they have only partially been brought into operation. I would therefore submit that it would not be expedient, on this account, to defer the efficient organisation of the European agency and the head-quarter Native establishments, more particularly as any delay in doing so must impede the progress of measures for the improvement of the revenue system generally.

6. I have been collecting materials for the reorganisation of the district establishment on a more uniform and efficient system, but the subject is a difficult one, and requires minute local knowledge for its satisfactory treatment. I therefore do not affect to be able to arrange its details without much consideration and frequent communication with the collectors. The difficulty is also, as your Lordship in Council is aware, enhanced by the absence of the hereditary village establishments in this province which exist in India.

7. With reference to the 4th para. of Mr. Goldsmid's letter, under acknowledgment, I have issued instructions for the abolition of the appointment of collector of sea customs, and the transfer of its duties to the collector of Kurrachee, and shall make an early report of the measures which have been adopted for that purpose.

8. I do not consider that there is any urgent reason for the maintenance of the appointment of my uncovenanted assistant, now held by Mr. Surtees; but in the consideration of the long and faithful services of that officer I trust that measures will be taken for his employment in any suitable vacancy; and as affording

affording the readiest means for effecting this, as well as being conducive to the public service, I would recommend that he should be appointed, in the proposed reorganisation of establishments, an assistant to the collector of Kurrachee for the superintendence of the sea customs and other duties at head-quarters. By this arrangement the number of assistants in the Kurrachee collectorate will be made up to the complement of four; and after Lieutenant Jameson's departure from the Hyderabad collectorate, with the intention of proceeding to Europe, there will remain only four assistants in each of the other collectorates; so that there will be no supernumeraries to provide for. In the mean time, as some additional assistance will be much required by the collector of Kurrachee on receiving charge both of the Treasury and Sea Customs Departments, I will attach Mr. Surtees to him until the instructions of your Lordship in Council are received. Regarding the abolition of the treasurer's office, I beg to refer to my letter, No. 48, dated the 7th ultimo.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee, 18 February 1850. (signed) *R. K. Pringle*, Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 380 of 1850.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Right Honourable Viscount *Falkland*, Governor and President in Council.

My Lord,

In reply to Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter, No. 1,001, dated the 13th instant, I have the honour to explain that at the time of the receipt of the communication therein referred to, my time was entirely occupied by political business of an urgent nature at Sukkur, which would admit of no delay, and the disposal of the current business which had in consequence accumulated, and my attendance with the Most Noble the Governor-general, prevented me from giving my attention to the subject of that communication until the 16th instant, under which date it was replied to in my letter, No. 328.

2. I regret to find that I should enjoy so little of the confidence of Government as not to obtain credit for not having intentionally neglected a subject of importance to the administration of the country, even although the cause of the delay in disposing of it was omitted to be noticed in a periodical return of unanswered references.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee, 25 February 1850. (signed) *R. K. Pringle*, Commissioner in Scinde.

Extract, Bombay Political Consultation, 3 May 1850.

No. 2,441 A. of 1850. No. 3,232.

Transfer from the Revenue to the Political Department:

Resolved, That the following documents be transferred to the Political Department, for consideration and disposal; viz. Resolution, 30 March 1850.

Letter to Commissioner in Scinde, No. 1,812, of 9th March 1850.

From ditto, in reply, No. 525, of 14th March 1850, without enclosures.

To ditto, No. 2,298, of 27th March 1850.

(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid*, Secretary to Government.

No. 1,812 of 1850.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay to *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

Your letters of the 18th and 25th February, Nos. 328 and 380, were received at Bombay on 5th March, and placed before the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

2. The observations made in para. 2 of your letter of 25th February, render necessary that you should be reminded that in my letter of the 13th idem, No. 1,002, Government commented on your not having afforded them information as to whether or no the instructions conveyed in paras. 14 and 25 of the acting secretary's letter of the 18th November 1848, No. 7,246, had been carried out, and to what extent. His Lordship in Council is of opinion that such information should have been afforded several months before you received the Government letter of the 8th December 1849, No. 7,270, and the circumstance of your not having explained in your last list of unanswered references the cause of the delay in replying to the latter letter, attracted the notice of Government in consequence of their anxiety to obtain an early reply, and of your having, in a letter of 7th January 1850, No. 32, applying for an addition to the existing establishment, alluding to the question regarding future establishments being still before Government, without noticing the fact of your having been informed, under date 8th December, that before that question could be disposed of, it was necessary Government should have the means of learning what arrangements had been made consequent on the instructions of 18th November 1848.

Dated 15 January 1850.

3. Your letter of 18th February appears to his Lordship in Council to afford a most unsatisfactory reply to the reference of 8th December 1849; and his Lordship in Council has directed me to request that you will bear in mind, that if the opinion he expresses relative to the part taken by yourself in the important matter which formed the subject of that reference be erroneous, the error has been occasioned by the scantiness of the information you have placed before him.

4. Paras. 13 and 14 of Government letter of 18th November 1848, No. 7,246 were forwarded, as follows: "Having seen, then, how imperfect, and, indeed, how utterly worthless, are all the checks which we possess under the present system, be it of minute division of grain or of money commutation, it is, in the opinion of Government, to be regretted that on our acquisition of the country we did not avail ourselves of the existence of zemindars, muccadums, heads of tribes, and other village communities, to relieve ourselves from details, so complicated that one could not possibly enter on them with any hope of success. We might, his Lordship in Council thinks, have arranged in such manner as to compound, for a short term of years, with the zemindars for a fixed amount either in grain or cash, in supercession of the system of grain division in their zemindaries; and in cases where zemindars are not to be found, similar agreements might have been made with village communities, or particular tribes in a village community; they dividing among themselves by fractional shares the amount compounded for, or under particular restrictions, and in particular instances, with farmers. The collectors and their deputies would have been no longer buried in a mass of details, and they might have availed themselves of their daily increasing knowledge to devise and mature some plan for a more permanent arrangement."

"14. I am instructed to request that you will immediately endeavour to enter into agreements of the nature above detailed, which should hold good for from three to four years; the Governor in Council is prepared to sanction your doing so, even at an occasional sacrifice of some portion of the Government revenue. Your utmost endeavours should be directed to introduce a money assessment, and to uphold the zemindars, a class of men regarding whose zeal and intelligence all the practical officers whom Sir G. Clerk had an opportunity of consulting, bear the most satisfactory testimony."

These instructions are summed up by you as having "directed me to endeavour to substitute in the revenue management of this province, settlements at a fixed amount

amount of money or grain for a term of years with the zemindars, for the existing system of a division of crops."

5. In para. 25 of the same instructions you were told, "from the preceding observations, it will be obvious that the whole subject of revenue management requires your immediate attention, and that you cannot too soon take measures for its being put on a foundation more sound than on which it at present stands."

And in para. 26, that "in the arrangements necessary to carry out the views expressed in their communication, you must, I am directed to add in conclusion, trust much more to your own power of observation than to the information and opinions obtainable from officers who may have acquired unconsciously a bias in favour of the continuance of a system which they have been employed in administering, and be insensible of the many defects in it which call for remedy and reform."

6. It appears from paras. 3 and 4 of your letter, No. 328, that after satisfying yourself that arrangements of the description contemplated by Government, or understood by yourself to have been contemplated, could be introduced, you found at Kurrachee, and thence issued to the collectors of Upper and Lower Scinde, directions which it is to be feared must of necessity have been so general and indefinite as to have left too much to the discretion, tact and judgment of officers whose training has been altogether local, who, however well qualified in other respects, have no practical knowledge of any revenue system, save the rack-renting and pernicious system they are to set aside, and who are surrounded by natives deeply interested in the failure of arrangements, which if properly introduced would deprive them of the ample opportunities they now have for defrauding Government, and for wronging and oppressing the people.

7. His Lordship in Council requests that the proceedings of the collectors may not be considered anything more than preliminary and conditional in your confirmation, which is not to be accorded until you have examined the details and had personal intercourse with all the parties entering into and in any manner affected by the proposed arrangement. His Lordship in Council also requests that as soon as you have completed the special political duty in which you are now engaged, you will have the goodness to visit the several kardarees comprised in the three collectorates, and yourself superintend the proposed arrangements in a number of villages. His Lordship in Council is of opinion that until you have done so, it cannot prove sufficient your giving the collectors written directions as to the manner in which they are to proceed, for unforeseen peculiarities and difficulties must arise at every stage of the proceedings, and it is only by being on the spot, and learning the exact nature of such peculiarities and difficulties, and showing the collectors and the more able of their assistants how they are to be met and overcome by the modification of preconceived arrangements (a task for the performance of which his Lordship in Council is well convinced that your own long experience and ability fully qualify you), that you can fairly hope for the successful introduction of the system advocated by Sir George Clerk, as applicable to the state of the province, and consequently enjoined by Government. His Lordship in Council thinks it may be as well that you are informed that Sir G. Clerk was of opinion that a longer residence than three months in the year at Kurrachee was incompatible with the proper performance of the important duties which have been entrusted to you.

8. As no single question of importance relative to the civil administration of the province can be disposed of unless proper measures are taken for introducing a more simple revenue system than that which obtained when you were placed in charge of the province, his Lordship in Council awaits with anxiety your explanation on the points noticed in para. 6 of the present letter.

9. Information is also required as to whether the contemplated arrangements include those suggested in para. 24 of Government letter of 18th November 1848, No. 7,246.

10. In reply to para. 8 of your letter of 18th February, I have been directed to request that you will inform Government as to whether Mr. Surtees has a good knowledge of Scindee, Persian, or Hindustani; and that you will state

whether you require an assistant to supply the place of Mr. George Inverarity, who has been transferred to Shikarpoor; and if so, what duties you intend that assistant should perform.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 9 March 1850.

No. 525 of 1850.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Right Honourable Viscount *Falkland*, Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter, No. 1,812, dated the 9th instant.

2. With reference to the 6th para., I herewith transmit copy of the correspondence, as per annexed list, which will make your Lordship in Council acquainted with the measures which are in progress for the modification of the revenue system in this province.

3. I am led to infer from the 7th para. that it is the expectation of Government that I should be encamped or moving through the less healthy parts of the province for nine months in every year, and that I should visit every one of the 107 kardarees in the three collectorates, examine all the details of the proposed revenue settlements in them, hold personal intercourse with all the persons entering into or in any manner affected by them, and myself superintend their execution in a number of villages.

4. After giving these expectations my deliberate consideration, I feel that I should only be disappointing Government were I to hold out any prospect of their satisfactory fulfilment. The details they would impose on me are so extensive and arduous as to be beyond my power to undertake, with justice to the other duties involved in the general administration of the province, and are of a nature which, I conceive, can be better executed by, and fall more properly within the sphere of, the local executive officers. I am unacquainted with either the Persian or Sindee languages, which are those of business and intercourse in this province, and have no leisure to acquire them. In the native branch of my establishment, I have only one moonshee for general duties in addition to the one employed under my judicial assistant. For some portion of the year the communication in the interior of the province is interrupted by the inundation, and for the remainder, with the exception of the four months of the cold season, its climate is most unfavourable to the European constitution. To subject myself, therefore, to its effects, by moving about the districts for the period contemplated by Government, would, after my lengthened service of now 29 years, the greater part of which has been spent in the districts among the natives, and apart from European society, be incurring a greater degree of fatigue, privation, and exposure, than either on public or private grounds I consider to be prudent or desirable, without some urgent necessity. The expense of travelling by land in this province, as I know from the actual experience of last season, is such, that to do it in the manner becoming my station (and it does not accord with my sentiments to do it otherwise), would cost six times the sum allowed to me by Government for the purpose. A consideration of the above circumstances, and more perhaps than any or all of them, the conviction irresistibly impressed on me by the tone and tenor of several of the late letters from Government, that I no longer am honoured with its confidence in the degree which I feel to be requisite for the administration of the affairs of this province, with satisfaction to myself or advantage to the public interests, has led me to the conclusion that it will be the most honourable and proper course at once to tender my resignation of the office of Commissioner in Scinde, which I accordingly hereby do, and request that I may be relieved from its duties as soon as it may suit the convenience of your Lordship in Council.

5. In reply to the 9th para. of Mr. Goldsmid's letter, I beg to state that the contemplated arrangements for the modification of the revenue system have in view

view the transfer of the management of the canals to the farmers in as far as may be practicable and advantageous, but I am not at present prepared to recommend that course as regards the main feeders in Upper Scinde, which extend through long tracts, and embrace a multitude of separate interests.

6. With reference to the concluding paragraph, Mr. Surtees has a fair colloquial knowledge of Hindostani, but not of Persian or Scindee; he is, however, studying the latter. I consider the aid of an assistant to be indispensable to the Commissioner in Scinde; my successor will be able to inform Government of the duties he would assign to him; for myself I employ my assistant in arranging and submitting the proceedings in all cases which require to come before me, and taking my orders upon them; in drafting from my minutes such of the letters as I do not consider it necessary to draft myself; in preparing abstracts and translations of petitions and other documents in the native language; in examining and checking the bills and accounts received from the subordinate offices for my countersignature; in verifying all documents that issue from the office; in special inquiries, and the preparation of précis of cases, when occasion requires; in copying secret and confidential documents; in the immediate superintendence of the office establishment; and generally, in any miscellaneous business in which I may consider his services to be useful. These are the duties in which I have hitherto employed my assistant; and had I been to remain in my present office, they are those in which I should still propose to employ him, as well as in assisting me in any detailed local inquiries which might be necessary and within my power to accomplish, in revising the proceedings of the collectors, in the modification of the settlements, or other matters of revenue management.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee, 14 March 1850.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner in Scinde.

Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Blane.*

I think Mr. Pringle should be informed that the important subject of his letter will meet with the prompt and serious consideration of Government, but that whatever the determination of Government consequent on his desire to be relieved may be, it is expected that he will enter upon without delay, and diligently pursue and bring to a close, the important inquiry into the conduct of his Highness Ali Morad, with the management of which he is entrusted as Chief Commissioner.

27 March 1850.

(signed) *Falkland.*
D. A. Blane.

No. 2,298 of 1850.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay to *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I have placed your letter of 14th instant, No. 525, before the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

2. His Lordship in Council has directed me to inform you that the important subject of that letter will meet with his prompt and serious consideration, but that whatever his determination may be relative to your desire to be relieved, he requests you will have the goodness, without delay, to enter upon and diligently to prosecute and bring to a close the important inquiry into the conduct of his Highness Ali Morad, with the management of which you have been entrusted as Chief Commissioner.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle, 27 March 1850.

(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

No. 3,233.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

I HAVE maturely considered Mr. Pringle's letter of the 14th ultimo, in which he tenders his resignation of the appointment of Commissioner of Scinde, and having likewise carefully reperused the Government letter of the 9th ultimo, which has induced this step on Mr. Pringle's part, I must say that I see nothing in our secretary's communication at which Mr. Pringle should have taken umbrage; nor is there in it anything which I would now desire to modify, except, perhaps, the single sentence in para. 7, in which he is desired to visit "the several kardarees," instead of "several of the kardarees." As regards this portion of our instructions, however, it is to be remarked that Mr. Pringle was not desired, as he assumed he was desired (in para. 3 of his letter above referred to), "to examine all the details of the proposed revenue settlements in them" (the kardarees), and to "hold personal intercourse with all the persons entering into or in any way affected by them," (*i. e.* the settlements), but he was instructed to do this much with regard to the settlements which the collectors were then effecting, he himself having informed us in para. 4 of his letter of the 18th February, that such settlements were then in progress, and that he did not think they would be very extensively carried out during the current season. As regards other settlements hereafter to be entered on, all he was required to do was to superintend them in a number of villages, and to show the collectors how to proceed to ensure the general introduction of such arrangements throughout the province. Our reasons for considering it indispensably necessary that Mr. Pringle should do this, are detailed in the 7th and preceding paras. of our letter, and are in my opinion unanswerable.

2. In reply to our request that he would visit the several kardarees comprised in the three collectorates, nothing could have been easier than for Mr. Pringle to have reminded us that they are 112 in number, and to have stated that a compliance with our wish to the letter, would be incompatible with the general superintendence which the administration of the province involves. I deem the course the Commissioner has pursued unbecoming in an officer of his standing and experience, and that the interpretation given by him to our instructions, which he states, in para. 3 of his letter above cited, to be, that he should remain encamped in or "moving through the less healthy parts of the province during nine months of the year," is unwarranted by their general tenor.

3. I cannot but conceive that Mr. Pringle ought to have comprehended our object to have been that he should not, for any length of time, remain stationary at Kurrachee, but that he should be generally on circuit in his districts (which, in as far as might be compatible with the performance of urgent duties could, and of course ought to be, severally visited at the most healthy seasons), personally ascertaining that the business of every department was properly conducted, and holding direct intercourse with the chiefs and the people.

4. I think that if the sentiments I have expressed should meet with the concurrence of my colleagues, they ought to be communicated to Mr. Pringle as the sentiments of Government, that gentlemen being at the same time informed that he will be relieved from his duties as Commissioner as early as the exigencies of the public service will admit of his presence being dispensed with, and as soon as possible after he shall have brought to a termination the investigation into the conduct of his Highness Ali Moorad, with the management of which he has been recently entrusted.

5. I purpose reviewing in a separate minute the correspondence between the Commissioner and the collectors in Scinde, relating to the revision of the revenue system in that country.

6. Considering it highly desirable that in a matter of this kind every member of the Government should have an opportunity of recording his opinion, I propose that after my honourable colleagues, at present in Bombay, shall have disposed of the subject, our several minutes and the accompanying papers shall be sent to the Honourable Mr. Willoughby.

(signed) *Falkland.*
D. A. Blane.

1 April 1850.

MINUTE by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, without date. No. 3,234.

I FULLY concur in the whole view the Right honourable the Governor has taken in the above minute.

(signed) *W. Cotton.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*. No. 3,235.

I AM much obliged to the Right honourable the Governor, and to my colleagues, for permitting me to see these papers whilst absent for a short time from the Presidency.

2. I entirely concur in opinion that Mr. Pringle had no just grounds for tendering his resignation of the high office of Commissioner in Scinde. Had anything occurred to him in the instructions of Government of the 9th ultimo, as objectionable or inconvenient, his proper course to have pursued was to have represented his objections to Government, and Government no doubt would have carefully considered them, and, if deemed proper, modified its original instructions.

3. But the fact is, Government having observed an apparent want of energy and personal activity on the part of the Commissioner, in administering and controlling the affairs of Scinde, deemed it proper to inform him in terms which ought not to have given umbrage, but very plainly, what was expected from him, namely, that he should take a more active part in the administration, and that he should not remain for the greater part of the year stationary at Kurrachee, but be constantly on circuit, seeing with his own eyes that his own orders and those of Government are properly carried out, and holding constant intercourse with the chiefs and people.

4. In his reply, Mr. Pringle acknowledges that he is either unable or unwilling to attend to these instructions, and urges against them the personal privation to which they would subject him, the unhealthiness of the country, and the expense of travelling in Scinde. The two first pleas are incompatible with the zeal and devotion to the public interests which Government has a right to expect from all its servants (though it is to be observed, Government did not prescribe that Mr. Pringle's circuits should be during the unhealthy season in Scinde, namely, after the inundation of the Indus); and the last is certainly one which we could not have expected would have been urged by an officer whose emoluments considerably exceed those of any other officer under the government of this Presidency.

5. Under these circumstances, I concur in the Board's opinion that Government has no alternative but to accept Mr. Pringle's resignation, on the completion of the inquiry into the charges preferred against Ali Morad.

6. But I think Mr. Pringle should be informed that it is the desire of Government to be furnished as early as possible with replies to all the calls which have been made to him for information on subjects connected with Scinde, and that he will submit the annual reports required from the Commissioner, especially in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, and which, I believe, are now considerably overdue.

7. I make this suggestion, because beyond Mr. Pringle's preliminary report submitted to Sir G. Clerk, we have received but little information from that gentleman. In fact, we know almost as little of the present condition and prospects of the province now, as we did when Mr. Pringle was appointed Commissioner in Scinde two years and five months ago, when it was first annexed to this Presidency. If this information is not obtained from Mr. Pringle, his successor, however able he may be, will require a considerable period to acquire it, and the reforms which it may be necessary to introduce will be proportionately delayed.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*

3 April 1850.

No. 3,236. No. 1,793 of 1850.—Political Department.

(No. 5.)

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay to *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

The Right honourable the Governor in Council has directed me to communicate to you the following observations in continuation of the letter sent you under date the 27th March, No. 2,298, from the Revenue Department, in reply
No. 525. to yours of 14th idem.

2. In the Government letter of the 9th March 1850, you were requested (para. 3) to bear in mind, that if the opinion therein expressed relative to the part taken by yourself towards the introduction of an improved system of revenue management was erroneous, the error was occasioned by the scantiness of the information you had placed before Government.

No. 525. 3. With your reply of 14th March, you forward copy of a correspondence showing the part you had taken, which his Lordship in Council is unable to regard as constituting that active personal superintendence to have been desired in the introduction of a measure of so great importance and so novel a character as that under consideration.

No. 525. 4. In para. 3 of your letter of 14th March, you inform Government of the interpretation which you place on para. 7 of the letter of 9th idem. The only part of that paragraph which appears to his Lordship in Council to admit of a different reading from that intended, was the sentence in which you were requested to visit "the several kardarees," instead of several of the kardarees; but you were not directed by this portion of the Government instructions, as you assume you were, "to examine all the details of the proposed revenue settlement in them" (the several kardarees), "and to hold personal intercourse with all the persons entering into, or in any way affected by" those settlements, being requested to do this much only with regard to the settlements which the collectors were then effecting, you having informed Government, in para. 4 of
No. 328. your letter of 18th February, that such settlements were then in progress, and
* *See* below. by the observations therein contained, quoted in the margin,* led his Lordship in Council to conceive that they were not many in number. As regards the settlements to be entered on from thenceforward, all you were required to do was to superintend them in a number of villages, and to show the collectors how to proceed in order to ensure uniformity of principle and proceeding in the introduction of such arrangements throughout the province. The reasons the Right honourable the Governor in Council had for considering as indispensably necessary that you should do this, were detailed in the 7th and preceding paragraphs of the Government letter, and the sufficiency of those reasons is apparent from the correspondence which you have forwarded, showing the manner in which you have allowed the local officers to proceed. It is not however the intention of his Lordship in Council to enter at present into the details requisite to show in what respects he considers those proceedings afford evidence of the necessity there was for your watching them from the commencement, and, as requested in para. 7 of the Government letter of 9th March 1850, superintending "the proposed arrangement in a number of villages," or, in other words, making some settlements which the officers you entrusted with the duty might regard as a guide in their future operations. That you should have done so was also necessary to allow of your forming an opinion as to the relative qualifications

* Extracts, paras. 4 and 5 of Letter from the Commissioner in Scinde, dated 18th February 1850, No. 328: "The measure, however, involves a great change in existing usages, and one which can be brought about only with the concurrence of the people themselves. Its progress, therefore, must be gradual, especially at the commencement, when the people naturally feel hesitation in entering upon engagements, of the operation and effect of which they have had no previous experience. I therefore cannot promise that it will be very extensively introduced in the first season.

"When settlements of the kind contemplated have been introduced generally, and on a large scale, they should certainly affect the extent and form of the agency required for the revenue management of the districts, but this will not be the case to any material degree, so long as they have only partially been brought into operation."

tions of the several officers employed, rendering them fit for the performance of so very important and peculiar a duty, instead of (as his Lordship in Council understands from para. 2 of Captain Preedy's letter of the 13th June 1849, No. 736) leaving it to the collector to authorise each of his assistants without distinction to arrange for the introduction of settlements in the districts under his charge.

5. In your reply you urge, 1st, the arduousness of the foregoing duties as incompatible with the proper performance of other duties; 2d, their being more within the sphere of, and capable of being better executed by the local executive officers; 3d, your being unacquainted with Persian and Scindhee; and 4th, the smallness of your native establishment. The force of the first of these objections his Lordship in Council cannot admit. An altered revenue system must in his opinion of necessity precede the disposal of all important questions connected with other branches of the civil administration of the province, and the details to which you were required to turn your attention, were neither so numerous as to be over burdensome to an officer of your proved experience and capacity, nor of a nature to preclude your attention to other current business; the second objection his Lordship in Council considers should not have been urged by you after the opinions expressed in Government letters of 18th November 1848, para. 26, and 9th March 1850, paras. 6 and 7. With reference to the 3d, objection, his Lordship in Council has directed me to remark that knowledge of Persian and Scindhee would no doubt have assisted you greatly in the performance of the particular duties referred to, as it would have done in that of all other duties; but the absence of that knowledge does not in his opinion preclude your doing all that was required of you, with the assistance of the executive officers, for whose guidance and in whose presence you were to carry into effect the orders of Government. The fourth objection is one which Government would willingly have removed by sanctioning a temporary addition to your establishment, had such a course been considered by you preferable to your making the settlements with the agency which would be employed in carrying on the operations throughout the province.

No. 7,246.
No. 1,812.

6. In reply to the request that you would "visit the several kardarees comprised in the three collectorates," nothing would have been easier than for you to have informed his Lordship in Council that they were 107 in number, and that the wish of Government could not well be complied with to the letter; and if it occurred to you that any other part of the instructions you had received required modifying, it was your duty to have shown in what respect you deemed them exceptionable.

7. His Lordship in Council considers the interpretation you have placed on his instructions, that you should "be encamped or moving through the less healthy parts of the province for nine months in every year," as not warranted by their general tenor. Government having observed an apparent want of energy and personal activity on your part, in administering the affairs of Scinde, deemed it proper to inform you, in terms which, though clear, were not calculated to have given umbrage, and ought not to have done so, what was expected from you, namely, that you should take a more active part in the administration, and that you should not remain for the greater part of the year stationary at Kurrachee, but be constantly on circuit, seeing that your own orders and those of Government were properly carried out, and holding constant intercourse with the chiefs and people; and his Lordship in Council does not understand how it can be necessary to add, that as far as was consistent with the performance of any incidental and urgent duties that might from time to time arise, he wished you, and indeed considered it incumbent on you so to regulate your movements, as to enable you to visit the several districts at seasons when they were not considered unhealthy.

8. You admit that you are either unable or unwilling to attend to these instructions, and urge against them the personal privation to which they would subject you, the unhealthiness of the country, and the expense of travelling in Scinde. The two first pleas are incompatible with the zeal and devotion to the public interests which Government have a right to expect from all their servants, and the last is certainly one which his Lordship in Council could not have expected would have been urged by an officer whose emoluments exceed those of any other officer under the Government of this Presidency.

 9. Having

9. Having urged these reasons against the expediency of the instructions issued to you, you proceed on the ground of their having been given, and on the conviction irresistibly impressed "on you by the tone of several of the late letters of Government, that you are no longer honoured with its confidence in the degree which you feel to be requisite for the administration of the province of Scinde, with satisfaction to yourself or advantage to the public interests," to tender your resignation of your office of Commissioner, the acceptance of which by his Lordship in Council I am desired to intimate to you, and to state that you will be relieved from your duties as early as the exigencies of the public service will admit of your presence being dispensed with, and as soon as possible after you shall have brought to a termination the investigation into the conduct of his Highness Ali Moorad, with the management of which you have been recently entrusted.

10. I am also directed to remark, that the "several of the late letters" to the tone of which you refer, can, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be no other than those noted in the margin,* the two first of which, in the Political Department, related to the imprisonment of the Jam of the Jokeyas; the third in the Judicial Department, to the frightful mortality in the Hyderabad Gaol, of which the Government was so long kept in entire ignorance; the remainder being all from the Financial and Revenue Departments, inculcating the necessity of greater activity on your part in affording information to Government, and on one occasion expressing surprise and regret at your having failed to have done so. The Governor in Council has to lament that the manner in which some of the most important duties entrusted to you have been performed, rendered it necessary that an officer of your high character and position should be so addressed.

* *See* below.

No. 7,379.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 18 April 1850.

No. 3,236 A. MINUTE by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

I HAVE signed this draft in deference to the opinion of the head of the Government, although my own opinion is, that we should merely have accepted Mr. Pringle's resignation, and informed him that he would be relieved when the necessary arrangements to do so were perfected.

(signed) *W. Cotton.*

16 April 1850.

Seen.

(signed) *Falkland.*

No. 3,236 B. MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Honourable Mr. *Blane.*

THIS draft letter to the address of Mr. Pringle (which has been prepared by myself), having been concurred in by my honourable colleague Mr. Blane, and also by the Honourable Mr. Willoughby, whom, although temporarily absent from the Presidency, I have consulted on the subject, should now be issued, and I beg to propose that our proceedings in this matter be at once reported to the Most Noble the Governor-general of India.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton,
D. A. Blane.

17 April 1850.

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* 17th September 1849, No. 3,862, Political Department. 6th March 1850, No. 1,101, ditto. 13th March 1850, No. 1,045, Judicial Department. 18th December 1849, No. 7,379, Revenue Department. 13th February 1850, No. 1,001, ditto. 15th February 1850, No. 1,090, ditto. 28th February 1850, No. 1,238, ditto.

No. 3,236 c.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

SINCE the point has been noticed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I may be permitted to note that my opinion was in favour of a more concise intimation to Mr. Pringle, though from the same motive, I readily concurred in the draft adhered to, after the expression of that opinion by the Right honourable President.

(signed) *D. A. Blane.*

17 April 1850.

Seen.

(signed) *Falkland.*

No. 14 of 1850.—Political Department.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to Sir *H. M. Elliot*, K. C. B., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Most Noble the Governor-General.

No. 3237.
Office No. 1,794.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council, to transmit to you, for submission to the Most Noble the Governor-general of India, an extract from the proceedings of this Government, as noted in the margin.*

* *See* below.

2. In forwarding these documents, I am desired to state, that for the reasons mentioned in the minute of the Right honourable the Governor, dated the 1st instant, and in that of the Honourable Mr. Willoughby, of the 3d idem, the resignation of Mr. Pringle of his appointment of Commissioner in Scinde has been accepted by this Government, with an intimation that he will be relieved as soon as possible after the completion of the investigation now in progress into the conduct of his Highness Ali Morad.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 18 April 1850.

(True extract.)

(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

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* 1. From the Commissioner in Scinde, dated the 14th March, No. 525 of 1850.
2. Minute by the Right honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. Blane, dated the 27th March 1850.
3. To the Commissioner in Scinde, dated the 27th March, No. 2,298 of 1850.
4. Minute by the Right honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. Blane, dated the 1st April 1850.
5. Minute by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, without date.
6. Minute by the Honourable Mr. Willoughby, dated the 3d April 1850.
7. To the Commissioner in Scinde, dated the 18th April, No. 1,793 of 1850.
8. Minute by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 16th April 1850.
9. Minute by the Right honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Board, dated the 17th April 1850.
10. Minute by the Honourable Mr. Blane, dated the 17th April 1850.

XXV.

XXV. As to disposal of Grain received as Government Revenue.

PROCEEDINGS regarding the disposal of Grain received as Government Revenue in Scinde, alluded to in Revenue Letter, No. 44, dated 11 May 1850.

No. 14,940.

EXTRACT Bombay Revenue Consultations, 22 November 1848.

EXTRACT Letter from Mr. Acting Secretary *W. Courtney* to the Commissioner in Scinde, No. 7,246, dated 18 November 1848.

21. I am instructed to request, that for so long as the revenue is raised in kind, the same be disposed of either before or subsequent to the harvest, by unreserved auction sales; the question as to whether or no any portion be made over to the Commissariat being left for consideration in the Military Department. It is probable that, under this arrangement, there will at first be a combination to depress prices, but such an evil will, undoubtedly, yield to time and circumstances.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 20 February 1850.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

MR. PRINGLE should be requested immediately to report what measures he and the collectors took consequent on the instructions conveyed in para. 21 of Government letter of 18th November 1848, No. 7,246, and para. 3 of Government letter of 23d January 1849, No. 440, relative to the disposal of the grain received as Government revenue, when those measures were taken, in what manner they have been carried out and modified or deviated from, and the result of what has been done.

18 February 1850.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

No. 1,242 of 1850.

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to request you will have the goodness to report immediately what measures you and the collectors took consequent on the instructions conveyed in para. 21 of Government letter of 18th November 1848, No. 7,246, and para. 3 of Government letter of 23d January 1849, No. 440, relative to the disposal of the grain received as Government revenue, when those measures were taken, in what manner they have been carried out, modified, or deviated from, and the result of what has been done.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle, 20 February 1850. (signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

XXV.
As to disposal of Grain received as Government Revenue.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 20 March 1850.

No. 374 of 1850.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Right Honourable Viscount *Falkland*, Governor and President in Council.

My Lord,

IN reply to Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter, No. 1,242, dated the 20th instant, I have the honour to report that the collectors were directed, under date the 13th December 1848, to give effect to the instructions conveyed in paragraph 21st of Government letter of the 18th November 1848, relative to the disposal of the grain received as Government revenue, and that it has accordingly, since that period, been disposed of in conformity with those instructions. The collectors are of opinion that the result has been disadvantageous to Government as respects the value realised, but this was to be expected at first, and it is to be hoped it will be less so when the system has been longer established.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee, 25 February 1850. (signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Messrs. *Willoughby* and *Blane*.

1. COMMISSIONER to be requested to inform us,—

1st. Who conducted the sales, and at what places they took place; and was the same supply of grain put up at more than one place; the sales being made subject to confirmation, so that the most favourable offer might be accepted.

2d. Whether periodical sales have been effected, and if so, with reference to what circumstances the periods were fixed, and with reference to what circumstances did the collector determine as to whether the whole stock in store should be sold or only a portion; or whether the sales have taken place at uncertain times and intervals determined with reference to the market value of grain or the quantity of grain which happened to be in store.

3d. Whether a reserve price has been put on the grain since the orders of 13th December 1848, and in the event of that price not being obtained, whether the sale was postponed, or whether the grain has in every instance been sold to the highest bidder, however low his bid.

4th. What preliminary notice has been given of the intended sales; in what manner these notices were published, and did they specify,—

1. The total quantity of each description of grain to be sold.

2. The quantity and description of grain to form each lot, and the position of the granaries from which each lot was to be removed.

3. The amount of deposit to be given at the time the offer was accepted.

4. The period within which the whole purchase-money was to be paid, or security given.

5th. With reference to what circumstances did the collector determine as to the quantity of grain to form each lot?

6th. Whether any private sales have in any instance been effected since the orders of 13th December 1848?

7th. The results of the measures to be exhibited in a statement similar to that facing para. 45 of the Honourable Mr. Clerk's Minute of 24th April 1848, with additional columns showing the maximum and minimum and average quantity of grain sold at the several auctions, the number of lots into which the largest sale and smallest sale were divided, and the average number of lots forming all the sales.

As to disposal of Grain received as Government Revenue.

2. If a reference to the several collectors be necessary to enable the Commissioner to furnish information on the whole points, he should forward us copies of their replies.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

8 March 1850.

No. 1,810 of 1850.

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will inform him, in continuation of your letter of 25th February 1850 (No. 374), relative to the manner in which effect has been given to the instructions of 18th November 1848, for the disposal of grain received as Government revenue.

1st. Who conducted the sales, and at what places they took place, and was the same supply of grain put up at more than one place, the sales being made subject to confirmation, so that the most favourable offer might be accepted.

2d. Whether periodical sales have been effected, and, if so, with reference to what circumstances the periods were fixed, and with reference to what circumstances did the collector determine as to whether the whole stock in store should be sold, or only a portion, or whether the sales have been placed at uncertain times and intervals, determined with reference to the market value of grain, or the quantity of grain which happened to be in store.

3d. Whether a reserve price has been put on the grain since the orders of 13th December 1848; and in the event of that price not being obtained, whether the sale was postponed, or whether the grain has in every instance been sold to the highest bidder, however low his bid.

4th. What preliminary notice has been given of the intended sales; in what manner these notices were published, and did they specify,—

1. The total quantity of each description of grain to be sold;
2. The quantity and description of grain to form each lot, and the position of the granaries from which each lot was to be removed;
3. The amount of deposit to be given at the time the offer was accepted;
4. The period within which the whole purchase-money was to be paid, or security given.

5th. With reference to what circumstances did the collector determine as to the quantity of grain to form each lot?

6th. Whether any private sales have in any instance been effected since the orders of 13th December 1848?

7th. The results of the measures to be exhibited in a statement similar to that facing para. 18 of the Government letter of 18th November 1848, with additional columns showing the maximum and minimum and average quantity of grain sold at the several auctions, the number of lots into which the largest sale and smallest sale were divided, and the average number of lots forming all the sales.

2. If a reference to the several collectors be necessary to enable you to furnish information on the whole points, you should forward copies of their replies.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 9 March 1850.

(True extract.)
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 4 April 1851.

No. 1,996 of 1850.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Right Honourable the Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit for the information of your Lordship in Council copy of letters, as per margin,* from the collectors in this province, furnishing the information required in Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter, No. 1,810, dated the 9th March last.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee, 6 December 1850. (signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 477 of 1850.

From the Collector of Hydrabad to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 526, of the 15th ultimo, with enclosed copy of a letter from the secretary to Government; and in reply to the several questions put therein, beg to submit that,—

1st. The deputy collector in charge of Treasury is the person who conducts all sales; they take place invariably in the kutchery at Hyderabad; the same supply has not been put up at more places than one; but when a tender for grain has been made to a deputy collector in the first instance, and he has thought the offer reasonable, he has forwarded it to me, and I have had it again put up in the cutchery here, and if no higher price was bid, it was knocked down to the person who made the tender.

2d. The usual sale days here are three in the week, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and the hours of sale are from 2 p. m. to half-past 3. The grain is put up in lots of 25 kurwars, the purchaser of one lot being entitled to take as much more of the grain of the same kind, lying in the same store, as he pleases, at the same rate, provided he at once declares his intention to do so. The whole grain in each store is sold off in successive lots as long as purchasers can be found at a reasonable rate. When the bidding flags, and prices fall below what is thought reasonable, the sale of grain in that store ceases, and the deputy collector proceeds to put up the grain of the store next in the list. The usual succession of such sales has been occasionally interrupted by the illness of the deputy collector, or other unavoidable causes, but never else, except on occasions when it was evident, from the biddings being so much less than the rates current in the market, that a combination existed among the proposed purchasers, and that the auction had ceased to be a *bonâ fide* one. The sales have gone on without reference to the rates in the market being high or low, provided only that the biddings were at all within a reasonable approximation to these rates, after every allowance for charges of transport, profit to the dealer, &c.

3d. No reserve price exactly has been placed on grain; but whenever the bids fell more than 20, or, at the outside, 25 per cent. below the rate, the prices ruling in the bazar of the place the grain lay at, showed to be the proper one, the sale has been postponed.

4th. Notices were published by me all over the districts, by means of Ishtahor, when the present system of sale commenced. There is besides a standing notice of more precise tenor hung up in the cutchery at Hyderabad. Notices are also sent round the town of Hyderabad whenever, owing to any circumstance, a sale is postponed, or there is any change in the fixed day of sale; and besides this, the various

* From the Collector of Hyderabad, No. 477 of 27th April 1850, with accompaniments.
From - ditto - - Shikarpoor, No. 341 of 4th July 1850, - - ditto.
From - ditto - - Kurrachee, No. 1,441, dated 23d August 1850, ditto.

As to disposal of Grain received as Government Revenue.

various grain dealers and their agents have constant access to the cutchery, and have every facility afforded them for knowing what is going on. The published notices specify,—

1. That the whole grain of the collectorate is to be sold in successive lots. The quantity raised in each purgunnah is not specified; but this is so universally known, and that long before the public accounts come in, that the non-specification of it is not of importance, though every information is given in the duftur to those who require it.

2. The notices specify that the lots will be of 20 kurwars (afterwards changed to 25 kurwars), with liberty to the purchaser of any lot to take as much more grain of the same kind and from the same store as he pleases, at the same rate, on his at once declaring his wish. The notices also specify that the grain of each pergunnah will be put up in succession, and the alphabetical list of pergunnahs is hung up for bidders to refer to. The alphabetical order was adopted, not from any fanciful reason, but from my finding that it happened to be the best adapted for the object in view, which was to distribute the sales all over the collectorate as equally as possible, and not to sell off all the corn in the quarter of the collectorate, so as to cause a glut there and leave all unsold in another, and so leave the public wants unprovided for in that part of the district. The pergunnahs taken alphabetically are so mixed and scattered, that no better method could have been devised of arranging the sales with a view to this result. When, however, the grain of any pergunnah does not find bidders, the sale of that of the next on the list, as I said before, is proceeded with.

3. No deposit is required on the offer being accepted, but the bidder knows that if he fails to complete the purchase within seven days, the grain will be resold at his risk; and this, taken in connexion with the arrangement specified in the next paragraph, has hitherto operated sufficiently to prevent persons bidding who have no intention of keeping to their bargains.

4. The whole purchase-money must in all cases be paid down before the delivery to the purchaser of my assignment for the grain; and in failure to pay the money and take away the assignment within seven days from the day of sale, the lot is put up and resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

5th. The lot was fixed at 20 kurwars (afterwards changed to 25 kurwars), because that was found to be the most convenient amount. I did at first try the experiment of putting up the grain in much larger lots, but I was obliged to abandon this plan, for I found that this excluded from the competition a great number of small country dealers, who now appear in person or by their agents as bidders, and that the prices realised were consequently ruinously low. Putting up the grain, on the other hand, in lots much smaller than 20 or 25 kurwars, would be to descend to a minuteness below the necessity of the thing. The 25 kurwar lots, with a privilege to the successful bidder of taking as much more as he requires at the same rate, seem to meet the views and wants of all classes of dealers as completely as could be desired. The large dealer can purchase his thousand kurwars as rapidly as if the grain was put up in a thousand kurwar lots, while the small dealer is not by the largeness of the transaction shut out from the biddings.

6th. The only private sales made since the orders of the 13th December 1848 have been sales to zemindars or jaghiredars, who have to pay fixed amounts of grain of the amount so payable. This saves them the cost and trouble of carrying their grain to the public stores, which are often situated at a considerable distance from their lands, and in all cases, when applied to, I accept such offers. It is an advantage to both parties, for if the zemindar saves the cost of transport and wastage, and in trouble, the Government always gets as much, and occasionally something more than it would have realised at the public sales, for the price is in such cases fixed according to the last price current received from the deputy collector of the district in which the land lies, or from the last grain sale return at the cutchery at Hyderabad; or if the new grain has not yet come into the market at the time the proposal is made, an engagement is entered into by the zemindar or jaghiredar to pay at the rate averaged at the first public sale of the grain of the season. The whole amount of grain so sold, however, has been very trifling.

7th. The

XXV.
As to disposal of Grain received as Government Revenue.

7th. The statement called for in this paragraph I enclose. I have divided it, however, into two periods, because the grain sold within them was of different seasons.

8th. I may add, that the system of selling all grain for cash, and by public auction, has been in use in this collectorate since June 1848. The only change made, therefore, consequent on the order, was the endeavour to sell the grain off faster, and the increasing the size of the lots; a measure which, as I said above, I was subsequently compelled to modify in the manner stated. The plan previously followed, however, of private sales on credit, was not a new one introduced at the conquest, or one which in following we followed from choice; it was a part of the revenue system of the country when we took it, and however obvious the evils of it, they were evils which, along with all the other faulty parts of that system, we were compelled, until in a position to reform them, to tolerate. They who may have had similar reforms to work out, and work out in the face of the opposition, open and covert, which the attempt to reform abuses invariably engenders, will see and make allowance for the difficulties we had to contend with.

I have, &c.

Hyderabad, Collector's Office,
27 April 1850.

(signed) *A. B. Rathborne,*
Collector.

P. S.—I enclose extract from my letter, No. 738, of the 20th August 1847, to the Secretary to the Government of Scinde, in illustration of what I have above stated.

(signed) *A. B. Rathborne,*
Collector.

Hyderabad, 27 April 1850.

Extracts from Letter, No. 738, of the 20th August 1847, from the Collector, Hyderabad, to the Secretary to the Government of Scinde.

1. It was long since my intention to bring the whole system of grain sales under the review of Government, because, though I saw what was required, I, as a single collector, with others acting perhaps on different plans, was perfectly powerless to carry out my views even in my own collectorate. For instance, I had introduced here a most excellent system, that payment for grain should be made invariably either in cash or bills payable in three monthly instalments, but I never on any account took bills with more than three months to run. Last year, however, my whole arrangements were upset by a system being adopted in Kurrachee, under which the number of instalments was increased from three to four, and the interval between each instalment extended from one to two months, thus making it, in all, eight months instead of three, before the whole amount of the sale bill was paid, to the great risk of Government, and causing that confusion in annual revenue statements so much complained of, it being under this system almost a year before even the amount of the first sale bill of the previous year comes into the treasury.

2. I would therefore solicit, that to the Civil Order Book may be further added a peremptory instruction, "that no Government grain in Scinde shall under any circumstances whatever be sold by collectors otherwise than by public auction, held in presence of the collector or one of his deputies at the sudder station of the collectorate; and further, that no sale shall be made otherwise than for cash or for approved bills, so payable that not less than a third of the whole of the purchase-money shall be realised monthly, and the whole amount of the sale bill be paid within a period not exceeding three months from the day of sale," &c. &c.

Second Extract.

3. We shall have, I know, under such a rule, some difficulties to encounter at first, because our whole establishments will be most adverse to the plan, it being diametrically opposed to their interests. I have myself been trying for some months to introduce it, but without effect; but this was because I was but one collector in three, and people who did not choose to accede to my terms could purchase grain on other terms from the collector, Kurrachee, and probably (though I do not know on what terms Major Goldney sells his grain) at Sukkur. But if an order to this effect be issued, applicable to all, and under no circum-

stances whatever to be violated, the combination of the dealers will in six weeks be broken down, for they must have grain in some way or other, and if we persist in refusing to let them have it on their terms, they must eventually give in, and buy it on ours.

(True extracts.)

(signed) *A. B. Rathborne*, Collector.

STATEMENT showing the Rates per Kharar obtained by the Collector of Hyderabad between the 1st January and 31st March 1849, for the Grain collected by him as the Revenue of the Seasons Kurreef 1258 and Rubbee 1259; the maximum, minimum, and average Quantity of Grain sold at the several Auctions; the Number of Lots into which the largest Sale and smallest Sale were divided, and the average Number of Lots forming all the Sales within the same period.

	From 1st January to 31st March 1849.		
	Maximum Rate.	Minimum Rate.	Average.
KURREEF CROP:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Red Rice	27 – –	8 – –	17 4 –
Bajree	44 4 –	15 12 –	21 3 8
Jowaree, white	34 – –	10 – –	16 14 –
Ditto, red	23 – –	11 12 –	12 11 11
Ditto, mixed	– – –	– – –	18 4 –
Bajree, mixed	21 – –	19 – –	19 12 6
Indian corn	20 – –	12 – –	15 6 10
Chimah	20 – –	8 – –	13 – 8
Tirr	56 – –	40 – –	46 13 8
Sowa	15 4 –	7 – –	12 – 5
Nangolee	15 4 –	6 4 –	10 5 10
Kirrung	17 – –	8 – –	9 10 8
Rice, mixed	18 – –	8 4 –	15 4 7
Ditto, white	18 – –	14 – –	17 4 2
RUBBEE CROP:			
Wheat	50 – –	21 – –	24 14 2
Jambah	50 – –	26 12 –	29 15 7
Barley	40 – –	10 – –	11 11 6
Moong	48 – –	18 – –	29 14 11
Sirhee	54 – –	30 – –	31 5 11
Chowrah	32 – –	27 – –	29 15 4
Dhanah	32 – –	24 – –	26 11 3
Owhur	49 – –	22 – –	26 1 1
Muttur	33 12 –	20 – –	33 9 1
Kolla	30 – –	20 – –	20 – 1
Sirhia, mixed	– – –	– – –	32 – –
Sirhee	– – –	– – –	28 8 –
Mahree seed	– – –	– – –	30 – –
Grain of sorts	– – –	– – –	13 6 4

	Number of Sales.	Quantity sold at a Sale.	Number of Lots composing the Largest and Smallest Sale, and Average Number of Lots in all Sales.	REMARKS.
Maximum	39 sales	550 kharars	18	The average quantity of grain forming each lot throughout the period embraced in this statement is 21 kharars 40 cassas.
Minimum		21 „	2	
Average		536 „	10	

N. B. A few kassas of damaged wheat, jamba, and barley were sold at the rate of 10, 15, and 7 rupees the kharar respectively.

There was one sale day in February 1849, the first under the new order, in which six lots were sold, five of 100 kharars each, and one of 102 kharars. The quantity sold at this sale has

has not been entered above as the maximum, as it was the only instance of anything so large a quantity of grain being disposed of in so small a number of lots. The prices realised being inadequate, the plan was dropped. On one of the sales two or three days previously to the above there was sold, among smaller lots, one of 100 kharars, and a few days still more back, one of 127 kharars, but those lots were made to suit the convenience of the purchasers, as the prices obtained were the usual rates.

(signed) *A. B. Rathborne*, Collector.

STATEMENT showing the Rates per Kharar obtained by the Collector of Hyderabad, between the 13th April 1849 and the 21st February 1850, for the Grain collected by him as the Revenue, of the Seasons Khurreef 1259 and Rubbee 1260; the maximum, minimum, and average Quantity of Grain sold at the several Auctions; the Number of Lots into which the largest Sale and smallest Sale were divided, and the average Number of Lots forming all the Sales within the same period.

	From 13th April 1849 to 21st February 1850.		
	Maximum Rate.	Minimum Rate.	Average.
KURREEF CROP:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Bajree	48 – –	12 – –	22 3 2
Jowaree, white	25 12 –	10 – –	18 7 11
Ditto, red	18 – –	9 – –	16 7 3
Rice, red	21 – –	8 14 –	13 13 2
Jowaree, mixed	– – –	– – –	9 12 –
Nangolee	16 – –	10 – –	14 1 6
Till	45 4 –	20 9 –	43 9 4
Sowah	15 – –	7 14 –	10 2 10
Moong	43 7 4	20 9 –	36 3 3
Rice, white	21 8 –	11 12 –	17 8 4
Ditto, mixed	17 8 –	11 – –	12 8 10
Grain of sorts	– – –	– – –	17 7 –
RUBBEE CROP:			
Jamba	36 2 –	21 – –	28 13 2
Wheat	28 12 –	21 8 –	24 11 9
Barley	17 – –	10 – –	12 4 7
Moong	45 – –	24 1 7	27 5 6
Sirhee	33 12 –	22 6 –	26 4 –
Muttur	24 2 2	13 2 –	16 2 6
Mahree	27 8 –	18 2 –	22 12 6
Owur, red and black	21 8 –	17 2 –	19 – –
Chenna	60 12 11	43 6 –	43 10 –
Jowaree, white	11 8 –	10 6 –	11 1 9
Chowrah	30 – –	29 5 8	29 15 11½
Curia	– – –	– – –	18 – –
Dhana	– – –	– – –	25 8 –
Grain of sorts	– – –	– – –	20 1 1

	Number of Sales.	Quantity sold at a Sale.	Number of Lots composing the Largest and Smallest Sale, and Average Number of Lots in all Sales.	REMARKS.
Maximum	102 sales	1,295 kharars	18	The average quantity of grain forming each lot throughout the period embraced in this statement is 22 kharars, 35 kassas, and 2 toyas.
Minimum		38⅔ „	7	
Average		364½ „	16	

(signed) *A. B. Rathborne*, Collector.

(True copies.)
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*, Commissioner.

As to disposal of Grain received as Government Revenue.

No. 341 of 1851.

From the Acting Collector, Shikarpoor, to the Commissioner in Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

Replies and figured statements from the Deputy-collectors, Sukkur, Mehur, and Larkana.

In reply to your letter, No. 526, of the 15th March last, with enclosure from Mr. Secretary Goldsmid, I have the honour herewith to transmit the annexed copies of replies received from the deputies in this collectorate as per margin, as containing the information regarding the annual grain sales required by Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. Inverarity*,

Shikarpore, 4 July 1850. Acting Collector, U. S.

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1. Who conducted the sales, and at what place; and was the same supply of grain put up at more than one place, the sales being made subject to confirmation, so that the most favourable offer might be accepted?

During Rubbee and Kurreef (1259) 1848, Sukkur was under many masters. The auction sales took place here, but were conducted either by Major Goldney, Lieutenant James, Lieutenant Farrington, or Mr. Wood, as each in turn carried on the duties of this deputy-collectorate. If a good offer was obtained here, there was no occasion for references to the collector; if otherwise, it was generally referred to Shikarpore for higher offers, or confirmation of the offer made.

2. Whether periodical sales have been effected, and if so with reference to what circumstances the periods were fixed, and with reference to what circumstances did the collector determine as to whether the whole stock in store should be sold, or only a portion, or whether the sales have taken place at uncertain times and intervals determined with reference to the market? Value of grain, or the quantity of grain which happened to be in store?

The sales are periodical with the fusl. When the grain of the spring or autumn crop is ready, a report is made to the deputy collector by the kardar. If a merchant makes an offer to the kardar, this offer is forwarded with the reports; notices having been issued, an auction takes place; and if the offer is over-bid, good; if not, and the offer is at a very fair price, it is generally accepted, unless the deputy collector thinks he might get more by referring to Shikarpore. The collector or his deputy determines as to whether he will dispose of the whole or portion of his grain with reference to the wants of the public service. During the fusl now under consideration, much of the grain of this deputy-collectorate was disposed of to the Commissariat and other departments, Mooltan F. Force. Any balance after meeting these wants was disposed of by auction.

3. Whether a reserve price has been put on the grain since the orders of 15th December 1848; and in the event of that price not being obtained, whether the sale was postponed, or whether the grain has in every instance been sold to the highest bidder, however low his bid?

The grain is not disposed of to the highest bidder, however low his bid, as that would open a door for combination. If good offers are made, the grain is sold to the best. If the offers are unusually low, combination is suspected. The sale is stopped, and a report made to the collector. The collector then may put up this grain at Shikarpore; if he can sell at fair prices, he lets the grain go; but if he meets with the same success as his deputy did, the sale is then postponed *sine die*.

4. What preliminary notice has been given of the intended sales; in what manner these notices were published, and did they specify,—

1st. The total quantity of each description of grain to be sold.

2d. The quantity and description of grain to form each lot, and the positions of the granaries from which each lot was to be removed.

3d. The amount of deposit to be given at a time the offer was accepted.

The notices of grain sales are issued in Persian, and distributed throughout the deputy collector's jurisdiction; also in the Sudder Bazar, and copies are generally sent to Shikarpore and Larkana; sometimes to Mehur too, but not often, as it is too great a distance.

These notices do not enter into any detailed statements; they are generally worded thus: "On a certain day the (kurreef) produce of suppah or district will be put up to auction at the deputy collector's office. At the time of auction the grain is sold in lots. With reference generally to the wants of the purchasers, sometimes five or six merchants bid together, and buy the whole or greater portion of the suppah. The deputy collector sells all his grain at once if he can, and if he cannot he disposes of the balance at a future auction; the day decided according to circumstances, such as the bazar rate.

4th. The

The

4th. The period within which the whole purchase-money was to be paid or security given?

The system of payments was in three (monthly) instalments, the purchaser giving unexceptionable security for the due payment of his money. The system now is generally to pay half the money at once, the rem inder on taking away the grain.

5. With reference to what circumstances did the collector determine as to the quantity of grain to form each lot?

Query No. 5 is answered by the reply to No. 4.

6. Whether any private sales have in any instance been effected since the orders of 13th December 1848?

Not direct. I believe in one or two instances it has been done by the collector; but as a general system, when a private purchaser wants a small quantity of grain, and makes an offer, it is circulated throughout the district, and if in a reasonable time it is overbid, and a good price offered, it is disposed of. If it is not overbid, and the original offer is a fair one, the deputy collector uses his discretion in its disposal.

7. The results of the measures to be exhibited in a statement similar to that facing para. 18 of the Government letter of 18th November 1848, with additional columns, showing the maximum and minimum average quantity of grain sold at the several auctions? The number of lots into which the largest sale and smallest sale were divided, and the average number of lots forming all the sales?

Total number of sales - - 25
Ditto - ditto, lots - - - 88
Average number of lots at each sale from 3 to 4. Maximum quantity sold at one sale - - - - 532 khirwars.
Minimum - ditto - ditto - 15 ditto.
Total number of khirwars - - 2,450.
Ditto - ditto - sales - - 25.
Average number of khirwars, 98 at one sale.

(signed) *J. P. Lester,*
Deputy Collector.

(True copy.)
(signed) *Geo. Inverarity,*
Acting Collector.

R O R E E.

STATEMENT, showing Total Grain Collections, Sales, and Average Prices realised on the Rubbee and Khurreef Spring and Autumn Crop of 1259 (A. D. 1848–49).

DESCRIPTION.	GRAINS.						PRICE.		
	Total Collections.	Total Sales.	Total in Store.	Maximum Rate.	Minimum Rate.	Average Rate.
	K. h. s.	*K. h. s.*	*K. h. s.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Wheat, saff - - -	47 5 3	47 5 3	- - -	37 - -	34 8 -	35 12 -
„ juodar - - -	263 29 3	263 29 3	- - -	35 - -	32 - -	33 8 -
„ gaz - - -	4 44 0	4 44 0	- - -	44 8 -	36 - -	40 4 -
„ jewallee - -	112 4 1	112 4 1	- - -	34 - -	29 - -	31 8 -
Barley - - - -	3 49 0	3 49 0	- - -	29 4 -	- - -	29 4 -
Jursoo, black - - -	13 1 1	13 1 1	- - -	42 - -	40 - -	41 - -
„ white - - -	1 13 0	1 13 0	- - -	44 - -	- - -	44 - -
Moong - - - -	10 21 0	10 21 0	- - -	49 8 -	- - -	49 8 -
Dhunneah - - -	1 14 2	1 14 2	- - -	25 - -	- - -	25 - -
Tease - - - -	49 37 1	49 37 1	- - -	34 - -	20 3 -	27 1 6
Gram - - - -	14 14 -	14 14 -	- - -	48 - -	35 8 -	41 12 -
Jawarrie, white - -	15 59 2	15 59 2	- - -	30 4 -	28 - -	29 2 -
„ gurgolah - -	153 47 1	153 47 1	- - -	28 9 6	25 - -	26 12 9
„ red - - -	20 49 2	20 49 2	- - -	26 2 -	23 - -	26 9 -
Bajree - - - -	0 28 0	0 28 0	- - -	27 - -	- - -	27 - -
Chill - - - -	0 3 1	0 3 1	- - -	40 - -	- - -	40 - -
Tussoor - - - -	0 48 0	0 48 0	- - -	48 - -	- - -	48 - -
Sanglee - - - -	0 6 1	0 6 1	- - -	12 - -	- - -	12 - -
Sannoa - - - -	0 1 0	0 1 0	- - -	5 - -	- - -	5 - -
Soonka - - - -	10 31 3	10 31 3	- - -	5 8 -	- - -	5 8 -

Sukkur, Deputy Collector's Office, 1 May 1850.

(signed) *J. P. Lester,*
Deputy Collector.

(True copy.)
(signed) *Geo. Inverarity,* Acting Collector.

GHOTKEE.

STATEMENTS, showing Total Grain Collections, Sales, and Average Prices realised on the Rubbee and Khurreef Spring and Autumn Crop 1259 (A. D. 1848–49).

DESCRIPTION.	GRAINS.									PRICE.								
	Total Collections.			Total Sales.			Total in Store.			Maximum Rate.			Minimum Rate.			Average Rate		
	K.	k.	s.	K.	k.	s.	K.	k.	s.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, saff	456	49	0	456	49	0	-	-		36	8	–	31	8	–	34	–	–
„ red	46	18	3	46	18	3	-	-		31	–	–	30	–	–	30	8	–
„ mixed	62	21	3	62	21	3	-	-		32	12	–	31	–	–	31	14	–
„ jewdar	342	46	2	342	46	2	-	-		46	3	–	28	8	–	37	5	6
„ jewallee	268	46	1	268	46	1	-	-		43	5	–	27	13	–	35	8	6
„ injured by inundations	2	10	1	2	10	1	-	-		36	8	–	-	-	-	36	8	–
„ by rain	2	57	2	2	57	2	-	-		31	8	–	-	-	-	31	8	–
„ gaj	3	55	–	3	55	0	-	-		46	12	–	-	-	-	46	12	–
Barley	20	34	1	20	34	1	-	-		23	8	–	22	1	–	22	12	6
Surso, black	5	31	1	5	31	1	-	-		46	8	–	42	–	–	44	4	–
„ white	0	5	1	0	5	1	-	-		45	8	–	-	-	-	45	8	–
„ red	1	18	1	1	18	1	-	-		30	8	–	-	-	-	30	8	–
„ mixed	0	42	0	0	42	0	-	-		40	–	–	-	-	-	40	–	–
Mussoor	7	45	2	7	45	2	-	-		30	8	–	26	–	–	28	4	–
Pease	49	30	2	49	30	2	-	-		34	–	–	22	5	–	28	2	6
Hulleah	0	18	0	0	18	0	-	-		20	8	–	-	-	-	20	8	–
Jambah	0	8	1	0	8	1	-	-		29	8	–	-	-	-	29	8	–
Duncap	4	22	1	4	22	1	-	-		19	8	–	16	–	–	17	12	–
Grain, mixed	14	10	3	14	10	3	-	-		35	8	–	34	3	–	34	13	6
„ red	9	45	0	9	45	0	-	-		35	8	–	-	-	-	35	8	–
„ injured by rain	0	3	0	0	3	0	-	-		35	8	–	-	-	-	35	8	–
„ white	0	18	0	0	18	0	-	-		35	8	–	-	-	-	35	8	–
Moong	2	0	3	2	0	3	-	-		44	–	–	41	6	–	42	4	–
Cheenah	40	41	0	40	41	0	-	-		20	4	–	16	–	–	18	2	–
Adjwan	0	1	1	0	1	1	-	-		18	8	–	-	-	-	18	8	–
Kungree	0	0	2	0	0	2	-	-		17	8	–	-	-	-	17	8	–
Jowarrie, white	30	51	3	30	51	3	-	-		24	–	–	-	-	-	24	–	–
„ mixed	15	3	59	15	3	59	-	-		23	14	–	21	10	–	22	12	–
„ red	40	21	1	40	21	1	-	-		25	4	–	25	–	–	25	2	–
„ goojoolo	360	58	2	360	58	2	-	-		27	4	–	13	–	–	20	2	–
„ injured by inundation.	0	33	2	0	33	2	-	-		14	8	–	-	-	-	14	8	–
Bajree	2	54	1	2	54	1	-	-		24	–	–	-	-	-	24	–	–
Thili	0	42	0	0	42	0	-	-		48	8	–	47	–	–	47	12	–
Mash	4	41	2	4	41	2	-	-		48	–	–	45	6	–	46	11	–
Moong	0	51	0	0	51	0	-	-		44	–	–	41	6	–	42	11	–
Nanglee	2	4	0	2	4	0	-	-		10	–	–	-	-	-	10	–	–
Sunkah	109	58	0	109	58	0	-	-		5	8	–	-	-	-	5	8	–
Dhan, Sindee	21	54	3	21	54	3	-	-		15	–	–	-	-	-	15	–	–
„ Suttree	9	4	1	9	4	1	-	-		15	–	–	-	-	-	15	–	–
Soobeah	0	12	0	0	12	0	-	-		34	–	–	10	–	–	34	–	–
Kungree	0	14	3	0	14	3	-	-		17	8	–	6	–	–	11	12	–
Dhan, Sindee, and mixed Sawok.	33	2	0	33	2	0	-	-		7	–	–	-	-	-	7	–	–

Sukkur, Deputy Collector's Office,
1 May 1850.

(signed) *J. P. Lester*,
Deputy Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) *G. Inverarity*, Acting Collector.

SUKKUR.

STATEMENT, showing Total Grain Collections, Sales, and Average Prices realised on the Rubbee and Khurreef Spring and Autumn Crop 1259 (A. D. 1848-49).

DESCRIPTION.	GRAIN.									PRICES.								
	Total Collections.			Total Sales.			Total in Store.			Maximum Rate.			Minimum Rate.			Average Rate.		
	K.	k.	s.	K.	k.	s.	K.	k.	s.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, gaj	5	28	1	5	28	1	-	-	-	44	4	-	-	-	-	44	4	-
„ saff	27	23	1	27	23	1	-	-	-	42	-	-	35	-	-	38	8	-
„ red	18	55	1	18	55	1	-	-	-	26	-	-	35	-	-	35	8	-
„ jewdar	81	46	0	81	46	0	-	-	-	40	-	-	32	4	-	36	2	-
„ jewallee	1	1	0	1	1	0	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-
Jewoo	1	33	0	1	33	0	-	-	-	29	4	-	-	-	-	29	4	-
Gram	6	6	3	6	6	3	-	-	-	31	1	6	-	-	-	31	1	6
Dhunneah	0	43	0	0	43	0	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Sursoo, white	0	2	0	0	2	0	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
„ red	4	45	2	4	45	2	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-
Moong	0	14	1	0	14	1	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
Cheenah	0	2	2	0	2	2	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Holleeah	0	5	2	0	5	2	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Pease	49	30	2	49	30	2	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	19	14	-
Jewarrie, red	11	14	2	11	14	2	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-
„ white	0	22	0	0	22	0	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
„ goorgolah	8	33	0	8	33	0	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-
Baggree	0	3	0	0	3	0	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-
Nanglee	0	0	1	0	0	1	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Thill	1	1	0	1	1	0	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-
Tunkah	4	8	0	4	8	0	-	-	-	4	14	-	-	-	-	4	14	-

Sukkur, Deputy Collector's Office,
1 May 1850.

J. P. Lester,
Deputy Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) *Geo. Inverarity*, Acting Collector.

---

1. Who conducted the sales, and at what places they took place, and was the same supply of grain put up at more than one place, the sales being made subject to confirmation, so that the most favourable offers might be accepted?

The sales of grain disposed of in this district were conducted by the deputy-collector. If advantageous offers were made, the sale was completed; but if any doubts existed, the offers were referred to head quarters.

2. Whether periodical sales have been effected, and if so, with reference to what circumstances the periods were fixed, and with reference to what circumstances did the collector determine as to whether the whole stock in store should be sold or only a portion, or whether the sales have taken place at uncertain times and intervals, determined with reference to the market value of grain, or the quantity of grain which happened to be in store?

No fixed periods appointed, but offers entertained at all times, and sales advertised whenever competition could be obtained. The terms of sale and the quantities disposed of depended on the disposition of the merchants to purchase at a fair rate, which has generally been considered from 5 to 10 per cent. below the wholesale market price. Sales have never been deferred with a view to a rise in the market value, but merely to obtain within a certain amount of that, whatever it might be.

3. Whether a reserve price has been put on the grain since the orders of 15th September 1848; and in the event of that price not being obtained, whether the sale was postponed, or whether the grain has in every instance been sold to the highest bidder, however low his bid?

No grain of 1848-49 was sold by unreserved auction.

4. What preliminary notice has been given of the intended sales; in what manner these notices were published; and did they specify:—

From 10 to 15 days' notice through the kardars, specifying the grain to be sold, and the time and place of sale.

1st. The

No

As to disposal of Grain received as Government Revenue.

1st. The total quantity of each description of grain to be sold?

No.

2d. The quantity and description of grain to form each lot, and the position of the granaries from which each lot was to be removed?

The quantity and description of grain to be sold was arranged at the time of sale, according to the wants of individual purchasers.

3d. The amount of deposit to be given at the time the offer was accepted?

No deposits required.

4th. The periods within which the whole purchase-money was to be paid, or security given?

The terms of sale were either ready-money payment, or three monthly instalments, with security.

5. With reference to what circumstances did the collector determine as to the quantity of grain to form each lot?

With reference to the requirements of the purchasers.

6. Whether any private sales have, in any instance, been effected since the orders of 13th December 1848?

No grain has been disposed of till put up for public competition.

7. The result of the measures to be exhibited in a statement similar to that facing para. 18 of the Government letter of 18th November 1848, with additional columns showing the maximum and minimum, and average quantity of grain sold at the several auctions, the number of lots into which the largest sale and smallest sale were divided, and the average number of lots forming all the sales?

The maximum quantity of grain sold at one auction was 2,567 khirwars. The minimum quantity sold at one auction was 52 khirwars. The average quantity, khirwars, 508. The largest quantity was sold in 52 lots, and the smallest in 5. Average number of lots forming one sale, 16.

(signed) *A. Young*, Deputy Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) *Geo. Inverarity*, Acting Collector.

STATEMENT, showing the Total Grain Collections, Sales, and Average Prices realised on the Rubbee and Khurreef of 1848–49.

DESCRIPTION.	GRAIN.			PRICE.									REMARKS.
	Total Collections.	Total Sales.	Total in Store.	Maximum Rate.			Minimum Rate.			Average Rate.			
	Ks.	*Ks.*	*Ks.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	
Jowarie, white	3,849	–	–	28	15	–	15	–	–	17	13	4	The grain was sold partly in lots, consisting of the produce (of all grains) of a village, and the rest in such lots as suited the purchasers of some kinds of grain only, and a few seers are produced in a khardarate; but of the generality, 50 to 100 kirwars are commonly purchased in one lot. Below 50 kirwars it has been usual to sell "the amount in store" as one lot. The maximum quantity of grain sold at one auction was 2,567 kirwars. The minimum quantity sold at one auction was 52 kirwars. The average quantity, kirwars, 508. The largest quantity was sold in 52 lots, and the smallest in 5. Average number of lots forming one sale, 16.
,, red	187	–	–	24	–	–	16	–	–	16	15	–	
,, churl	312	–	–	24	–	–	16	4	–	17	5	–	
Badjree	80	–	–	22	–	–	16	8	–	17	8	11	
Rice, Suturee	512	–	–	16	–	–	10	–	–	10	12	11	
,, Sindee	2,010	–	–	15	8	–	10	–	–	10	2	4	
Sowah	5	–	–	9	–	–	3	8	–	5	–	–	
Til	6	–	–	44	–	–	36	6	–	40	6	6	
Kirung	4	–	–	14	6	–	10	–	–	12	8	10	
Moong	11	–	–	45	–	–	36	10	–	37	10	1	
Wheat, clean	1,660	–	–	42	–	–	29	–	–	32	–	–	
,, kahaun and prumban	27	–	–	35	–	–	16	4	–	25	12	8	
,, jowaar	86	–	–	35	–	–	16	–	–	18	10	7	
,, Gonjee	13	–	–	30	–	–	12	10	–	14	5	–	
Barley	571	–	–	37	–	–	6	4	–	15	9	–	
Gram	115	–	–	50	–	–	7	4	–	28	15	3	
Peas	145	–	–	31	–	–	26	–	–	28	4	–	
Aurshuff gaj	118	–	–	45	–	–	35	8	–	40	15	10	
,, bezubbanee	68	–	–	39	11	–	34	8	–	36	13	9	
,, kurrar	8	–	–	38	–	–	32	8	–	34	15	7	
Jambah	3	–	–	34	4	–	31	8	–	33	7	4	
Mustard	388	–	–	36	–	–	15	–	–	34	11	2	
Gushmeez	7	–	–	27	–	–	22	–	–	23	7	11	

(signed) *A. Young*, Deputy Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) *Geo. Inverarity*, Acting Collector.

---

1. Who

1. Who conducted the sales, and at what places they took place, and was the same supply of grain put up at more than one place, the sales being made subject to confirmation, so that the most favourable offer might be accepted?

The sales were conducted in my office, and in my presence, by the kardar. No sales were ever held at any other place.

2. Whether periodical sales have been effected; and if so, with reference to what circumstances the periods were fixed, and with reference to what circumstances did the collector determine as to whether the whole stock in store should be sold or only a portion, or whether the sales have taken place at uncertain times, and intervals determined with reference to the market value of grain, or the quantity of grain which happened to be in store?

So long as I had Government grain in store, sales were held at my office every Monday, let the market value be what it might. At these sales as much grain as possible was disposed of.

3. Whether a reserve price has been put on the grain since the orders of 15th December 1848; and, in the event of that price not being obtained, whether the sale was postponed, or whether the grain has in every instance been sold to the highest bidder, however low his bid?

No, I never found any difficulty in disposing of my grain at two, three, or four rupees under the market value. For instance, supposing barley was selling in the market at 25 rupees per khir, I would put it up at 20 rupees, and I never failed in getting a higher bid when I let the grain go. Had it so happened that no bid above 20 rupees was made, I should have put the grain up at a lower figure.

4. What preliminary notice has been given of the intended sales; in what manner these notices were published, and did they specify,—

1st. The total quantity of each description of grain to be sold?

2d. The quantity and description of grain to form each lot, and the position of the granaries from which such lot was to be removed?

3d. The amount of deposit to be given at the time the offer was accepted?

4th. The period within which the whole purchase-money was to be paid, or security given?

At the conclusion of one day's sale I caused notice to be given that another sale would be held the following Monday, and these notices were sent to the several kardars for publication.

These notices stated that a sale of grain would be held on a certain day, at a certain hour, at my office. When the day of sale arrived, and the buyers had assembled, a statement of the full amount of grain in the Government stores was produced and read, and purchasers were thus enabled to select their own locality from which to make their purchase. The terms of sales were also read. The amount of the purchases made was recovered in three instalments, and security taken for their due payment. I have not a single instance where payment has not been made in proper time.

5. With reference to what circumstances did the collector determine as to the quantity of grain to form each lot?

I had no particular lots; each granary constituted a lot from which any person might purchase a part or the whole.

6. Whether any private sales have in any instance been effected since the orders of 13th December 1848?

No, unless grain sold to the Commissariat department may be termed so.

7. The result of the measures to be exhibited in a statement similar to that facing para. 8 of the Government letter of the 18th November 1848, with additional columns showing the maximum and minimum and average quantity of grain sold at the several auctions; the number of lots into which the largest sale and the smallest sale were divided; and the average number of lots forming all the sales?

A statement of the quantity of grain in the several Government stores having been read, a person might wish to purchase, say 50 khurwars of grain from the stores at Krembur. This quantity was put up, and knocked down to the highest bidder. Sometimes a person might wish to purchase the whole of a particular kind of grain, and would offer a certain price for the whole. If I considered the offer a fair one, the whole was put up in one lot at the price offered, and if no advance was made it was knocked down. Again, if I considered the first offer too low, I preferred putting the grain up in smaller quantities, say from 5 to 10 or 15 kharwars, according to the quantity in store. The number of sales effected at each auction might average 18, in lots varying from 1 to 50

As to disposal of Grain received as Government Revenue.

or 60 khirwars, or even more. I have always found it more advantageous to allow buyers to name the amount of the lots they wished to purchase. A person who has the means of paying for one, two, or three kirwars might not be able to pay for a larger lot.

(signed) *O. J. Farrington*, Officiating Collector.
C. W. Richardson, Deputy Collector.

Larkhana, 30 May 1850.

(True copy.)
(signed) *George Inverarity*, Acting Collector.

STATEMENT, showing the Total Grain Collections, Sales, and Average Prices realised on the Rubbee and Khurreef, 1848–49.

	GRAIN.									PRICE.								
	Total Collections.			Total Sales.			Total in Stores.			Maximum Rate.			Minimum Rate.			Average Rate.		
	Ks.	*c.*	*t.*	*Ks.*	*c.*	*t.*	*Ks.*	*c.*	*t.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Wheat	186	45	0	186	45	0	-	-	-	53	2	–	39	1	–	46	1	6
Ditto, Jowdar	16	10	0	16	10	0	-	-	-	43	–	–	36	12	–	39	14	–
Barley	31	8	0	29	38	0	1	30	0	29	14	–	16	9	–	23	3	6
Mussung	80	55	0	80	55	0	-	-	-	40	–	–	25	12	–	32	14	–
Surshroff	85	0	0	85	0	0	-	-	-	44	8	–	36	–	–	40	4	–
Ditto, churl	70	20	0	70	20	0	-	-	-	40	14	–	25	–	–	32	15	–
Jambah	4	50	0	4	50	0	-	-	-	39	–	–	32	–	–	35	8	–
Coriandar	0	56	0	0	56	0	-	-	-	36	–	–	31	4	–	33	10	–
Gram	15	0	0	15	0	0	-	-	-	74	8	–	50	4	–	62	6	–
Jowarie, red	954	20	0	953	20	0	1	0	0	25	12	–	18	14	–	22	5	–
Ditto - white	712	20	0	596	45	0	115	35	0	27	2	–	20	4	–	23	11	–
Ditto - churl	371	26	0	353	10	0	18	16	0	26	6	–	20	12	–	23	9	–
Pael	10	18	2	10	8	2	0	10	0	59	8	–	50	8	–	55	–	–
Sallee, Scindee	51	5	0	51	5	0	-	-	-	17	2	–	12	10	–	14	14	–
Ditto, Sutree	114	50	0	114	50	0	-	-	-	17	4	–	12	8	–	14	14	–
Ditto, Rasso	2	20	0	2	20	0	-	-	-	18	–	–	-	-	-	18	–	–
Moong	14	9	0	14	0	0	0	9	0	57	14	–	44	9	–	51	3	6
Numdwa	0	54	0	0	54	0	-	-	-	18	–	–	16	–	–	17	–	–
Kerung	5	31	0	5	31	0	-	-	-	19	6	–	16	14	–	18	2	–
Badjree	260	45	0	258	35	0	2	10	0	25	14	–	18	14	–	22	6	–

Remarks.—A statement of the quantity of grain in the several Government stores having been read, a person might wish to purchase, say 50 khirwars of grain from the store at Kumber; this quantity was put up, and knocked down to the highest bidder. Sometimes a person might wish to purchase the whole of a particular kind of grain, and would offer a certain price for the whole. If I considered the offer a fair one, the whole was put up in one lot at the price offered, and if no advance was made it was knocked down. Again, if I considered the first offer too low, I preferred putting the grain up in smaller quantities, say from 5 to 10 or 15 khirwars, according to the quantity in store. The number of sales effected at each auction might average 18, in lots varying from 1 to 50 or 60 khirwars, or even more. I have always found it more advantageous to allow buyers to name the amount of the lots they wished to purchase; a person who has the means of paying for one, two, or three khirwars, might not be able to pay for a larger lot.

Larkhana, Deputy Collector's Office, 29 May 1850.

(signed) *C. W. Richardson*, Deputy Collector.

(True copies.)
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*, Commissioner.

(True copy.)
(signed) *Geo. Inverarity*, Acting Collector.

No. 1,441 of 1850.

From the Collector of Kurrachee to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 526, of the 15th March last, with accompanying copy of one, No. 1,810, dated 9th idem, from Mr. Secretary Goldsmid, requesting to be informed of the manner in which effect has been given to the previous instructions of Government relative to the disposal of grain received as Government revenue, and submitting certain questions relative to the subject.

2. In reply to Query 1st, I beg to state that since the receipt of instructions directing unreserved auction sales of the Government grain, these have invariably been superintended by my three deputies in person (except during the unavoidable absence on medical certificate from Sehwan of Captain Partridge), and the grain

XXV.
As to disposal of Grain received as Government Revenue.

grain has been disposed of without reserve. In the deputy-collectorate of Ghorabaree, the sales have been usually held by the deputy collector during his tour through the districts, at the chief towns, and occasionally at Kurrachee, after due notice had been given of the intended auctions. The same course has been followed by the deputy collector of Jerruck. With regard to the Sehwan districts, the sales have constantly been conducted by the deputy collector himself, when present, and in his absence by the head kardar, subject to confirmation at Sehwan. The supply of grain offered for sale in any one of the Ghorabaree districts has not been confined to the produce of that district, but grain of all the pergunnahs composing the deputy collectors' charge has been simultaneously put up; the lots being proportioned to the quantity of any particular grain produced, or at the time in store, sealed offers have been received by the deputy from parties who might not be present at the sale, and the highest offer, whether sealed or verbal, has been at once accepted. The deputy collector of Jurruck has, with my consent, held auctions for the sale of the produce of his districts, at different towns, whenever there appeared to him the greater likelihood of its advantageous disposal; as, for instance, at Mahajandah, Melahkotree, and Jerruck; all of which sales have been conducted by himself. It has also been his endeavour to establish sales at villages, where he hoped, by putting himself in communication with local petty grain dealers, to secure fair, though probably small, offers for supplies of grain corresponding with their wants. This latter mode was, however, found not to answer, as the bunyahs who supply these petty communities are for the most part merely the agents of the large corn-factors, and are not allowed to effect purchases independent of their masters. The result of each sale in this deputy-collectorate has, in consequence of the proximity of the districts composing it, to head quarters, usually been submitted for my confirmation, and in the event of any offer being exceeded at Kurrachee, as has occasionally been the case, it has been returned for further competiton, and if not again outbid, the offer at Kurrachee has been finally accepted. The sales at Sehwan have generally been made summary, and not subject to the delay which a reference to Kurrachee would occasion, as the market rates in this zillah are so constantly fluctuating, that purchasers in most cases decline waiting confirmation. There have, however, been a few instances in which confirmatory reference has been agreed to, but always under an express stipulation, limiting the period within which the offer should be considered as binding. I have also received written offers at Kurrachee for the grain at Sehwan and other parts, with the proviso, that the same should be put up at the first auction succeeding its receipt by the deputy collector, and only accepted, if not outbid in presence of the deputy.

3. In reference to the second query, I beg to report, that periodical sales of Government grain cannot always be calculated upon, or declared with any degree of certainty, owing to peculiarities of locality where the grain is produced and stored, and other incidental circumstances, which it must be at all times difficult and impossible to overrule. I endeavoured to introduce generally the system of weekly sales of grain, which appeared at the outset to promise well; but after a short period, each succeeding sale in some parts of my collectorate became less and less attended, and occasionally no sales whatever have been effected on the particular day set apart and notified for that purpose. As far as practicable, however, periodical sales have been held on stated days in each week, due notice having previously been given of the intended sale. In the deputy-collectorate of Ghorabaree, these sales have been confined almost exclusively to the months of March and April of each year. They have been held periodically as well as at uncertain intervals, and the circumstances which ruled the fixing the time for these sales were for the most part obligatory, in so far as the damp soil and climate within the delta may be deemed unsuited to the preservation of grain, in this sub-collectorate, as you must already be aware the division of the produce is effected during the months of January, February, March, and April in each year. The rise of the river and the setting in of the south-west monsoon, are simultaneous, and by the middle or end of May the sea communication at the mouths of the river is closed. In consequence of all these circumstances, and the additional expense which would devolve upon Government by carriage of the grain from the fields to the Government granary, it has been deemed advisable to dispose of the whole of the Government share of the produce during the progress of the buttai or division, or as soon after as possible; the purchasers receiving their lots from the grain stores. The competition in his deputy-collectorate has on an average been fair, although the prices realised have not approached those formerly

As to disposal of Grain received as Government Revenue.

obtained under the system of optional disposal. The peculiarities of soil and situation of the Jurruck deputy-collectorate are not such as to require the precise adoption of the system above alluded to, and which of necessity prevails in the Ghorabaree deputy-collectorate. Nevertheless in principle the sales have been similarly conducted, with a reservation generally for my confirmation, and an effective supervision for the prevention of combinations among intending purchasers. At Sehwan the sales are held weekly, and are not postponed on any account.

4. Query 3d. No reserve price has been put on the grain offered for sale. The grain notified for auctions has never been withheld so long as there was fair competition and no evidence of combination among the dealers; but in some instances, where the quantity of grain to be disposed of had not been specified, it has been rendered necessary to postpone sales when proofs of combination among the parties in attendence were such as to render it unadvisable to continue the sales, because, although the purchasers were numerous, the offers were not much above half the wholesale current market-price of the district. With every precaution on the part of my deputies and myself to prevent combination amongst the Bunyahs, I doubt whether a practice so much to their own interests can ever be effectually repressed. In the deputy-collectorate of Ghorabaree, small lots have sometimes in the first instance been put up, in order to test the demand, and to ascertain whether or not a combination existed among the buyers; and these lots, even when, by the low prices offered, a combination was absolutely proved to exist, have never been bought in. The same plan of feeling the pulse, as it were, of the bidders, has also been adopted in the other portions of my collectorate.

5. Query 4th. Preliminary notices of intended sales are given about a week or ten days before the period fixed upon by the beat of tom-tom in all the principal towns and villages, and by notices posted up at the different chowries. They specify generally that grain of a certain district or locality will be sold on a certain date by the deputy-collector, unless in cases where the stock on hand intended for sale is limited, when the quantities to be sold, and the granaries from which to be taken, are specified. It has been found desirable not to apportion lots previous to the attendance of parties, or to specify the quantity and description of grain to form each lot in the notices previously issued; but when the dealers are assembled, the assignment of lots is usually regulated according to their own wishes, by which means the deputy collector makes himself acquainted with the general demand, and is enabled to determine the lots to be put up with great advantage. Previous to the commencement of each sale, the conditions and penalties are invariably announced, and they are now so thoroughly known and acted up to, that there is not the possibility of a misconception. Purchasers of 50 kurwars, and under, pay cash at the time of receiving the order making the grain over to them; those who purchase above 50 kurwars are allowed to pay one-half the money in cash, as above, and the remaining half at one month's interval, furnishing good securities for its due payment.

6. Query 5th. With reference to the circumstances which determine me as to the quantity of grain to form each lot, I beg to state that, as before remarked, the assignment of lots must rest more immediately with the deputy-collector, who, from being present at the sale, must be better able to ascertain the market demand at the time than I could; but my general instructions from time to time are based on the quantity of grain on hand, and on the wants of particular localities; and the division into lots, and subsequent acceptance or non-acceptance of offers, are matters more immediately for the deputy collector's consideration, who, however, refers to me when necessary.

7. Query 6th. No private sales have been effected in my collectorate since the introduction of the system of unreserved sales, verbal and sealed; offers have been received, but these are invariably submitted to a public sale.

8. Query 7th. The results of all these measures in two of my deputy-collectorates are exhibited in the accompanying statements, which show the maximum and minimum and average prices of the grains sold. The third statement due for the Sehwan districts will be forwarded as soon as received from the deputy-collector, who has again been requested to hasten its despatch.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee, Collector's Office,
23 August 1850.

(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain,
Collector of Kurrachee.

RATE per Kurwar actually obtained by the Deputy Collector of Jerruck for the GRAIN collected by him as Revenue for the Year 1848-49 and 1849-50.

	1848-49.			1849-50.			1848-49.			1849-50.			Number of Lots into which the largest and smallest Sales were divided.		Average Number of Lots forming all Sales.
	Maximum Rate.	Minimum Rate.	Average.	Maximum Rate.	Minimum Rate.	Average.	GRAIN SOLD AT THE SEVERAL SALES. Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average	Largest	Smallest.	
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*K. c. t. p. c.*	*K. c. t. p. c.*	*K. c. t. p. c.*	*K. c. t. p. c.*	*K. c. t. p. c.*	*K. c. t. p. c.*			
Muttee	33 – –	23 6 –	27 14 7	30 8 –	19 – –	23 2 8									
Shurshiff	62 – –	33 4 –	44 14 2	41 4 –	31 – –	39 14 –									
Jamba	43 14 –	24 12 –	36 5 4	37 – –	30 8 –	35 4 6									
Khurdall, red	23 2 –	14 – –	19 9 1	28 – –	14 4 –	23 9 7									
Wheat, red	– –	– –	– –	35 – –	24 8 –	29 8 –									
Dhunneah	28 14 –	22 – –	25 8 7	30 – –	20 8 –	26 11 5									
Khurdall, black	30 6 –	19 2 –	26 2 3	28 – –	20 8 –	25 – –									
Moaree	34 6 –	23 6 –	28 14 –	25 – –	15 8 –	21 2 8									
Gram	88 – –	38 8 –	56 – –	55 – –	48 – –	52 – –									
Wheat	39 6 –	23 10 –	34 10 –	34 – –	31 14 –	32 11 5									
Halleah	24 – –	18 – –	21 – –	34 – –	30 8 –	32 – –									
Moong	55 – –	27 8 –	39 3 –	40 – –	25 – –	35 7 1									
Jewaree, white	37 8 –	13 8 –	20 5 10	23 4 –	15 8 –	17 14 10									
Jewaree, red	26 – –	10 12 –	16 1 9	21 4 –	14 8 –	17 – –	1,189 57 2 2 1	0 10 2 1 2½	92 18 1 2 2	760 46 0 3 2½	1 20 0 0 0	98 3 0 0 0	68	1	4
Chowrah	67 – –	25 12 –	46 5 4	40 – –	32 8 –	35 – –									
Kuring	12 – –	5 8 –	7 8 –	17 – –	8 – –	11 – –									
Marthee seed	67 – –	54 – –	60 8 –	42 – –	42 – –	42 – –									
Hooreed	46 12 –	44 – –	45 – –	40 – –	35 8 –	37 8 –									
Radish seed	43 15 –	20 3 –	34 – –	20 – –	20 – –	20 – –									
Barley	30 – –	18 – –	22 14 2	20 – –	11 – –	14 – –									
Badjree	27 8 –	13 8 –	15 13 4	20 4 –	18 6 –	19 1 9									
Thell	49 6 –	20 – –	33 13 8	44 1 –	37 8 –	40 8 –									
Red rice, in husks	16 – –	7 8 –	9 3 –	10 8 –	10 – –	10 – –									
Nangollee	10 – –	6 8 –	8 – –	10 8 –	10 8 –	10 8 –									
White rice, in husks	10 8 –	10 – –	10 – –	12 8 –	12 8 –	12 8 –									
Indian corn	– –	– –	– –	12 8 –	12 8 –	12 8 –									
Chinnoo	6 4 –	5 8 –	5 8 –	– –	– –	– –									

(True copy.)

(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain, Collector of Kurrachee.

(signed) *J. B. Dunsterville*, Lieut., Deputy Collector.

RATE per Kurwar actually obtained by the Deputy Collector of Ghorabarree for the GRAIN collected as Revenue for the Years 1848–49 and 1849–50, with the Maximum, Minimum, and Average Quantity of Grain sold at the several Auctions, and Number of Lots into which the largest and smallest Sale were divided, the Kurwar being equal to 3 Quarters, 4 Bushels, 1 Gallon, and 3 Quarts $1\frac{1}{17}$ Pint.

	1848–49.			1849–50.			1848–49.	1849–50.		Number of Lots into which the largest and smallest Sales were divided.		Average Number of Lots forming all Sales.
	Maximum Rate.	Minimum Rate.	Average.	Maximum Rate.	Minimum Rate.	Average.	GRAIN SOLD AT THE SEVERAL SALES.					
							Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Largest.	Smallest.	
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*K. c. p. ch.*	*K. c. p. ch.*	*K. c. p. ch.*	*K. c. p. ch.*	*K. c. p. ch.*	*K. c. p. ch.*			
Red rice, in husks	15 – –	8 4 –	10 11 10	15 2 4	9 – –	11 7 –									
Mixed - ditto	17 – –	11 – –	12 14 4	14 11 –	11 – –	12 10 7									
White - ditto	19 – –	12 12 –	15 2 6	15 8 –	13 – –	14 4 3									
Badjree	26 – –	13 14 –	21 8 6	25 – –	17 10 –	23 8 –									
Wheat, soft	27 10 6	24 3 3	27 10 6	28 14 –	12 12 –	28 14 –									
Ditto - in husk	- -	- -	- -	20 14 –	20 14 –	20 14 –									
Moong	46 8 –	27 – –	40 8 –	36 6 –	12 12 –	34 – –									
Ditto, damaged	19 8 –	19 8 –	19 8 –	- -	- -	- -									
Till, or jingalee seed	46 – –	36 7 –	45 – –	40 – –	30 – –	34 – –									
Jowaree	26 – –	14 10 6	26 – –	20 – –	16 – –	19 4 –									
Ooreed	46 – –	30 – –	46 – –	40 – –	12 12 –	37 8 –									
Ditto, damaged	21 8 5	21 8 5	21 8 5	- -	- -	- -									
Hemp seed	26 – –	21 8 5	26 – –	22 – –	12 12 –	20 8 –									
Cheenah	17 – –	10 – –	17 – –	14 – –	11 – –	14 – –									
Indian corn	29 – –	19 – –	29 – –	24 – –	22 – –	23 – –									
Kiring	17 – –	10 – –	17 – –	14 – –	11 – –	14 – –									
Naglee	20 – –	17 – –	20 – –	21 – –	21 – –	21 – –	2,111 32 15 2	1 2 0 2	75 31 10 3	700 0 0 0	1 16 5 3½	80 58 0 2	139	1	3½
Mohree	29 11 8	17 15 7	23 11 6	18 4 –	9 14 –	17 4 –									
Muttar	29 9 7	18 13 4	24 3 5	20 – –	15 – –	20 – –									
Ditto, mixed	19 1 7	19 1 7	19 1 7	12 12 –	12 12 –	12 12 –									
Ditto, inferior	16 2 3	16 2 3	16 2 3	- -	- -	- -									
Jambah	37 12 9	21 15 –	35 – 6	30 – –	12 12 –	28 – –									
Ditto, mixed	38 3 –	32 9 5	35 – 2	- -	- -	- -									
Barley	25 – –	12 4 –	22 7 8	16 2 –	13 – –	16 2 –									
Sersoff	41 3 10	23 7 6	38 4 –	30 4 –	12 12 –	29 4 –									
Ditto, mixed	33 7 6	33 7 6	33 7 6	30 – –	26 14 –	30 – –									
Mustard	34 2 10	17 12 –	34 2 10	27 – –	12 12 –	26 – –									
Ditto, mixed	- -	- -	- -	12 12 –	12 12 –	12 12 –									
Coriander seed	22 11 –	11 5 6	22 11 –	21 – –	20 14 –	21 – –									
Soovah, or shof	18 2 5	18 2 5	18 2 5	- -	- -	- -									
Radish seed	34 4 10	34 4 10	34 4 10	48 – –	20 14 –	48 – –									
Gram	- -	- -	- -	40 14 –	12 12 –	40 14 –									
Hallia, or grass seed	32 – –	32 – –	32 – –	24 14 –	24 14 –	24 14 –									

Kurrachee, Deputy Collector's Office.

(signed) *T. R. Stewart*, Captain, Deputy Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain, Collector of Kurrachee.

STATEMENT, showing the Quantity of GRAIN produced at the Rubbee and Kurreef Harvests for the Official Years 1848-49 and 1849-50; giving the Maximum, Minimum, and Average Rates which these Grains fetched at Auction, and the Number of Lots in which each Description of Grain was put up.

	OFFICIAL YEAR 1848-49.												OFFICIAL YEAR 1849-50.												REMARKS.
	Amount of Grain of each Description, the Produce of this Year.					Maximum Price at Sale.			Minimum Price at Sale.			Average Price fetched at Sale.			Number of Lots in the Sale of this Quantity.	Amount of Grain of each Description, the Produce of this Year.					Maximum Price at Sale.			Minimum Price at Sale.			Average Price fetched at Sale.			Number of Lots in the Sale of this Quantity.	
RUBBEE:	*K.*	*c.*	*t.*	*p.*	*ch.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*		*K.*	*c.*	*t.*	*p.*	*ch.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*		
Kahna wheat	138	49	3	0	0½	45	11	3	15	3	9	32	11	9⅓	24	255	27	0	1	0	28	11	–	18	12	–	25	10	–	12	The largest quantity of grain sold in any sale day was 786. 26. 1.; in this there were 11 lots. The smallest quantity of grain sold by auction on any occasion was 16 cassas, in one lot. And the average number of lots on each sale day has been 13.
Kahna koong	5	3	2	1	2	46	13	10	24	6	–	31	1	1½	8	5	47	0	0	0	32	–	–	30	–	–	31	–	–	2	
Thoree wheat	1,541	22	3	1	1½	43	8	–	15	–	–	31	11	–	83	1,930	59	0	0	0	30	–	–	20	–	–	23	10	5¾	48	
Khunuk wheat	1,612	2	2	2	1½	41	4	–	13	2	–	34	11	11	65	1,600	36	1	0	0½	29	–	–	18	–	–	22	10	10¾	48	
Pumbun wheat	248	45	2	0	2½	40	8	–	14	4	–	32	1	6¼	27	271	41	2	1	2½	30	–	–	19	–	–	24	12	8	12	
Khunuk Badzudee	50	36	0	3	1½	26	13	–	9	2	3	18	5	7	9	5	50	0	0	0	16	–	–	–	–		–	–		1	
Ditto, slightly destroyed by fire	9	7	2	0	1	12	–	–	10	8	–	11	–	–	3		—				—			—			—			—	
Thoree Jowdho	0	32	3	2	2	36	–	–	–		–	–		–	1		—				—			—			—			—	
Khunuk Jowdho	4	22	3	2	2	25	8	–	15	–	–	19	8	–	3	3	0	0	0	0	20	–	–	–		–	–			1	
Khunuk Gojee	0	7	2	2	0	20	–	–	–		–	–		–	1	0	55	1	0	0	12	12	–	–		–	–			1	
Barley	36	29	3	0	3	31	1	3	12	14	3	20	7	7	15	7	45	0	0	0	27	10	–	26	–	–	27	1	4	3	
Surshuff	147	22	1	2	0	48	11	11	23	6	1	38	15	9	32	179	24	2	0	0	38	–	–	21	–	–	26	13	1	13	
Surshuff Khurd	28	57	2	2	3	47	13	1	19	11	–	34	10	6	16	38	26	1	0	0	25	7	–	19	12	–	23	7	9	5	
Jambah	30	41	3	0	0½	44	4	9	18	7	4	31	5	10	29	71	33	3	0	0	24	8	–	14	12	–	21	4	10	7	
Ouree	312	21	1	2	0	40	5	6	15	5	2	29	12	8¾	30	341	22	0	2	2	20	–	–	13	–	–	18	4	11½	9	
Coriander	4	41	3	0	0	33	3	–	18	–	–	24	12	11	15	7	11	0	0	1	30	–	–	14	12	–	21	3	2½	5	
Mong Rabistanee	0	31	1	1	1½	54	6	–	33	–	–	38	12	3	8	0	28	3	1	1	37	–	–	30	8	–	33	12	–	2	
Gram	0	31	2	3	1	66	6	–	30	–	–	52	5	–	8	7	36	1	2	1	38	12	–	2	3	1	21	–	–	19	
Jowarry Subistanee Girky	0	28	2	0	1	10	13	6	–		–	–		–	1		—				—			—			—			—	
Halhah	1	19	1	3	3	27	–	–	11	4	–	19	6	5	14	0	7	1	3	1	10	2	–	–		–	–			1	
Mutter	0	11	2	2	1	37	12	7	16	12	5	26	9	9½	8	5	5	2	0	0	20	8	–	3	7	–	10	14	9	4	
Moorry	4	9	3	0	3	16	2	–	16	2	–	23	4	1	4	7	45	0	0	0	18	4	–	–		–	–			1	
Jeerah	0	47	0	0	0½	60	3	–	36	–	–	48	1	6	4	11	2	3	0	0	42	–	–	18	4	–	30	2	–	2	
Mathee seed	0	17	1	2	2½	54	–	–	14	5	–	39	13	10½	4	0	6	0	0	3½	15	10	–	–		–	–			1	
Jowarry Subistanee	43	18	3	0	0½	28	8	–	12	–	2	21	–	10	14	21	30	0	0	0	18	–	–	12	12	–	18	9	4	3	
Choura	0	0	2	3	1	37	8	–	–		–	–		–	1		—				—			—			—			—	
Ouree Khama	0	29	2	2	3	12	8	1	–		–	–		–	1		—				—			—			—			—	
Gram Ghirkee	0	2	3	2	0	24	6	–	–		–	–		–	1	0	9	0	0	0	6	8	–	–		–	–			1	
Surshif Ghirkee	2	24	1	3	2	12	13	2	–		–	–		–	1	0	20	2	0	0	13	9	–	–		–	–			1	
Jambah Ghirkee	0	14	0	2	0	10	5	1	–		–	–		–	1		—				—			—			—			—	
Kunuk Khurd																0	10	0	0	0	15	4	–	–		–	–			1	
Shoree Badjudee																3	10	0	0	0	17	12	–	–		–	–			1	

(*continued*)

STATEMENT, showing the Quantity of GRAIN produced at the Rubbee and Kurreef Harvests for the Official Years 1848-49 and 1849-50, &c.—*continued.*

	OFFICIAL YEAR 1848-49.												OFFICIAL YEAR 1849-50.												REMARKS.
	Amount of Grain, of each Description the Produce of this Year.					Maximum Price at Sale.			Minimum Price at Sale.			Average Price fetched at Sale.			Number of Lots in the Sale of this Quantity.	Amount of Grain of each Description, the Produce of this Year.					Maximum Price at Sale.			Minimum Price at Sale.			Average Price fetched at Sale.			Number of Lots in the Sale of this Quantity.	
KHURREEF:	*K.*	*c.*	*t.*	*p.*	*ch.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*		*K.*	*c.*	*t.*	*p.*	*ch.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*		
Jowarry, white	1,670	54	1	3	1½	30	–	–	8	–	–	19	4	10½	67	792	15	2	1	0½	19	2	–	15	4	–	17	6	6	17	The largest quantity of grain sold in any sale day was 786. 26. 1.; in this there were 11 lots. The smallest quantity of grain sold by auction on any occasion was 16 cassas, in one lot. And the average number of lots on each sale day has been 13.
Ditto - red	33	36	0	1	3	26	–	–	8	–	–	19	4	6	11	2	12	3	2	0½	17	–	–	14	4	–	15	10	–	2	
Ditto - mixed	18	15	0	3	0	27	–	–	8	–	–	16	2	–	4	0	3	0	3	1	14	4	–	-	-		-	-		1	
Ditto - Khillum	3	20	1	0	2	27	–	–	11	–	–	14	8	8	9	0	20	3	1	0	18	–	–	-	-		-	-		1	
Bajree	18	59	2	0	0	30	–	–	8	–	–	16	15	2	12	2	43	1	0	3½	20	6	–	16	8	–	18	9	6	4	
Rice, red	1,821	2	2	2	1	12	–	–	5	–	–	10	5	8	115	1,409	0	2	3	2	10	–	–	7	10	–	8	6	9	19	
Ditto, white	16	40	0	3	2	12	10	–	5	–	–	9	4	2½	5	10	0	0	0	0	11	4	–	-	-		-	-		1	
Ditto, Sutteria	25	16	0	3	1½	9	5	–	5	–	–	7	10	3	4		—					—			—			—		—	
Ditto, mixed	4	25	1	2	2½	5	–	–	-		-	-		-	1	5	0	0	0	0	9	8	–	-	-		-	-		1	
Ditto, Mothea	112	27	1	3	3	12	8	–	5	–	–	9	11	9	8		—					—			—			—		—	
Ditto, Khayra	226	56	2	1	2	10	8	–	5	–	–	8	8	3	13		—					—			—			—		—	
Ditto, Muklood ditto	264	40	3	2	3¼	6	6	6	5	–	–	6	7	2½	7	130	0	0	0	0	7	6	–	6	15	–	7	3	8	3	
Thill	0	54	1	3	3	52	8	–	15	–	–	32	14	7	11	0	1	1	2	1	39	6	–	32	12	–	35	–	8	3	
Moong	15	7	2	0	1	48	4	–	18	4	–	32	7	3	11	5	34	1	0	0½	37	6	–	30	–	–	31	11	8	6	
Nagoley	0	37	2	3	3	12	–	–	5	–	–	7	4	7	7		—					—			—			—		—	
Mash	0	0	0	3	2	45	–	–	-		-	-		-	1		—					—			—			—		—	
Jowarry Kunjee	-	-	-	-		-		-	-		-	-		-	- -	0	37	2	1	2	14	4	–	-	-		-	-		1	
Shale Moothera	-	-	-	-		-		-	-		-	-		-	- -	40	0	0	0	0	10	–	–	9	–	–	9	8	–	2	
TOTAL Number of Lots in which the Grain of the Official Year was sold, in															617															265	

Kotree, Deputy Collector's Office,
19 September 1850.

(signed) *S. H. Partridge*, Captain,
Deputy Collector.

(True copy.)
(signed) *J. B. Dunsterville*, Captain,
For Captain Preedy, Collector.

(True copies.)
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*, Commissioner in Scinde.

XXV.
As to disposal of Grain received as Government Revenue.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*.

FROM these papers it would appear that the late Commissioner allowed the instructions conveyed in para. 21 of Government letter of 18th November 1848, relative to the disposal of the grain received as Government revenue, to be acted on by the several collectors, and in the case of Shikarpore by the several deputy collectors, according to the interpretation which they severally thought the instructions would bear, and according to their judgment as to the extent to which these instructions should be acted on or set aside.

I would request the attention of the present Commissioner to the subject, and require him, for so long as we receive a large portion of the revenue in kind, to watch and regulate the proceeding of the collectors and deputy collectors, so that they may no longer act in the objectionable manner described in paras. 45 to 47 of Sir George Clerk's minute of 29th April 1848. The information obtainable from these papers does not lead me to think that the proposition at commencement of para. 21 of that minute is acted on to the spirit.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.

10 March 1851.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

I DO not see much to object to in the course pursued by the collectors, as described in these reports. As Sir George Clerk's minute does not accompany the papers in circulation, I am unable to judge how far the spirit of his proposition has been deviated from.

14 March 1851. (signed) *D. A. Blane.*

Further MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

THE Secretary has been requested to circulate Sir George Clerk's minute with these papers. I adhere to the opinions I have expressed.

16 March 1851. (signed) *Falkland.*

No. 3,364 of 1851.

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE placed before the Right honourable the Governor in Council your predecessor's letter, No. 1,996, dated 6th December last, with its accompaniments.

2. From these papers it would appear that the late Commissioner allowed the instructions conveyed in para. 21 of the Government letter of 18th November 1848 (No. 7,246), relative to the disposal of the grain received as Government revenue, to be acted on by the several collectors, and in the case of Shikarpoor by the several deputy collectors, according to the interpretations which they severally thought the instructions would bear, and according to their judgment as to the extent to which those instructions should be acted on or set aside.

3. The Governor in Council has directed me to request your attention to the subject, and to desire that, for so long as Government receive a large portion of the revenue in kind, you will watch and regulate the proceedings of the collectors and deputy collectors, so that they may no longer act in the objec-

tionable manner described in paras. 18 to 20 of the Government letter of 18th November 1848 (No. 7,246). The information obtainable, from the present papers does not lead his Lordship in Council to think that the proposition at commencement of para. 21 of that letter is acted on to the spirit.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28th March 1851.

(True extract.)

(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

XXVI. Political Relations during 1850.

XXVI.

Political Relations of Scinde during the Year 1850.

No. 648.

EXTRACT Bombay Political Consultation, 1851.

No. 49 of 1851.—Political Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Right Honourable Viscount *Falkland*, Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

Sir,

IN conformity with the instructions contained in Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, No. 4,141, dated the 31st August last, I now do myself the honour to report on the political relations of this province, during the year 1850.

2. The affairs of the Khelat state were brought under your Lordship's consideration in my despatch, No. 352, dated the 21st February last, and the sentiments of the Government of India upon them were communicated in Sir Henry Elliot's letter, No. 916, dated the 4th April. His Highness the Khan had in the meantime succeeded by his own unaided resources in establishing his authority over his subjects of the Hill tribes, and I took occasion, in making known to him the views of our Government, to congratulate him on this result, and to point out the important effect it must have in strengthening his Government in those remote dependencies. In other respects my intercourse with this prince, though not frequent, has been of the most friendly character; he has shown every disposition to be on good terms with our Government, has expressed his readiness to co-operate in the apprehension of depredators who had taken refuge in his territory, and deputed a special vukeel to me to make arrangements for that purpose; he has also, through his resident vukeel, assented to a settlement made by Major Jacob of our mutual boundary on the Kutchee frontier.

3. I have had occasional correspondence during the past year with the Jam of Beyla, a petty feudatory of the Khan of Khelat, relative to the property of the British subjects whose vessels were wrecked in his territory on the Mekian coast. This chief is very poor, but I have found him most ready to meet my wishes in every respect. He paid me a visit at Kurrachee, when I did what I could to give him a courteous and hospitable reception, and he departed well disposed towards our Government, and promising to afford every assistance for the protection of the persons and property of British subjects who may sustain shipwreck on his coast.

4. Our relations with his Highness Meer Ali Morad, have been so recently and fully brought before your Lordship, that I need not enter upon them at any length

on

on the present occasion. He is, I understand, very anxious as to the result of the late special commission, but I have had little direct communication with him since its proceedings terminated. His relatives continue from time to time to reiterate their complaints of the treatment they receive from him, but I have informed them that the subject of their grievances is still under consideration; and so long as it is so, I cannot interfere. The complaints of individuals having pecuniary claims against him have also been frequent, but in these, too, I have declined interfering directly, as the nature of our relations with his Highness would not admit of it. In the last interview I had with his Highness, before leaving Upper Scinde, he expressed his wish that a British officer should again be appointed to reside at his court, and intimated his readiness to bear the expense attending that measure. I informed him that for the present the immediate conduct of our relations with him had been entrusted to the collector of Shikarpoor, but that his wish should be borne in mind when a suitable opportunity occurred for taking it into consideration.

5. Complaints of the mutual aggressions of their subjects have on some occasions been made by his Highness and the Raja of Jessulmeer; these I have settled in communication with the Governor-general's agent for the states of Rajpootana. Measures were in progress during the last fair season, and were to be resumed his season by Lieutenant Becher, under the orders of the Government of India, or the definition of the boundary between Rajpootana and Scinde; the completion of which will remove one frequent cause of dispute between the Khyrpoor and Jessulmeer states, as it has already settled all doubts in regard to our own frontier line in the direction of Jodhpoor.

6. The reports of Major Jacob, which have from time to time been transmitted when they contained anything of importance, will have informed your Lordship, that whatever may have been the unsettled state of the Hill tribes beyond our frontier, every attempt to violate it has been promptly and successfully repressed, and that the vigilance of the Scinde irregular horse, and the efficient arrangements established by Major Jacob, have maintained undisturbed tranquillity within our border. The disposal of freebooters who may be captured in arms is a question which requires consideration, and has been again submitted to your Lordship in a recent despatch.

7. I have informed your Lordship that I had made arrangements for transfering the bulk of the prisoners of war who had been taken in Sir Charles Napier's hill campaign, with their families, to the agricultural colonies in Upper Scinde; a measure which I hope will be attended with every success; the reports of the progress of those already settled there being as favourable as could be desired. I had a meeting with the Jakrannee chiefs, Joork Alli and Durryakhan, when I was last at Sukkur, and was much pleased with the spirit which they showed in directing their followers to agricultural pursuits in the colony at Janeedhera, which is represented to be in a most flourishing condition. The Boogtee colony, near Larkhannah, is also now able to subsist itself, without any aid from Government.

8. The questions connected with the Jagheerdars, I have submitted to your Lordship in a separate despatch, and will here only observe that their early and satisfactory settlement is not less desirable on political than financial grounds.

9. In conclusion, I have only to add, that the most profound tranquillity has prevailed throughout the interior of the province during the past year; a state of things which I see no reason to apprehend will be disturbed, all classes being as well affected towards our Government as they could be to any government of oreigners.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 6 January 1851.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Board.

No. 649.

1. OUR relations with the Khan of Khelat appear from this report to be on a very satisfactory footing; he has been able, without aid from us, to establish his authority over the Hill tribes, and it is to be expected that the low country, including our own frontier, will benefit thereby.

2. I should wish to be made acquainted with the arrangements made by the Khan for the apprehension of depredators, as well as the details of the settlement made by Major Jacob, of our boundary on the Kutchee frontier.

3. The notice of the Jam of Beyla contained in the 3d para. is satisfactory.

4. The state of our relations with Meer Ali Morad require no remarks at present.

5. It is to be hoped that the boundary between Rajpootana and Scinde will be speedily settled.

6. We have reason to be extremely well satisfied with the arrangements made by Major Jacob for the protection of our frontier, and which has been so energetically and efficiently carried out by the detachments of the Scinde horse.

7. I shall be happy to learn that the same success has attended the measure reported by Mr. Pringle in the 1st para. of his letter, No. 1,511, of the 20th September last, as already attained by the former settlement of the Jahranees and Boogties at Janeedhera and Larkhana.

8. We have not yet received the separate despatch, relative to the Jageerdars alluded to in the 8th para. The tranquillity and well-affected state of Scinde, noticed in the last para., is very satisfactory.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. Grey.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

22 January 1851.

No. 650.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*.

COPY of this despatch, and of our reply, should be sent to the Most noble the Governor-general of India, and to the Honourable Court of Directors.

22 January 1851. (signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*

No. 651.

No. 398 of 1851.—Political Department.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *H. B. E. Frere*, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your predecessor's letter, No. 49, dated the 6th instant, reporting on the political relations of the province of Scinde during the year 1850, and to communicate to you the following observations and instructions thereon.

2. As respects the Khan of Khelat, the relations of the British Government with that chief appear, from this report, to be on a very satisfactory footing; and it is to be expected that his success in establishing his authority over the Hill tribes, unaided by Government, will prove beneficial to the low country, including our own frontier.

3. You will be pleased to report what arrangements have been made by the khan for the apprehension of depredators, as well as the details of the settlement made by Major Jacob of our boundary on the Kutchee frontier.

4. The notice of the Jam of Beyla, contained in the 3d para., is satisfactory.

5. The state of our relations with his Highness Meer Ali Morad calls for no remark at present.

6. With

6. With reference to the 5th para., I am desired to express the hope of Government that the boundary between Rajpootna and Scinde will be speedily settled.

7. The Right honourable the Governor in Council is extremely well satisfied with the arrangements made by Major Jacob for the protection of the frontier under his care, and which have been so energetically and efficiently carried out by the detachment of the Scinde horse.

8. With reference to para. 7, I am desired to state that Government will be happy to learn that the measures reported in the 1st para. of your predecessor's letter, No. 1,511, of the 20th September last, have been as successful as the former settlement of the Jakranees and Boogtees at Janeedhera and Larkhana.

9. The instructions of Government on the separate despatch alluded to in the 8th para. will be hereafter communicated.

10. The tranquillity and well affected state of Scinde, noticed at the close of Mr. Pringle's letter, is very satisfactory.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle,
27 January 1851.

No. 21 of 1850.—Political Department.
(Office, No. 399.) No, 652.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Sir *H. M. Elliot*, K. C. B., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for submission to the Most Noble the Governor-general of India, copy of a letter from the Commissioner in Scinde, No. 49, dated the 6th instant, reporting on the political relations of the province during the past year, together with a copy of my reply thereto, No. 398, of this date.

I have, &e.
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle,
27 January 1851.

Duplicate to Bengal.

(True Extract.)
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

XXVII.

Relative to the Jagheers in the Province of Scinde.

XXVII. Relative to the Jagheers.

EXTRACT Bombay Political Consultation, 10 September 1849.
(No. 7,308.)

No. 5,266 of 1849.—Transfer from the Revenue to the Political Department.

EXTRACT para. 7 of a Letter from the Commissioner in Scinde, No. 1,488, dated the 18th July 1849.

"7. I WOULD strongly recommend the adoption of the rule (or rather its retention, for it is that now in force here) of excluding rent-free holders from police powers, except in special cases, in place of the course proposed in paragraphs 17 to 19 of Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, No. 4,205, dated the 11th October last. The police is very efficient here at present, and I do not feel satisfied that its efficiency

would be promoted by availing ourselves of the aid of the jagheerdars in its details. I have no reason to think that the jagheerdars feel degraded by their present exclusion, and its removal might place them in a more unpalatable position as respects our officials than at present. The general obligation of jagheerdars and other rent-free holders to aid in the maintenance of peace and good order in common with other members of the community, and in an enhanced degree in proportion to their larger stake and greater influence, is already fully understood and acted upon."

Resolution, 23 August 1849 :

Ordered that extract paragraph 7 of a letter from the Commissioner in Scinde, No. 1,488, dated the 18th ultimo, be transferred to the Political Department for disposal.

(signed) *A. Malet*, Chief Secretary.

(No. 7,309.) MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby* and the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

THIS Government has hardly any information relative to these jagheerdars. A report should be called for, their condition and extent of possession being embodied in a tabular form. This subject can then be considered.

(signed) *Falkland*.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

30 August 1849.

(No. 7,310.) No. 3,686 of 1840.—Political Department.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

WITH reference to para. 7 of your letter in the Revenue Department, dated the 18th July last, No. 1,488, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will submit a report to Government, showing the condition of the jagheerdars of Scinde, and the extent of their possessions, embodying this information in a tabular form.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle,
4 September 1849.

(No. 2,186.) EXTRACT Bombay Political Consultation, 31 March 1852.

No. 37 of 1851.—Revenue Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Right Honourable Viscount *Falkland*, Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

My Lord,

I NOW do myself the honour to acknowledge the following despatches from Mr. Chief Secretary Malet on the subject of the jagheers in this province :

No. 4,205, dated the 11th October 1848, communicating the sentiments of Government on the subject generally.

No. 3,686, dated the 4th September 1849, calling for a report on the condition of the jagheerdars, and the extent of their possessions, the information to be embodied in a tabular form.

No. 622, dated the 12th February 1849, transmitting extract paras. 1 to 13 of despatch No. 20, dated the 6th December 1848, from the Honourable the Court of Directors.

No. 3,256, dated the 30th July 1849, directing that my assistant, Mr. G. Inverarity, should be employed in the gradual investigation of jagheer claims, as his leisure may permit.

2. The

2. The consideration of this question was deferred during the greater part of the year 1849, in consequence of the then state of affairs in the Punjab rendering its prosecution inexpedient. Towards the close of that year I took it up, and after some general inquiries into its position, issued instructions to the collectors, calling for such details as appeared requisite for the elucidation of it. The last reply to these reached me only two months ago, and I have not yet had leisure thoroughly to digest the voluminous details which the replies embody, or opportunity to mature my views on the subject by personal inquiries, so as to admit of its disposal in the complete and satisfactory manner which its extent and importance requires. I am, however, desirous before quitting the province, to submit to your Lordship the information already collected, that it may serve as a basis for ulterior proceedings, and with this view I beg to lay before you copies of the following documents :

1. Memorandum, dated the 10th March 1848, prepared by Captain Stack, for the information of Sir George Clerk.
2. Tabular statement by ditto, showing the state of the inquiries into agheer claims in the Hyderabad collectorate at the close of 1848.
3. Demi-official note from ditto to my address, dated the 13th October 1849, explanatory of certain points in No. 1.
4. Circular addressed by me to the collectors, No. 2,279, dated the 1st December 1849, calling for information on the subject.
5. Reply to No. 4 from Lieutenant Farrington, the officiating collector of Shikarpoor, No. 109, dated the 20th February 1850.
6. Letter to ditto, No. 590, dated the 25th March 1850, in reference to No. 5.
7. Reply to No. 6, dated the 5th April 1850, No. 180, with accompanying statement.
8. Reply to No. 4, from Captain Rathborne, collector of Hyderabad, No. 402, dated the 2d April 1850.
9. Letter to ditto, in reference to No. 8, No. 654, dated the 12th April 1850.
10. Reply to No. 9, No. 598, dated the 12th June 1850.
11. Letter from Captain Rathborne, No. 792, dated the 18th September 1850, with accompanying tabular statement.
12. Reply to No. 4, from Captain Preedy, collector of Kurrachee, No. 1,785, dated the 12th October 1850, with accompanying statement.
13. Demi-official note from Captain Stack to my address, dated the 30th August 1849, containing his opinion as to the mode of conducting an investigation into jagheer claims.

3. Referring to the documents above enumerated, I will now proceed to submit the few observations and opinions which the present state of my views enables me to form on the points adverted to in Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letters under acknowledgment.

4. With reference to para. 2 of Mr. Malet's letter of the 8th October 1848, the following appears to be the extent and present state of the lands alienated in jagheer, in as far as it can be ascertained from the totals of the statements furnished by the collectors.

	Cultivated or Fallow.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the extent of Arable or Waste Land to be ascertained.	Total.	Estimated Amount of Revenue now derived from them in Rupees.
	Beegahs.	*Beegahs.*	*Beegahs.*	*Beegahs.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Hyderabad - -	6,68,030	13,55,233	10,72,078	30,95,341	20,294 6 3
Shikarpoor - -	1,55,431	2,11,218	- - -	3,66,649	14,898 13 8
Kurrachee - -	62,625	2,94,936	9,14,436	12,71,997	1,869 6 2
Total - -	8,86,086	18,61,387	19,86,514	47,33,987	37,062 10 1

5. The data from which the foregoing results have been taken, are admitted to be to a considerable extent conjectural; but supposing them to approximate to the truth, they indicate the importance of the subject, the extent of land thus alienated being upwards of forty-seven lacs of beegahs, of which nearly one-fifth is ascertained to be cultivated or fallow, and a considerable portion may with probability be inferred to be so; they also show that nearly two-thirds of the whole is in the Hyderabad collectorate.

6. Information on the points to which my attention is directed in the 3d para. of Mr. Malet's letter will be found clearly given as respects the Hyderabad collectorate in Captain Stack's memorandum, which forms the first of the series of documents now submitted. Its accuracy as regards that collectorate is confirmed by Captain Rathborne in his letter, No. 11 of the same series, and its general applicability to the other collectorates, in as far as regards the origin and history of the jagheer tenures, is borne out by the letters of the officers in charge of those districts, (Nos. 5 and 12 of the series) although in the portion of the Shikarpoor collectorate which belonged to the Ameers of Khyrpoor, there are not the same facilities for tracing those details, owing to the records of that state not having come into our possession, as was the case with those of the Hyderabad Ameers. It is also apparent that neither in the Shikarpoor or Kurrachee collectorates has the investigation and settlement of jagheer claims been as yet prosecuted so thoroughly and satisfactorily as in Hyderabad.

7. The observations contained in the 4th, 5th, and 6th paras. of Mr. Malet's letter, are, I believe, mainly correct. The introduction of the rules referred to in the 7th para. was, as I found on further inquiry, formally authorised, shortly before Sir Charles Napier left the province, and they may, therefore, now be considered as the law for regulating the settlement of jagheer claims in Scinde, although they had not been practically acted upon up to the time of his departure, and have subsequently remained in abeyance as respects those of their provisions which had for their object the substitution of a hereditary tenure on the surrender of waste lands for an arbitrary tenure. The principles and rules successively in force previous to the introduction of those last referred to, will be found detailed in Captain Stack's memorandum, and by these the proceedings of the collectors were from time to time regulated in the disposal of cases as they came before them, but apparently with much greater care and precision in Hyderabad than in either of the other two collectorates. The arrangement finally determined upon has not, as I have already stated, been as yet fully carried out; but although its benefits as respects the jagheerdars are rather prospective than immediate, it may be inferred from what is stated by Captain Rathborne, as to the increasing disposition to take advantage of it, when its nature and objects become known, that it is not viewed with any distrust of the motives which led the Government to propose it.

8. With reference to the supposed rules deduced in the 8th para. of Mr. Malet's letter from the understood principles and practice in the disposal of jagheer claims, I would make the following observations: As regards the first rule, no resumptions were "at once made;" every man who tendered his adhesion to our Government was confirmed during his own lifetime in the possessions he held, by whatever title, at the time of the battle of Meeanee. Whatever resumptions were made did not take effect till after the death of the first incumbent; and when they did come into operation, the resumption of jagheers granted as pay for service did not necessarily extend to those jagheers or portions of jagheers held, as indeed they all were, under the general obligation of personal service when the exigencies of the state might require it, but to those only which were specially assigned for specific service. As regards the second rule, and with reference to the expression, "any jagheers held hereditarily, however ancient the grant," no jagheers were in form held hereditarily in Scinde, and very few are of older date than 20 years prior to the conquest; or in their present form, perhaps not many older than 10 years. As regards the third rule, the substitution, instead of the fourth share of the produce, of a quit-rent of two annas a beegah on so much of the land as was retained by the jagheerdar, was applicable only to cases of succession subsequent to the introduction of the rule, and in these the heir might continue to pay the fourth share on the cultivated portion if he preferred it to the payment of the quit-rent being obligatory only as respects the waste. The

fourth

fourth rule is as supposed, although it has not always been rigidly enforced, except in the Hyderabad collectorate.

9. The difficulty in the application of these rules, as they have been explained, is not experienced in practice to the extent supposed in paras. 9 to 12 of Mr. Malet's letter. Where the crop is to be divided under any circumstances for the settlement of the mutual claims of the jagheerdars and their cultivators, it adds little to the intricacy of the process to calculate and assess the Government share at the same time, and where a division of the land is to be effected, it is done on principles which long familiarity has made intelligible and satisfactory to the parties concerned. The difficulty, too, may be, and practically is to a great degree got rid of by compounding with existing shareholders for the Government dues at a fixed amount for a term of years ; and it will eventually be got rid of altogether, when the latest rules for the conversion of arbitrary into hereditary tenures come into general operation.

10. With reference to the 14th para. of Mr. Malet's letter, I hope I shall be excused for entertaining an opinion at variance with that which your Lordship in Council is disposed to adopt. It does not appear to me that, on our first acquisition of the country, the recognition of jagheer claims extended beyond what policy required, or that in their subsequent treatment the measures adopted were more stringent than justice warranted. In both respects Sir Charles Napier's arrangements, gradually matured and improved, as they have been, by the acquisition of information, were, to my humble judgment, eminently politic and just. I have not myself had occasion to think that they were productive of disappointment and want of confidence, and I do not perceive that they should have had that effect with any reasonable men.

11. With reference to the 15th para. of Mr. Malet's letter, the provisions of the proclamation to which it refers were at first imperfectly known and understood; but, considering that their benefits were only prospective, the disposition to take advantage of them, to which I have already adverted, as reported by Captain Rathborne to have now become so prevalent, may, I think, be fairly received as an indication that they are appreciated, and I am unable myself to perceive that their practical introduction would be attended with any material difficulty.

12. I am also reluctantly obliged to differ from your Lordship in the doubts intimated in the 16th, 17th, and 18th paras. of Mr. Malet's letter, as to the policy of the treatment of the jagheerdars in other matters than their lands. That men in their position can view with feelings other than dissatisfaction a revolution which has subjugated their country to foreigners, it would be as unnatural to suppose as paradoxical to affirm ; but while the deprivation of political influence has been a necessary consequence of that event, any aggravation of the misfortune in a wanton disregard of their feelings has neither been countenanced nor practised, and I see no reason to believe that any candid or reasonable men among them have the impression that such has been the case.

13. With reference to the 19th para. of Mr. Malet's letter, after giving the subject my fullest consideration I am unable to suggest any arrangement by which some portion of the former consequence of the jagheerdars may be maintained, and the expense of governing the country diminished, by giving them an active part in its administration, further than the present practice, which has been advantageously resorted to, of associating them with the magistrates as a jury in the more important criminal trials. The jagheerdars are for the most part now resident proprietors, and have no connexion with the lands from which, and people through whom, they derive their revenues, except as recipients of those revenues, and even in this respect their connexion with the particular lands and people from which they receive them is of very recent origin. Under such circumstances, there are none of those local influences on which, as in other countries, and under different forms of landed property, a gratuitous and active participation in the public administration might with advantage be based, and to attempt it in the absence of these would in my opinion result in failure and disappointment. Captain Rathborne, indeed, suggests a plan by which the co-operation of the jagheerdars might be made available, not locally but generally, somewhat in the form of an English commission of the peace; but this I apprehend would be attended in practice with more difficulty than advantage, since to be effective at all under our system, it

would subject the proceedings of the jaheerdars to a degree of surveillance which would neutralize any honorary estimation the influence of the position might otherwise be supposed to bring with it.

14. While, however, I am unprepared to recommend any measure for the active and gratuitous employment of the jagheerdars as such in the administration of the country, I would entirely approve of members of that class being selected for employment in our regular stipendiary service, whenever their qualifications and other circumstances were suitable, and they could be induced to accept it. I should also wish to see them treated on all occasions by the officers of our Government with the courtesy and consideration due to their position, and this the rather from our inability to continue to them those substantial political advantages which that position formerly carried with it. This last object has been provided for by the classified lists recently circulated for the guidance of our officers, and the instructions under which they are to be applied.

15. The case of the suyuds of Tattah, adverted to in the 23d para. of Mr. Malet's letter, has been subsequently disposed of by the Government of India; but while I must withhold my assent to the sentiments of Captain Preedy, as quoted in the following paragraph, in reference to the principle by which our treatment of such cases should be regulated, it is only due to an amiable and estimable public officer, and I trust will not be considered as a departure from the proper subject of this despatch, if I take this opportunity of vindicating the benevolence of his motives and the judiciousness of his conduct in the establishment of the Kurrachee Free School, which I can personally testify has been attended by none of the dangerous results anticipated by your Lordship in Council. On the contrary, it is the only educational institution which has yet been established by Englishmen for the benefit of the natives of this province since it has come into our possession, and as such it is highly appreciated by them. I can, therefore, only attribute to defective information as to its character and objects, the unfavourable impression entertained of it by your Lordship.

16. For the information required in a tabular form in Mr. Malet's letter, No. 3,686, dated the 4th September 1849, I beg to refer your Lordship to the statements which accompany the collectors' reports now submitted, and which time will not admit of my embodying in one general statement. Any further particulars that may be required to elucidate the condition of the jagheerdars will be found in those reports, and more especially in the clear memorandum of Captain Stack, and the able report of Captain Rathborne, the views and sentiments contained in which last paper have my general concurrence, with the exception of the concluding remarks in the 20th para., where I regret he should have gone out of his way to make a document otherwise so valuable the vehicle for reflections on the conduct of an officer who had no opportunity of replying to them.

17. As regards the future disposal of the jagheer claims, I am of opinion that the provisions of Sir Charles Napier's last proclamation should be upheld and carried out in practice; any special cases in which, on grounds of justice or policy, a modification of them may be deemed expedient, being submitted for the orders of Government.

18. The progress in the disposal of these claims will be found exhibited categorically in the collectors' replies to my queries on the subject; in this, however, as in all the rest of the details connected with the subject, I apprehend that more reliance is to be placed in the information given for the collectorate of Hyderabad than for either of the other two.

19. A large number of re-grants, under settlement made in conformity with the existing rules, have from time to time been submitted for confirmation from the Hyderabad collectorate during my administration, but the sunnuds for none of these have yet been returned sealed, the definitive disposal of individual cases having been left in abeyance until the general subject should be brought under the consideration of your Lordship; in the meantime, however, the parties are in provisional possession, in conformity with the terms of the proposed settlements.

20. It will be perceived that the great bulk of the claims are in the Hyderabad collectorate, which is fortunate, inasmuch as the materials for their settlement are more

more complete there, and greater attention has been directed to their application. Even in this collectorate, however, much still remains to be done for the satisfactory disposal of the question, and in the others almost everything. It was on this account that I recommended the special appointment of an officer for that duty, which was at first acceded to by your Lordship, but subsequently, in Mr. Malet's letter, No. 3,256, of the 30th July 1849, abandoned for the plan of entrusting it to the Commissioner's assistant. Other duties have hitherto prevented this last plan from being carried into effect, and I am of opinion that it would be incompatible either with the satisfactory attainment of the special object in view, or the proper discharge of the assistant's general duties, for which reasons I would still strongly recommend the adoption of my original proposition. The want of an arrangement of this kind prevented the settlement of similar claims in the late Peshwa's territories until they had been more than 30 years in our possession, and many of them remain to this day unsettled, while the means of effecting a satisfactory settlement are in the meantime all but lost; and the revenue unduly foregone in the interval would have defrayed the cost of its execution many times over. In this province an early and satisfactory settlement is even more urgently required, from the much greater extent and importance of the interests involved, and I am persuaded it can only be effected in the manner I proposed, nor do I see any reason to think that if properly conducted it would be attended with the distrust and alarm apprehended by your Lordship. On the contrary, from its tendency to put a period to all doubts connected with such tenures, it would, I conceive, be hailed as a most desirable measure by those whose interests it affected. On this point I would request the attention of your Lordship to the demi-official communication from Captain Stack, which forms the last of the series of documents now submitted. It is unfortunate that the subsequent departure of that officer to Europe makes his own services at present unavailable for the duty he has sketched out; but should he return at an early period, I know of none whose acquaintance with the subject and general qualifications so admirably fit him for its disposal, and I would still recommend that he should in that case be selected for it.

21. In conclusion, I trust I shall be excused if in some of the points adverted to in this despatch I have given expression to opinions at variance with those which your Lordship had been led to adopt. They are the unbiassed result of the best consideration I have been able to give to this important subject; and in stating them thus freely, I have no object in view but the interests of truth, the success of your Lordship's administration, and the good of a country with which my connexion is now about to be severed for ever.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 3 January 1851.

MEMORANDUM regarding the Scinde Jaghires.

The present jaghire system in Scinde dates from the accession of the Talpoor in A. D. 1783. On the expulsion of the Kuloras the country was divided among the Talpoor leaders. Meer Futh Ally and his three younger brothers reigned jointly at Hyderabad. Meer Sorab (from whom all the Khyrepoor family spring) got Khyrepore and its dependencies, and Meer Tara (the grandfather of Shere Mahomed), Meerpoor, to the east of Hyderabad. Four other Talpoor chieftains received at the same time large tracts of lands, but they were considered subordinate to the Hyderabad Government; and the lesser Belooch chiefs, who were engaged in the war, were quartered, with their followers, in different parts of the country, each having in a manner charge of the districts about him, which was called his derdaree, after dera, his head-quarters. They were paid by yearly or six months' assignments of a certain number of begahs of green crops called seree out of their derdaree.

2. Meer Futh Ally was a strict ruler, and under him but little land was alienated in addition to that mentioned above as given to the four large families. A few other chiefs, however, received from him after a time grants of town lands, which they had at first held in derdaree, and occasionally the grants of seeree were converted into jaghire. Though nominally his three brothers, Meers Ghoolam Shah, Kurm Ally,

Ally, and Morad Ally, were joined with him in the government, yet while he lived he reigned supreme, and all sunnuds bore his single seal.

3. Meer Futh Ally died in A. D. 1800, and Ghoolam Ally then got the management of affairs. Under his rule, jaghires grew considerably, a great number of the assignments of seree being changed for jaghiree. The number of begahs of seree allowed was usually quadrupled in the grant of land, the three additional shares being allowed for fallows. This Ameer made but few "new grants." By "new" I mean grants made without an equivalent. Cancelling a seree allowance was not such.

4. Meer Ghoolam Ally died in A. D. 1810. The two remaining brothers, Meers Kurm Ally and Morad Ally, appear then to have jointly managed matters, as I have found sunnuds sealed in the same years by either of them or sometimes by both. The former, however, being of a quiet and serious disposition, did not mix much in public affairs, and therefore his sunnuds have been more rarely met with. He died in A. D. 1828.

5. Both of these brothers continued the system of cancelling the seree assignments and giving land instead, till at last seree was quite or almost unknown; but another kind of pay had grown up, that of ready money, to Belooch chiefs and their followers. Many of those who had jaghires, too, got this money pay, and it, like the seree, now became frequently converted into grants of land; the rate being one beegah of free land for each cora rupee (a little less than 12 annas of the Company's coin) yearly pay. Meer Morad Ally cancelled in a short time five lacs of cora rupees of pay, giving jaghire instead. He made many fresh grants, too, (though always in small quantities) to other Belochees, generally the grown-up sons or relations of men already holding free lands; such grants always mentioned the number of beegahs.

6. During this Meers' government, and indeed under that of Ghoolam Ally also, the localities of these grants were constantly being changed. It was not that the term of grant in any place was limited, for the sunnuds generally said "fust befust," "without a fresh order being needed," but the grantees themselves seem to have been constantly desiring a change of ground, and sometimes in the one season a man would get two or three sunnuds for different jaghires, one cancelling the other; he being either dissatisfied with that first given, or some difficulty having been made about giving it over to him; but on the death of Meer Moorad Ally in A. D. 1833, a general shifting of jaghires occurred. Then the entire lands belonging to the Hyderabad Ameers (leaving out the jaghires of the four great chieftains spoken of above, which had continued uninterruptedly and unchanged in the hands of them or their families) were divided by umpires into four portions for the four younger Ameers, Meer Sobdar, Meer Mahomed, Noor Mahomed, and Nusseerkhan, sons of Futh Ally, Golam Ally, and Morad Ally. All the jaghiredars in the country then ranged themselves separately under the different rulers, so that where a Belooch holding a jaghire in the portion of the country that fell to the lot of one Ameer, became the follower of another, it was necessary to change his estate to the possessions of his master. In this way about three-fourths of the jaghire of the lesser chiefs changed places in one season.

7. Meer Noor Mahomed died in 1840, and was succeeded by his sons, Shahadad and Hussain Ally, who divided his possessions between them. Here, again, great shifting took place in fixing the followers of each Ameer on their master's lands.

8. Under the four, and on Noor Mahomed's death, five, younger Ameers, jaghires increased considerably, sometimes by being granted in lieu of money or grain pay, and sometimes by new grants given to new followers, or an increased grant made by one Ameer as a bribe to the follower of another to draw him to his service, for they were very jealous of each other's power; some lands indeed lapsed from the death of holders or from occasional reductions made, but these bore a small proportion to the grants made.

9. I conceive that the amount of land in the Hyderabad collectorate alienated in jaghire when we took the country from the Ameers in February 1843, was not less than (40,00,000) forty lacs of beegahs, which was divided amongst nearly 15,000 individuals (this excludes some pergunnahs which the widow of Meer Kurm Ally had had granted her as an allowance, but which she does not hold

hold now). The casualties in the war, and during three years afterwards, brought it down to about 35 lacs. Further lapses had, up to the end of last year, reduced the amount to 31,82,000.

10. Sir C. Napier, after the battle of Meeanee, issued a proclamation that all persons coming in and making submission would have their free lands returned to them. The time for their submission was afterwards limited to the 24th May 1844. A list was taken of those making submission, and they were each provided with a salam sunnud, signed by Sir Charles and sealed by his seal, to this purport, that A. B. having come in and made submission, is to receive back all jaghires held by him in undisputed possession on the 17th February 1843 (the date of the battle of Meeanee). This salam sunnud each man took to the collector, who then issued an order to the kardar of the pergunnah where his lands lay, to give them up to him. The Ameer's last sunnud granting the land actually in the man's possession at the time of the battle was then given to the collector by the jaghiredar, who forwarded it to the Governor for his seal, having first examined into its genuineness and compared it with the office copy, which had been carefully kept in the Meer's dufters. On being sealed it was returned to the grantee.

Note by Captain Rathborne: "The time in the first ishtyar was not limited; in the second, it was limited to 1st Nov. 1843; and lastly, to the 24th May 1844."

11. I may here mention that jaghires in Scinde, as elsewhere, were considered granted only for the term of life of granter and grantee. If an Ameer died, his successor issued new sunnuds or gave to each a hookoomee purwannah, to much the same effect as Sir Charles's salam sunnuds. If the holder died, the jaghire lapsed, but generally was granted, under a fresh sunnud, to a son or other near relation of the deceased, that had been previously unprovided for. Frauds, however, often occurred; casualties were concealed from the authorities, or by the authorities from the Ameers. I have sometimes, too, met with a set of names in a jaghire sunnud where they all turned out men of straw.

12. Few grants were to individuals. Sunnuds generally mentioned to A. B. and "sungut," or "buradari" or "wagaira"; sometimes the name was given in the sunnud, sometimes a dozen. It was rare that a sunnud was complete in itself. It referred one to previous sunnuds, and they again to others. A sunnud continuing a grant generally ran thus: "A. and B. have come in and stated they and their 'sungut,' &c. held jaghires in such and such places, by sunnud, dated so and so; that for such a reason they have now lost this land, or want to give it up; therefore you are to examine into their title to the former grant (the responsibility of which duty seems to have been almost invariably left to the executive officer), and to give them so much land from such a place in lieu of, and on the same terms as the former grant, which is cancelled by this." These documents were generally addressed to the kardars.

13. It became, therefore, an important matter to examine as early as possible all those back sunnuds, to see who were the actual sharers in a jaghire, and to inquire who of them now remained alive. But this was no easy task. The number of sunnuds of one family often lengthened out to 50 or 80, or 100, all referring to one another; when at first glance appeared but 10 sharers, a little inquiry would bring forth 50; here was a deduction on account of so and so, then an additional grant for such a cause, leaving it sometimes difficult to find out from whom of the party, or to whom; till at last the series ended in the original grants, dated perhaps 50 or 60 years previous to the last sunnud. Fortunately all the old dufters of the Hyderabad Ameers had fallen into our hands, with the exception of a few papers. But for them and the copies of the old sunnuds found in them, it would have been impossible to go into these cases at all, for the jaghiredars seldom kept their old papers, and even had they done so it would have been their interest to conceal them. The old pay and seeree accounts found in the dufters showed also frequently the sharers in a grant.

14. On the title to a jaghire being examined, as I have described, and the share of each partner ascertained, a new and separate sunnud was made out for each of the survivors, was sealed by the Governor, and given to the grantee. The old Ameers' sunnud, which had been at first sealed by Sir Charles, remained in the collector's office, where a sharer in the jaghire had died since or during the war; if the jaghire was an old one continuously in the family and not a grant in lieu of pay, it was re-granted to the son, where the deceased left such, on the terms of his paying one quarter of the proprietary share of produce of Government in remis-

sion of military service. But to the sons of the sharers in the jaghires of the smaller families few such re-grants have been made; first, because, as will be seen by para. 5, almost all these grants were given simply as pay, and therefore not re-grantable, and second, because it was rare that more than three or four out of a family, or perhaps 20, made salam to the Governor, and he decided that though a sharer in a jaghire who had not made salam might retain his own portion for his lifetime where one or more of his brethren had made submission in person, yet his share was in no case to descend to his son.

15. The quarter share paid as rent to Government on re-grants was after a time, I think towards the end of 1846, changed prospectively to a fixed rent of two annas per beegah on the total beegahs re-granted. This was done partly to prevent the annoyance and loss to jaghiredars in our sending Government servants yearly to their fields to buttanee them, and partly because a fixed money rent was considered a more advisable charge.

16. Almost all the jaghires of the four great families were unmeasured, the sunnuds granting them merely naming townlands. A few too of the old jaghires of the lesser chieftain were so also. But the sunnuds for all the smaller and after grants named the number of beeghas granted. In 1845-46 a great portion of the unmeasured jaghires in the Hyderabad collectorate were measured by men sent out by the collector, and those before measured out by the Ameer's servants tested. The unmeasured lands that were left were afterwards measured, by order, by the jaghiredars themselves, and the accounts given in to the collector. From this a rough estimate was framed of the amount of alienated land. The boundaries and measurement were not of course considered fixed by the jaghiredar's survey, though at the same time it was a check to his extending his boundaries and claiming afterwards more land than he then stated he possessed. These measurement accounts generally enumerated the quantity of land under cultivation, the quantity waste, but fit for the plough, and the quantity utterly barren.

17. From these papers the alienated lands in the Hyderabad collectorate were estimated, as I have before said, at 35 lacs of beegahs; and it was found they were, though ill cultivated, generally the best lands of the collectorate. As regards the amount of jaghires in the other collectorate, I can speak nothing.

18. It was thought that this large amount of alienated lands might be reduced by getting the jaghiredars to give up their uncultivated, and to them useless lands, on the remainder being given to them on more favourable terms. This gave rise to a proposal, which was circulated to collectors in the end of 1846, to the effect that all jaghires should be divided into two classes—first, those granted previous to 20 years before the battle of Meeanee, and held continuously since; and, secondly, those granted after that date. The first class were, on their giving up their waste lands, and lands held as pay to followers, or for military or civil duties, to receive the remainder in a sunnud granting them free, and in perpetuity to their heirs. The second class were to have their cultivated lands, with the same exceptions, granted in the same manner, except that instead of remaining free, on the death of present holder, two annas a beegah was to be paid on all that might be retained. Any grants to the four great Talpoor families which would have come under second class, were to be classed with the first. The accepting this proposal or not was made optional to all.

19. In the Hyderabad collectorate the four great families spoken of held nearly one-half of all the jaghires, or about 17 lacs of beegahs, of which, perhaps, one lac and a half would have come under the second class had they not been excepted. I estimate their waste lands at about four-fifths of their jaghires, allowing in the remaining one-fifth three beegahs fallow for one actually under crop. These four families would thus, in the event of their accepting the offer, have left to them three lacs and 40,000 beegahs of arable land.

20. I have before mentioned that, excepting these four families, the lands of the other jaghiredars were constantly being changed, and therefore but few places remained continuously for the last 20 years in the hands of any one. I estimate, from my experience in the jaghire grants, but without any attempt at calculation, for which I have here no data, that the other jaghires in the Hyderabad collectorate which would fall under first class, would amount to about four lacs of beegahs. From these, as being smaller jaghires, and generally better cultivated, I will

I will deduct only three-fourths for waste land and for pay to followers, leaving thus one lac to be given in perpetuity.

21. Of the 14 lacs now left (from the 25) for the second class, a very large portion would lapse gradually, as being actual pay for service; and deducting also waste lands, I do not think more than two lacs would be left to be given in perpetuity. I estimate, therefore, that this proposal, which was issued by proclamation to all jaghiredars in March 1847, would, if accepted by them, reduce the alienated lands in the Hyderabad collectorate to 6,40,000 beegahs.

22. Another para. of the proclamation gave all jaghires under 20 beegahs free in perpetuity; but as such were very rare, I have not taken them into consideration.

23. It will be remarked that in this offer the present holders (unless in the cases of re-grant from casualty since the war, that is, those now paying one-fourth share) gain nothing. The profit is prospective to their heirs, who would all have a more permanent title to the land; and where their lands came under the first class, would get off the payment of the two annas a beegah rent. Up to the time I left Hyderabad (21st February last) no individual had actually accepted the offer, though in two or three cases it had been under discussion. One was that of the largest jaghiredar in the Hyderabad collectorate, Meer Aly Bukesh Talpoor Shahwame, and he has nearly four and a half lacs of beegahs of jaghire, is the head of one of the four great families, and as he has now to pay one-fourth share, his father having been killed at the battle of Meeanee, he would gain directly and immediately by accepting the new terms offered. The proclamation offering the new terms stated that no waste lands will be hereafter re-granted on any terms to sons. All that is not cultivated must revert to the State on the death of present holder; but since the proclamation, though many sharers in jaghires in the Hyderabad collectorate have died, and many jaghire cases have been settled, there has been no instance of a re-grant to a son. The jaghires were all of the smaller kind, given instead of pay, and therefore not re-grantable. It is possible that if the Beloochees saw the uncultivated lands taken from the sons of their brethren, and the sons obliged to pay in addition two annas per beegah on what was left, they might be more ready to accept the offer.

25. I have drawn up this memorandum entirely from memory, and without any means of reference. Had I my office papers to refer to, I might make it more full and minute, and perhaps more correct, though I do not think I am much wrong in anything I have stated.

26. I may also add, that jaghires in Scinde are rarely cultivated by the jaghiredar himself. Many live at a distance from their lands, and have never even seen them. They employ a man, who receives from the cultivators the proprietary share, and pays it away on assignments which the jaghiredar has sold months before to raise money. To this, however, there are exceptions. Among the smaller jaghiredars some cultivate with their own hands, and a few have means enough to act as mookhadums to their own ryots, taking the expense of canal clearing, making necessary advances, &c.

(signed) *G. Stack*, Captain,
Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

Bombay, 10 March 1850.

(True copy.)

(signed) *G. Stack*, Captain,
Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

MEMORANDUM showing the quantity of alienated land in the Hyderabad collectorate, and the extent to which claims have been gone into and settled:—

No.	CLASSIFICATION of TRIBES.	Number of Individuals whose Cases have been gone into.	Amount of Land thus brought under Settlement.	Number of Cases unsettled.	Estimated Number of Individuals comprised in these.	Amount of Land alienated in Cases not yet gone into.	TOTAL of Alienated Land.
1	The Talpoor tribe - -	100	17,05,158 11½	51	73	3,04,819 5	20,09,977 16½
2	The Nizamanee tribe -	97	1,95,004 1	38	146	78,762 5	2,73,766 6
3	The Sugharee tribe - -	107	56,739 2	54	215	1,53,269 5	2,10,008 7
4	The Jumalee tribe - -	116	51,517 4	43	250	52,245 10	1,03,762 14
5	The Bhoorgaree tribe -	74	8,389 16	12	62	29,159 11	37,549 7
6	The Murree tribe - -	20	47,214 11	18	85	85,204 15	1,32,419 6
7	The Kuttyan tribe - -	10	19,793 15	6	65	1,30,163 10	1,49,957 5
8	The Rhind tribe - -	20	3,065 19	5	12	1,750 0	4,815 19
9	The Chang tribe - -	8	14,548 8	13	94	14,752 4	29,300 12
10	The Kohanee tribe - -	10	3,929 11	8	60	10,294 19	14,224 10
11	The Sovud tribe - -	11	2,151 14	5	44	12,696 0	14,847 14
12	The Kalooee tribe - -	—	- - -	16	100	19,901 5	19,901 5
13	Other Beloch tribes -	49	48,038 4	49	255	1,22,129 16	1,70,168 0
14	Syeds, Khismutgars, and others, not Belochees -	16	2,118 5	22	40	28,521 6	30,639 11
	TOTAL - -	638	21,57,669 1½	340	1,501	10,43,669 11	32,01,338 12½

Hyderabad, Deputy Collector's Office, 1D ecember 1848.

(signed) *G. Stack*, Captain, Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

MEMORANDUM showing the number of jaghiredars in the whole of Scinde who have made salam:—

Talpoors - - - - - - - -	236
Nizamanees - - - - - - -	188
Sugharees - - - - - - - -	336
Jumalees - - - - - - - -	225
Bhoorgarees - - - - - - -	89
Murrees - - - - - - - -	64
Khutyans - - - - - - - -	20
Rinds - - - - - - - -	31
Changs - - - - - - - -	54
Noobanees - - - - - - - -	24
Loonds - - - - - - - -	37
Kulooees - - - - - - - -	27
Other Belochees - - - - - - -	270
Others, not Belochees - - - - - -	339
Names with which tribe is not mentioned - -	17
TOTAL - -	1,957

My dear Mr. Pringle,

I HAVE much pleasure in answering your questions.

1st. Do you suppose your history of the jaghires generally is applicable to Upper as well as Lower Scinde, and to both divisions of the latter?

I do; I have frequently examined sunuds for grants in Upper Scinde, while settling cases in the Hyderabad collectorate. As land in different parts of the country was constantly re-changed backwards and forwards; some of the jaghiredars living near Hyderabad, too,* still hold jaghires in Upper Scinde, the sunnuds for which I have frequently in the course of my investigations examined. I have seen in them nothing to show that the grants in the Shikarpore collectorate differed in any way from those in Southern Scinde. I have even greater knowledge of the grants in the Kurrachee collectorate, they being more constantly mixed up with Hyderabad cases, and I consider they too, in every respect, come under the same system.

*S. O.

2d. Was the first proposition, I mean that of the 18th September 1846, to substitute a two-anna quit-rent for a quarter share, applicable to the whole jaghire, or to the cultivated portion only?

It was made applicable to such portion of the jaghire as the heir obtaining the re-grant desired to retain in his hands, *i. e.*, if a man had 10,000 beegahs, of which 5,000 were utterly barren and useless, it was optional with him to give up all claim to this 5,000, or so much of it as he chose, and pay the two annas on the remainder only which he retained in his hands. He could not retain any land without paying the two annas rent; and he was allowed to give up what he liked. This option was, however, afterwards taken away by the proclamation of March 1847, in which it is declared that no waste should be in future re-granted to heirs; you will see it referred to, I think, in my memorandum.

3d. Was the necessity of examining back sunnuds to ascertain who were the sharers in a jaghire, granted to A. B. and swegut or not, superseded by Sir C. Napier's decision, that the claims of those only whose names were actually entered in the sunnud should be recognised?

You will find a letter from the collector of Hyderabad of, I think, the end of 1846, in which this very question is asked Sir Charles; and he ruled that where the sharers in a grant referred to in the confirmed sunnud by an etc., were clearly ascertained by back sunnuds, these shares were to be continued to them; and on this order many such shares were continued. The question, I recollect, was put in submitting a case of some Nizamanees. The grant was for pay (say) 5,000 beegahs. The shares of persons enumerated in the confirmed sunnud amounted to only 2,500; and it was asked with reference to Sir Charles's previous order (that quoted by you), what was to be done with the remainder of the land; was it to revert to Government, or was it to be considered the property of the persons referred to by an etc., whose names and shares were ascertainable by previous sunnuds. This letter and reply must be in your office.

If there be any other point in which you would wish to question me, I shall be very happy in giving all the information I can.

Believe me, &c.

13 October 1849. (signed) *G. Stack.*

No. 2,279 of 1849.

Circular to the three Collectors, Revenue Department.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit copy of a memorandum on the subject of jaghires, drawn up by Captain Stack for the information of Sir George Clerk, and request you will inform me whether it corresponds in all its details with the history and present state of the question in your collectorate, or the nature and extent of the variations, if any, which your own knowledge and experience may suggest.

2. With reference to the 16th para. of his memorandum, you will have the goodness to state whether you were furnished in the first instance with an authentic list of the parties in your collectorate who received "salam sunnuds," and if so, the following particulars in respect to them:

1st. How many "salam sunnuds" have been presented for investigation into the original sunnuds, and possessory titles, and how many remain unpresented.

2d. Of those presented, how many have been disallowed for defect of title, how many have been submitted for confirmation, and how many have yet to be investigated.

3d. Of those submitted for confirmation, how many have been returned confirmed by the late Governor, and new sunnuds issued to the holder or shareholders, and how many are awaiting confirmation, but the parties in the meantime in provisional enjoyment, in conformity with the settlement recommended by you.

4th. Of those submitted for confirmation, how many have since become open to reconsideration from the death of the first incumbent.

5th. Of those become open to reconsideration, how many have been disallowed under rules excluding them from re-grant; how many have been submitted for re-grant, and how many have yet to be investigated.

6th. Of those submitted for re-grant, how many have been returned re-granted by the late Governor and new sunnuds issued to the holder or shareholders, and how many are awaiting re-grant, but the parties in the meantime in provisional enjoyment, in conformity with the settlement recommended by you.

3. You will also have the goodness to furnish a list of the existing jaghires in your collectorate, according to the accompanying form, showing, as respects each, the names of the holder or several shareholders under joint sunnuds, the extent of land, cultivated and uncultivated, and the terms on which it is held; any of those particulars which there are not the means of furnishing being left blank, and the reason noted.

4. With reference to the expression in the 14th and 18th paras. of Captain Stack's memorandum, "A grant in lieu of pay," "Lands held as pay to followers, or for military or civil duties," you will have the goodness to explain whether there are in all cases satisfactory means of ascertaining precisely the jaghires, or portions of jaghires, held on such terms as distinguished from those held otherwise.

(Additional paragraph to the collector of Shikarpore).

You will also be pleased to state, with reference to the 13th para., whether records of the nature therein described as having been found among the dufters of the Hyderabad Ameers are forthcoming from those of the Khyrpore Ameers; and if not, what course is resorted to for ascertaining the fact of possession at the time of the conquest, verifying sunnuds, and determining the date, parties, and conditions of a grant.

5. I enclose an extract, paras. 8 to 19, and part of para. 27, of a despatch, No. 4,205, dated the 11th October 1848, from Mr. Chief Secretary Malet, bearing on this subject; and as it appears to me to be in some points founded on misapprehension, I will briefly allude to these; and I request you will inform me whether my views in respect to them are correct, and also that you will favour me with any observations which may occur to yourself, as tending to elucidate the subject, or remove misapprehension where it may appear to exist.

6. With reference to the first rule deduced in the 8th para. of this extract, I apprehend that the resumption of lands assigned for the maintenance of troops did not take effect till after the death of the incumbent at the time of the conquest.

7. With reference to the second rule, I apprehend that few or no jaghires are more ancient than the time of the Talpoors, and that the majority have their origin within the 20 years preceding our occupation; also, that no jaghires were held hereditarily in form; and if in consideration of continuous succession, or the prescriptive rank of particular families, it has been considered politic in practice to continue many hereditarily, it has been done as a matter of grace, and therefore fairly subject to any conditions not in themselves unreasonable.

8. With reference to the third rule, the substitution of the two annas quit-rent for the quarter of the jaghiredar's share, was, as I understand, only applicable to subsequent successions.

9. With reference to paras. 10 to 13, it does not appear to me that under the state of occupancy described in the 2d para. of a letter from the collector of Hyderabad, copy of which is herewith transmitted (substitute to the collector of Hyderabad your letter), No. 543, dated the 4th July 1845, and the new sunnuds described in the 14th para. of Captain Stack's memorandum, the practical difficulty assumed to be likely to arise from the application of the rules under the existing subdivisions of jaghires should be experienced to the extent anticipated; but on this point I beg to be favoured with a full explanation, as it is upon it that the objections of Government to the existing arrangements for the settlement of jaghires appear to be mainly founded. I also beg you will inform me whether the difficulties anticipated in the 12th para. are found to exist to any material extent in practice.

10. With

10. With reference to the 19th and 27th paras., I request you will favour me with your opinion whether by extending to jaghiredars any greater share than they at present enjoy in the civil administration within the limits of their jaghires, the general cost of our administration would be reduced, or its efficiency promoted; and if so, how that object might be best effected. You will also be pleased to state whether it would be necessary or advisable to grant any special personal exemptions or immunities to jaghiredars, in respect to criminal or civil procedure; and if so, its nature and extent, and whether general or discriminatory with reference to rank and influence; and in the latter case, under what classification as regards individuals. In reporting on this part of the subject, I shall feel obliged by your favouring me with any remarks which may tend to throw light on the position occupied by the jaghiredars as a body, or individually, with reference to personal or family considerations, in the scale of society, and the nature and extent of their local influence and personal connexion with the lands from which, and people from whom, they derive their revenue; also the feeling generally with which they regard our policy towards them, and whether it has received any unfavourable bias from the circumstances adverted to by Government.

11. If the preparation of the statement called for in the 3d para. of this letter is likely to involve any great delay or difficulty, or if it will be inconveniently voluminous, I beg you will intimate this to me, that I may consider whether its object may be attained by any more summary process.

12. In conclusion, I have to request that you will favour me with a reply to this letter at your earliest convenience, it being desirable that there should be no further delay than can be avoided in adopting the necessary measures for the settlement of this important question.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner.

On the Indus, 1 December 1849.

LIST of JAGHIRES in the Collectorate of , as they stood on the

Number of Jaghires.	Name of Holder or Shareholder under Joint Sunud.	Number of Beegahs.			RENT.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated or Fallow.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	Terms.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
1	Ahmed Khan Nizamanee, 1-4th - - - -	10	20	30	Free.	—	
	Mahomed Ali Nizamanee, 2-4ths - - - -	20	40	60	Two annas per beegah -	7 8 –	
	Noor Mahomed Nizamanee, 1-4th - - - -	10	20	30	One quarter produce -	3 – –	
	TOTAL - - -	40	80	120	- - - - -	10 8 –	
2	Jan Mahomed Sugaree, whole - - - -	200	350	550	Two annas per beegah -	68 12 –	
3	Wullee Mahomed Talpoor, 2-16ths - - -						
	Goolam Mahomed Talpoor, 4-16ths - - -						
	Daood Khan Talpoor, 3-16ths - - - -						
	Nusseer Khan Talpoor, 5-16ths - - - -						
	Ali Murdan Talpoor, 2–16ths - - - -						
	TOTAL - - -						

In the Remarks the nature of the tenure may be indicated by letter. Thus, A, rent-free, in right of possession at the conquest; B, paying one-fourth produce, under the terms of the circular dated ; C, paying two annas per beegah under the terms of the circular dated ; D, held in perpetuity, under the proclamation of , and so on. Also any other useful information, such as number of beegahs not entered in sunnud, but ascertained from jaghiredar's own measurement; proportion cultivated ascertained from water-tax, &c.

No. 109 of 1850.

From Lieutenant *Farrington*, Officiating Collector, Shikarpore, to the Commissioner in Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

AGREEABLE to your letter, No. 2,279 of 1847, I would beg to submit the following report; from having only lately been at the head of this collectorate, the information may, perhaps, not be so complete as you may desire, but I trust if so, it will be attributed to the fewer oportunities of gaining information open to a more limited charge:

1. Captain Stack's report on jaghires during the first occupation of Scinde by the Talpoors, agrees nearly entirely with the accounts I gather of these tenures under the first Khyrpoor Ameer, Meer Sorab, (father of Meer Allie Morad, the present ruler of Khyrpoor), who continued some of the "deradaree" tenures, and modified others into regular jaghires.

2. In the Roree district, I find a few sunnuds for religious tenures bestowed by the kings of Delhi, and bearing date 170 or 200 years.

3. With reference to this collectorate, I would premise that about 40 years ago, Meer Sorab during his lifetime divided his dominions between his three sons, Meer Roostum, Meer Mobaruck, and Meer Goolam Hyder, reserving a small portion for subsistence to a fourth son, Meer Chakur, who from early youth is said to have shown want of talent, and to have been addicted to opium (he is still alive, and resides in the Khyrpoor district). Meer Roostum, the eldest son, possessed considerably the largest share.

4. Subsequent to this (about 38 years ago) Meer Sorab married another wife, by whom he had Meer Allie Morad (the present prince of Khyrpoor) on whose birth he regretted his previous generosity, which left him now unable to provide for the son of his old age. In this dilemma he consulted with his son Mobaruck, and his (Mobaruck's) son, Nusseer Khan, who assisting him with military levies, obtained from Meer Roostum, who was averse to fighting, a portion of country (it is said about two lacs) for Meer Ali Morad.

5. Up to this period jaghires had been bestowed with a very limited hand, but the supposed approaching contest led to the bestowal of them more freely, both to support troops and seduce others from the opposite party; this readily explains the number of tenures for military service.

6. I am now writing only of the eastern bank of the Indus, comprising Roree, Gotekee, Khyrpoor, Meerpoor, and Oboura districts; at this period, the Sukkur and Shikarpore districts were still held by the Pathans; when Meerpoor and Oboura were given over to his Highness Allie Morad in 1845, I was in charge of them, and, as far as I recollect, there were some 40 tenures for military service, not one was confirmed by his Highness, thereby confirming the general assertion, that such grants are never considered hereditary.

7. The position of the districts in this collectorate must not be lost sight of; many of them were under the Hyderabad rulers; thus,

Baghban, Tigr, Mehur; now the deputy collectorate of Mehur.

Chandooka that of Larkhana, the city of Shikarpore, as also some of the neighbouring subdivisions, have been divided into shares between the Hyderabad and Khyrpoor Ameers.

8. The value of jaghires in this collectorate may be estimated at 90,000 rupees per annum; being a little less than one-twelfth of the whole revenue, and may be classed as follows:

1st Those for military service, which form the most important portion. These lands under the Ameers were held on a most precarious tenure; so far from being hereditary, the parties were in some instances not sure of retaining them for a complete year, and were frequently liable to a reduction of one-fourth, one-third, or one-half.

2d. Those for "civil service," to which (although a very limited number) the above remarks are also applicable.

3d. "Religious tenures," a very numerous class, but the allotments less extensive;

sive; these were on a somewhat firmer footing, arising of course from the religious scruples of their Mahomedan rulers.

4th. The "Puttadaree" jagheers, which are I believe unknown, excepting in the district of Shikarpore itself. This last class is chiefly composed of Pathans, who appear originally to have obtained these "Puttadarees" under the Pathan rule; they receive variably from one-half to one-eighth, or even less of the Government share of the revenue of certain subdivisions or villages. The origin of these grants appears to have been, in some instances, when a wealthy man purchased up certain lands, encouraged cultivation, and promoted agricultural improvements, and in consideration of which he was granted a "futtah" (a slip of paper), giving him a certain share of Government produce. In other cases perhaps there was no purchase, but the individual had shown much interest in cutting canals and other improvements. These tenures were held entirely at the will of the sovereign, and were also burdened with military service. On the accession of the Talpoors they found it politic to confirm many of these, and others they modified, which will be seen from the accompanying return.

9. With reference to para. 10 of Captain Stack's report, I would mention that, subsequent to the various jagheerdars making their salams, all their sunnuds were forwarded with translations to Kurrachee, from whence they were received back, bearing the seal of his Excellency the late Governor, and signed as "examined" by the late Secretary to the Scinde Government. They were then sent to the kardars, who placed the party in possession of his grant, inquiry being made into his actual possessions at the Conquest. This, as well as the boundaries, were always decided by the evidence of the neighbouring zemindars, who, in the majority of instances, executed a bond as to the correctness of their statement, and their liability to punishment if the same proved false. This, though by no means a satisfactory plan, appeared the only available one, no records belonging to the Khyrpoor Ameers having come into our hands.

10. Invariably in all cases where sunnuds were translated, the fact of any apparent interpolation was noted, and also whether the grant purported to be a military, civil, or religious tenure, as the case might be.

11. Paragraphs 11 and 12 are quite applicable to Upper Scinde.

12. The jagheer tenures in the Hyderabad collectorate appear to have undergone much inquiry, and I consider that the same should be carried out here. In September 1848 I suggested this measure to the collector, who had prepared a letter for submission to you, but owing to the Mooltan rebellion, it was very properly thought by him not expedient then to moot the subject.

13. There is no doubt, that were a strict inquiry instituted, a considerable portion of Government land would be found to have been improperly alienated. Although, of course, on the first conquest of Scinde, its rulers were occupied in more important affairs, still the time has now arrived that these tenures should undergo scrutiny; and although it may be found not altogether advisable to interfere with present incumbents, yet we should have better means of testing the rights of their heirs.

14. The absence of documents of reference in this collectorate precludes the research adverted to in para. 13 of Captain Stack's report.

15. With reference to para. 14, I would observe, that no sunnuds of the nature mentioned were granted in this district. The few sunnuds issued by the late Governor were merely granting to the heir deceased's share, after deduction of one-fourth. No subdivision was noted. The rule adverted to in the latter part of this para. has not been strictly acted up to in this collectorate. The rest of Captain Stack's report deals on points specially belonging to the Hyderabad collectorate, I have, therefore, the honour to proceed to the reply of your own letter.

16. To continue: a point which affected considerably the jagheerdars of Upper Scinde has now to be urged. The Ameers were in the habit of confiscating one-third of every grant per annum towards defraying the portion of tribute imposed on the Khypoor rulers by Shah Sooja Ool Moolk, when he appeared in Scinde previous to his invasion of Affghanistan, supported by British bayonets. This exaction was in several instances modified.

17. You will observe in the return herewith enclosed, that there are very few grants, the division of which is noted in the sunnuds themselves. Those bestowed by the Hyderabad Ameers may possibly be traced in the old records of that district. In this district the different shares of copartners have been ascertained in a similar manner as set forth in para. 9.

18. Having thus (agreeable to the 1st para. of your letter under reply) pointed out where the jagheer tenures in this collectorate differ from those in the Hyderabad district, and as I can trace or know of no authentic list of the nature alluded to in your 2d para., I am unable to afford the information called for in clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the paragraph above quoted. But the following may be taken as an abstract statement of these jagheers:

Grants for military service	78
Grants for civil service	6
Grants for religious considerations	75
Grants for which parties pay two annas per beegah in lieu of one-fourth	1
Grants for which a portion is deducted for other causes	2
Grants for service to the British Government	7
Number of absentees	35
Number of grants managed by agents	11

19. With reference to para. 4 of your letter, I am of opinion that, from the wording of the sunnud, it is apparent in almost every case the service for which a grant has been bestowed; for instance, in a military service tenure, it would be "such and such land is granted to you, provided always you present yourself, and are in attendance when called upon." This is also frequently inserted for civil service, but in that case the known position of the man shows the nature of the grant; for example, were a grant given to a person known to have held a fiscal appointment under any Ameer, it would be conclusive that the reward was for wielding the pen, and not the sword. On the other hand, when we see a Belooch holding a jagheer, no one would accuse him of having obtained it for civil service rendered to the State. Again, as regards "religious tenures," it would be thus: "We assign you such a place, and you must always offer up prayers and alms, and also pray for our success and welfare."

20. With reference to your para., No. 5, and para. No. 8 of the Chief Secretary's letter, the rule quoted by him is a misapprehension as far as regards Upper Scinde. No resumptions were made till after the death of incumbents subsequent to the conquest.* Jagheers for military service have in nearly every case been continued to the heir.

Vide collector's letter, No. 211 of 1845.

21. You will observe by my return that jagheers are managed co-jointly by parties, and it is the produce which is subdivided. In very few instances is the land shared out.

22. With reference to your para. 7, and rule 2, I would observe that, generally speaking, jagheers are not more ancient than the Talpoor dynasty; however, their equivalent, known as deras, were in existence prior to that period. Some religious tenures, as before mentioned, bear date under the kings of Delhi (*vide* Nos. 17, 18, 22, 23, 39, 41, and 43 of my return). All agree in declaring that jagheers are by no means hereditary, and entirely subject to the caprice of the sovereign.

23. With reference to rule 3 it was left optional, and therefore not enforced; my return will show the few who have availed themselves of it.

24. Para. 10 of the Chief Secretary's letter is doubtless correct; but the vexatious procedure pointed out by him is the only guarantee Government has for the confiscated share; in cases where each share of land is distinctly set forth the heir might avoid this by paying two annas per begah instead of one-fourth of the produce. It might perhaps be arranged that some fixed sum should be taken instead of the one-fourth; this would release the party from the interference of Government servants. The cess might either be fixed on the average of the last three years, or by a settlement of the revenue officer, after personal inspection of the land and the accounts appertaining thereto.

25. That the vexation is great there is little doubt; but under the Ameers, instead of this, they would not improbably have had the greater vexation of having the

the whole share of deceased resumed. There was nothing perhaps in the system of the late dynasty so arbitrary as the rules regarding jagheers. A drained treasury, the expenses of a regal marriage, or the outlay on a costly funeral, were considered quite becoming occasions for resuming one-third, one-half, or two-thirds of certain jagheers. This system of resumption, being sudden and arbitrary, cannot surely for a moment be compared with our fixed system of resuming one-fourth.

26. The effect of the new sunnuds, alluded to by Captain Stack, I am not prepared to give an opinion on, such not having been introduced in this collectorate; I may as well again point out that it is the produce which is divided, in which case I don't exactly perceive how these sunnuds could be adopted.

27. The arrangement mentioned by the Chief Secretary in his 11th para. has not been carried out here; there is little doubt that all the difficulties therein pointed out, would rise up against its proper execution. Were we to measure off a portion of land it would most likely be uncultivated, the interests of fifteen-sixteenths of the spot being opposed to its getting its due share of water or cultivators. The same remarks apply to para. 12, and indeed no jagheerdar, whose grant consists of much waste land, will ever come forward to pay the two annas per begah.

28. The anticipations in para. 13 seem very true, but the rule not having been carried out here, the inconvenience has not been felt in practice.

29. That claims were acknowledged liberally at first no one can deny, but to say they were too liberally acknowledged would be to re-open the whole case of our position in the country at the time of the conquest, and also our relations with neighbouring powers; to decide they were bestowed too liberally would be to assume the very doubtful position, that because we had conquered we should at once be beloved by those we had subdued.

30. Jagheerdars were too accustomed to sudden changes and whimsical reductions under the Ameers to be surprised at the gradual modifications introduced under our Government; the confirmation of their tenures is looked upon entirely as a matter of grace. Probably with many their greatest matter of surprise was, that they were confirmed in their grants at all. When we consider that these are the very people who fought against us, that during our occupation of Affghanistan and other parts, these grants were showered forth in order to prepare for the storm that they saw impending, is it to be wondered at that these men should have been surprised, that the mere fact of paying their respects to their conqueror should have ensured them all their former tenures? The liberality of our princely Government must have astonished them, nor has it ceased to do so, for nothing that we have done or introduced has been so vexatious as the sudden and unlimited changes to which they were subject. Not only have we confirmed the soldier who wielded his sword against us, but we have confirmed the heir, merely deducting one-fourth as a mark of our sovereignty. Under what conquerors could they have looked for this? That this liberality was politic is my deferential opinion: nothing has served more to wean over to us this important body of men, in fact, the aristocracy of the province, than this measure, and prevented those casual demonstrations of discontent and uneasiness under our rule, not unknown in almost all our other new acquisitions.

31. My observations on paras. 11 and 12 are equally applicable to para. 15. Those jagheerdars who are absentees from this collectorate have been marked A. in my return; but it must be borne in mind that there are parties holding several grants, who, although not living out of the collectorate, live only on one of their estates, leaving the others to be managed by subordinates; this will be further noticed in my remarks regarding separate jurisdiction. Those marked B. in my return are grants held by virtue of actual possession at the conquest; other information will be found under the head of remarks. The sunnuds quoted are for the most part the latest in the hands of the possessor, and in general confirmatory of others; but there is no record of these, and the distance at which parties are, together with other difficulties, precludes the possibility of obtaining them for this return, and will be better investigated when the whole of the jagheers in Upper Scinde undergo scrutiny.

32. Taking in review all the points above mentioned, I cannot, deferentially speaking, see where the actual condition of the jagheerdar is so much worse than

under the Ameers; we have on the one hand persons who probably never expected the confirmation of their jagheers, in possession of them, the same to descend to their heir, after deduction of one-fourth; we have these men sitting on their estates, called on for no service whatever, these very grants confirmed to them for no service to our Government, enjoying their jagheers with perfect security, and without being called on to furnish so much as a foot messenger; moreover, we have many of them managing their own estates without the interference of Government officials. On the other hand, we find that these very men, under the late rule, were subject to the loss of their jagheers suddenly at the will of the sovereign; we learn that not unfrequently, when a jagheer had been held some little time, and improved, under one pretence or another it was resumed, or perhaps given to another party recently taken into favour, and an inferior one substituted. The perusal of a few of the sunnuds will not fail to make this apparent. We find, again, other reductions to which they were liable, as set forth in para. 24; we are aware, too, that jagheerdars were called on for various duties; the military to furnish men on all occasions when called upon, and the civil to act as vakeels, and to proceed on missions of every description.

33. If comparison is to be instituted as to the position in society (that is, at court) of jagheerdars, of course it will be in favour of the late rule; but this must be the case wherever the rulers of the country and the ruled vary in manners, ideas, and religion. Its consideration would bring us to the consideration of the general feeling towards us throughout the vast continent of India, and open much too extensive a field for discussion.

34. The evils spoken of in para. 18 must in some measure, at all events, have been overcome; the mortification, if there has been any, has been endured without any bad results. On our acquiring the country, we found the highest offices of the State, chiefly fiscal, held by Hindoos, but involving police and other duties likely to interfere with the jagheerdars. Most of the kardars were Hindoos; the Mahomedan of this country is found too indolent, illiterate, and unmethodical for situations of this description. One Jett Mull (of course a Hindoo) was kardar of Shikarpore; he was all-powerful; he and his myrmidons must not unfrequently have come in contact with these very jagheerdars.

35. The discontent adverted to in the end of para. 18, I would respectfully suggest, appears somewhat assumed. Since the conquest, up to the present moment, there has not been a single occasion in Upper Scinde where a military force, however small, has been called into requisition; nor am I aware of any discontent having shown itself in a less decided manner. Doubtless many of the younger spirits may sigh for the pomp and patrass attending an Oriental court, but this can, after all, only amount to temporary regret, not discontent.

36. I am aware that jagheerdars used, under the Ameers, to obtain perhaps a grant for keeping up a fixed number of men. On inquiry (had such ever been instituted), it would be found, probably, that half the number were not forthcoming. This would not be permitted under our Government; but being an abuse, as well as others of a similar nature then in vogue, can scarcely be taken into consideration.

37. I would respectfully submit that it is now too late to restore such authority to jagheerdars as contemplated. It is doubtful whether the mode in which such revived authority would be exercised by these parties would not clash with our ideas of police regulations, so much as to induce rebukes and reversals, far more mortifying to the jagheerdar than his present unassuming position. His sympathies would scarcely be with our notions of keeping the peace; his habits are opposed to it, and his interests also. It is known that formerly many of the jagheerdars kept thieves on their estates. We found that these very men were a source of revenue to their masters. Property was stolen; on the owner appearing, it was quietly restored by the jagheerdars, on payment of one-fourth the value. This tax is called "chotaee" or choonga, and, as a proof of its existence under the Ameers, still obtains in the territory of his Highness Allee Morad. Not unfrequently an informer (an accomplice from the same State) would, after extorting money for a clue given, conduct the owner to the spot where his property was.

38. The fact of so many absentees is averse to the proper judicious management of jaghires by the grantees themselves. A jagheerdar will on these occasions delegate

gate his functions to a wretchedly paid Hindoo, who is out of courtesy called a kardar. In several instances this subordinate even only appears just at the harvest, to collect the revenue dues.

39. The police regulations in Scinde, and the prohibition against carrying arms, are entirely opposed to any separate jurisdiction to jagheerdars. To the latter system may be attributed the almost entire absence of robbery with violence. Highway robbery is now a crime almost unknown in this collectorate.

40. Nor is it clear that the increased influence the jagheerdar would undoubtedly acquire would be in times of emergency exercised in favour of Government. Being more influential, he may be more apt to intrigue, and will most assuredly be better worth seducing than he is now.

41. I trust that in the foregoing remarks I shall not be considered as desirous of at all throwing in the shade this respectable class of men; on the contrary, I consider that the great drawback to which they are exposed is the want of employment for their families, which, owing to polygamy, are generally numerous. It is the number of members to support which confines the jagheerdar's means, and consequently his position. Under the Ameers these men had various avocations. With our more strict rules and regulations, the same paths are not open to them. In the late rule a man of family would be appointed a kardar, although he could neither read and* write; the work was actually done by a Hindoo, the supervision resting with himself. With us this would not be tolerated.

* *S. O.*

42. I have also remarked a considerable falling off in the present generation of Pathans, and those we see of the last. I could mention several families where the talent, intelligence, and education is centred in the head of the family; the rest, fine young men, but indolent, uninformed, and thoughtless. The idea often suggests itself on these occasions how the family will succeed in life after his demise.

43. We have one jagheerdar employed as a revenue officer and also two or three sons of jagheerdars have lately been appointed to similar situations. I would wish to see these men employed either in the police or revenue department, where fit persons could be found; in the latter case, their jagheers would be security for their good conduct. In the former, it may be a question whether they would relish our strict arrangements, but on these points it might be advisable to extract the opinions of the officers of the police department.

44. I would wish to see the principal jagheerdars invested with such special immunities that no criminal or civil process should issue against them without the greatest delicacy and regard to their feelings and dignity; also that in all communications from the civil and military authorities, they be addressed with every courtesy becoming their position. This last applies also to all, but there are jagheerdars farming their lands to a large extent; these must be subject to process in common with other farmers; to allow any difference would be to encourage dishonest and irregular practices by themselves and their dependants.

45. In conclusion, I must request you to bear in mind the wide difference between the powerful jagheerdars of Hyderabad (frequently near connexions of the exiled family) and the petty grantees of the Upper Scinde collectorate, the principal men of whom again hold grants in this district and reside in that of Hyderabad.

I have, &c.
(signed) *O. Farrington*, Lieutenant,
20 February 1850. Officiating Collector.

No. 590 of 1850.—Revenue Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Officiating Collector of Shikarpore.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 109, dated the 20th ultimo, reporting on the jagheer tenures in your collectorate. The information furnished in it is still not sufficiently full and precise, on some points, to enable

enable me satisfactorily to dispose of the question, I must, therefore, trouble you for further particulars.

2. With reference to para. 2 of my letter, No. 2,279, of the 1st December last, paras. 10 to 14 of Captain Stack's memorandum, and paras. 9 to 14 of your letter now under acknowledgment, I beg you will state exactly whether the "salam sunnuds," described by Captain Stack, were issued to all the jagheerdars in your collectorate who made their obeisance in person to Sir Charles Napier, and whether the production of such a sunnud was considered an indispensable preliminary to the entertainment of any claim to a jagheer.

3. In your 13th para. you state that documents of reference did not exist in your collectorate, by which I presume you mean that the state papers and registers of the Khyrpoor family were not forthcoming or available for the purpose of testing of jagheer claims within the districts which had been subject to that family, as was the case in regard to those which had been subject to the Hyderabad family. Admitting this to be so, as I have reason from what I have heard stated on the subject to believe it was, I should still wish to be informed whether the Hyderabad records were in all cases applied to for the purpose of testing the claims in your collectorate within the districts which had been subject to that family.

4. With reference to your 14th para., I request you will inform me why the rule alluded to at the close of Captain Stack's 14th para., which made the personal obeisance of a claimant indispensable to the continuance of a jagheer to his heir, has not been strictly adhered to in your collectorate.

5. With reference to your 17th para., it does not appear to me that the non-existence in your office of an authentic list of the parties who made their obeisance should disable you from furnishing the information required in the six clauses of my second para., with the exception of the last part of the first clause, as that is the only point for the ascertainment of which such a list is requisite. I must, therefore, repeat my request that the rest of the information may be furnished with as little delay as possible, as it is necessary to enable me to complete my view of the present state of the inquiries into jagheer claims.

6. If, as stated in your 18th para., the object of a grant is always so clearly ascertainable as to admit of no doubt, I request you will inform me whether the rules adverted to in the 14th and 18th paras. of Captain Stack's memorandum, whereby lands granted in lieu of pay, and held as pay to followers or for military or civil duties, were not to be continued to the heirs of the incumbents at the time of the conquest, have always been strictly enforced in your collectorate.

7. In the list submitted by you, in compliance with the requisition in my third para., are the names of all the joint shareholders which appear under each grant found in the original sunnud, or, if not, why has Sir Charles Napier's decision, that the titles of those only whose names appear in the sunnud shall be recognised, not been enforced? Where the particulars required in the several columns of the statement have not been inserted, the reason has not always been explained in the column of remarks. It is not always stated how the extent of land and of its cultivated and uncultivated portions has been ascertained, and where it is stated that it has been given on estimate, it is not explained on what principle the estimate has been framed. In most cases reference is made to the column of remarks for the terms of rent, in place of their being entered in the appropriate column, and in the former it is not always clearly explained on which of the rules and proclamations which have from time to time been issued on the subject, the present tenure is based. The letter B, which is explained to designate a tenure based on possession at the conquest, is in some cases applied to a grant where it is apparent from the explanation that the present incumbent is the heir of the party who was in possession at that time. It may be inferred from the explanation given in some cases that the tenure, on payment of one-fourth of the Government share, has been established or continued after the payment of two annas per beega had been prospectively substituted for it, which, if the case requires explanation. It may likewise be inferred, and if correct it requires explanation, that tenures for military or civil service have been continued to the heirs of the incumbents at the conquest, contrary to the rules on the subject. It is not clear whether the names of the holders, as given in the statement, are those of the original or present incumbents, but if the former, they should be changed for the latter. The

resumed jagheers should not have been included in the list, which, according to the third para. of my letter, was to contain only those existing. The list received with your letter is herewith returned for amendment or explanation on the above points.

8. With reference to your 22d para. I beg to bring to your notice, that although by the late secretary, Captain Brown's letter, No. 2,448, dated the 26th September 1846, heirs of jagheerdars were allowed to elect between paying one-fourth of the Government share or two annas per beegah, by his subsequent letter, No. 2,516, of the 28th September 1846, the latter was made obligatory as respects the uncultivated land, and by the proclamation of March 1847 the regrant of uncultivated land was to be discontinued altogether, on any terms whatever; I therefore request you will inform me whether these orders have been observed in your collectorate.

9. With reference to your 23d. para. I request you will inform me whether the state of occupancy described in the letter from the collector of Hyderabad, to which reference is made in my 9th para., prevails in your collectorate.

10. I beg to be favoured with an early reply to the above observations, to prevent delay in the ultimate disposal of the general question.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*, Commissioner.

Kurrachee, 25 March 1850.

No. 180 of 1850.—Political Department.

From the Officiating Collector, Upper Scinde, to the Commissioner, Scinde, en route to Sukkur.

Sir,

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 590 of 1850, and shall proceed with an endeavour to furnish you with the further information therein required.

2. With reference to the second para. of your letter under reply, I am of opinion that salam purwanahs were issued to all jagheerdars of this collectorate who made their obeisance. These documents were granted by the late Governor himself; I am unable to state, beyond a doubt, that every one did receive them, but am of opinion that such was the case; moreover, I have heard no party complain that he did not.

3. The production of this document was considered an indispensable preliminary to the confirmation of a jagheer. There were some cases where this rule was waived, under special consideration, such as advanced age, sickness, &c., or employment under Government rendering the party unable to attend. Many of those holding small allotments of land did not understand themselves included amongst those required to make their salams; these cases were subsequently taken into consideration, and dealt with on their individual merits.

4. I have distinguished those who enjoy grant without the salam certificate by the letter C. in the list herewith forwarded; on these occasions the parties petitioned regarding their case, and if the grant were confirmed, the sunnud itself was only sealed by the late Governor.

5. With reference to your third para. I would observe, that the meaning entertained by you of the 13th para. of my former report is the one I wished to convey; reference to Hyderabad records was only occasionally resorted to, viz., in cases where a doubt existed as to the right of succession. No reference was made by this office to Hyderabad preliminary to the submission of sunnuds for confirmation; these documents were returned, signed as "examined" by the Secretary to Government. I imagine it was inferred by the local officer that every reference had been made at head-quarters.

6. I regret I am unable to inform you why the rule adverted to in your fourth para. has not been carried out in this collectorate, nor can I trace the rule in this office; that it has not been enforced is apparent in cases which have occurred

under the late Governor as well as yourself. I can only add, that sunnuds on the death of a party were submitted to Kurrachee, and, agreeable to instruction from thence, the heir was confirmed or otherwise as directed. It would be, perhaps, advisable that this office should be furnished with copy of this rule.

7. Adverting to your 5th para, I would observe that, by para. 2 of your letter, No. 2,279 of 1849, the information called for in clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, was, as therein stated, conditional on there being a list of jagheerdars of the description adverted to. I have, however, endeavoured to give you the information sought. I beg to attach a tabular statement, but fear much, from the frequent change of collectors which took place at the period these sunnuds were presented, and the imperfect system of recording transactions, and noting down data for future reference, owing to weak establishments, that the same will be found somewhat imperfect.

8. In regard to your 6th para., the resumption of military service jagheers on the death of the incumbent, subsequent to the conquest, has not been strictly carried out. You will have perceived this was mentioned by me in the latter part of para. 19 of letter No. 109. Indeed, the letter of the Secretary to Government, No. 641, of April 1845, although adverting to the resumption of one-fourth from heirs, makes no allusion to those for military service tenure being included, but rather directs that all cases be referred for instructions on the occurrence of a death. The sunnuds, accompanied by translation, were submitted for the confirmation or otherwise of the grant* of the heir rested with the chief authority in Scinde, under yourself as well as the late Governor of Scinde. The heirs of military jagheerdars have been confirmed in some instances. This will be gathered from the returns herewith enclosed.

* *S. O.*

9. In reply to your 7th para., in many cases (*vide* No. 11) the names of all the co-sharers are not included in the sunnud. This occurs where that document mentions so-and-so and others of his tribe, or so-and-so and his brothers and sons. The reason of certain parties enjoying shares of grants whose names do not appear in the sunnud is owing to their being included in the general terms above noted.

10. The extent of land has been estimated partly on the declaration of the grantees themselves or their agents, partly on the evidence of people in the neighbourhood, and partly on the observations of the kardars, but, as explained in my former report, this is by no means a satisfactory method. In cases when not otherwise specified in my return, the extent of the jagheer is estimated.

11. The terms of rent have not always been given in the column set apart for that purpose, as they are not of a sufficiently decided nature to admit of it, and involve explanation which it was considered could be more fully and conveniently given under the head of remarks.

12. The letter B. has now been removed from those grants which have been regranted to heirs, that is when there is only one holder; but, in cases when there is a regrant to only one, and the others enjoy on their former tenure, the letter B. has been necessarily retained to show the possession of the other parties at the conquest.

13. The payment of two annas per beegah in lieu of one-fourth was never enforced in this district, as reported in the 22d para. of my last report.

14. Tenures for military service have been continued in some instances to the heir after the usual reduction of one-fourth, as mentioned before, with the authority of the Governor or Commissioner in Scinde.

15. I have endeavoured to make the alterations required by you in the returns, and to explain such as are not susceptible of a change.

16. The names given in the first column are those of present incumbents; those who share amongst themselves in the column of remarks.

17. The resumed jagheers were included by me in a separate list, with a view of withholding no information it was in my power to give, and in a measure to compensate for what could not correctly be furnished, agreeable to the 2d para. of your letter, No. 2,279 of 1849. On intimation that the statement is not required, the same is withdrawn.

18. With

18. With regard to your 8th para., I find, on reference to a notice issued by Major Goldney, that the paying two annas per beegah in lieu of one-fourth the produce, as also giving up all uncultivated lands to Government, is left optional; the only point insisted on is the payment of one-fourth by any heir who succeeds. I imagine that this may have been caused by the letter of the Secretary to Government of Scinde, No. 1,673, of 17 June 1847.

19. I can discover no state of possession of the nature alluded in the letter of the collector of Hyderabad, to which I am referred in your 9th para. Such may, perhaps, be apparent on reference to the old records of the Hyderabad Ameers. I think it a matter of regret that all papers relating to the districts of this collectorate, formerly under the Hyderabad family, were not at an early period lodged in this office for reference.

20. In conclusion, the above remarks can scarcely fail to exhibit the necessity there exists for inquiry into each individual tenure in this district, as already mentioned in the 11th and 12th paras. of my last report.

I have, &c.
(signed) *O. Farrington*, Lieutenant,
Officiating Collector.

Shikarpore, Collector's Office,
5 April 1850.

RETURN called for in Commissioner's Letter, No. 2,279 of 1849, Paragraph 2.

Number of Salaam Perwunnahs submitted for Confirmation.	Number of the above confirmed.	Number which have been disallowed for Defect of Title and other causes.	Number of Sunnuds still to be presented.	Number of Jagheers for which new Sunnuds have been given.	Number awaiting Confirmation.	Number of Jagheers which have, owing to the death of first Incumbent or Sharer, and other causes, become open to Reconsideration.	Number of the above which have been re-granted.	Number which have been excluded from re-grant.	Number yet to be investigated.	Number of those submitted for re-grant which have been re-granted with new Sunnuds.	Number of those awaiting re-grant.
160 - -	112	24	Not ascertainable.	23	1	34	22	10	2	9	1
Out of these, 24 belonged to Meerpoor and Oobaura, and will not be reckoned in the subsequent Table.											
	112	24	- -	23	1	34	22	10	2	9	1

(signed) *O. Farrington*, Lieutenant,
Officiating Collector.

No. 402 of 1850

From the Collector of Hyderabad to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2,279, of the 1st December last, on the subject of jaghires, and in reply to submit as follows:

2. The memo. of Captain Stack is in all essential particulars correct. An accurate measurement would, no doubt, reduce somewhat the total of land estimated to be in jaghire; but this Captain Stack in effect tells you also, when he states, in para. 11, that jaghires were considered as granted only for the life of the granter and grantee. All he means is, that if not previously resumed, they lapsed, as a matter of course, on the death either of the granter or grantee. He does not mean that any jaghires were given by the Meers to any person, irresumable during the life of the granter or grantee, for all jaghires were by their terms resumable at pleasure. His observation, too, that Meer Kuneum Ali was of a serious disposition is erroneous, for in fact he was the reverse; but it is obviously immaterial to the question whether his avoidance of public affairs was owing to a contemplative or opposite turn of mind.

3. I was furnished in the year 1845 with an authentic list of the persons in this

collectorate who had received salaam sunnuds, and the following paras. give the particulars you call for:

1st. One thousand and ninety-nine salaam sunnuds have been presented for investigation into the original sunnuds and possessors' titles, and 894 have not been presented; 292 belong to persons whose jaghires are in other collectorates; and the other 602 belong to Beloochees who had no jaghires, and to Syuds, Fakirs, Hindoos, and others, who in the crowd made their salams, and got certificates to that effect, not probably understanding the precise nature and object of the several reception durbars held for the purpose.

2d. The jaghire sunnuds of the 1,090 persons who have presented their claims for investigation amounted in number to 862. Of these, 126 have been disallowed; 736 have been submitted for confirmation; and none now remain to be investigated.

3d. Of those submitted for confirmation, 718 have been returned confirmed by the late Governor, and the same sunnud returned sealed to the holder. Nine sunnuds were returned with confirmation refused, and none except the sunnuds of Meer Shere Mahomed Boodanee and his nephew, Meer Ahmed Khan, son of Jan Mahomed, remain unsealed. These persons, however, are in provisional enjoyment of their jaghires, under the settlement recommended by me.

4th. Of those submitted for confirmation, 309 sunnuds have become open to reconsideration, owing to the death of the first incumbent.

5th. Of those become open to reconsideration, 49 have been totally disallowed, under rules excluding them from regrant. The jaghires, represented by 39 sunnuds, have been submitted for regrant to heirs on payment of a quarter share; and 290 sunnuds have been submitted for partial regrant and partial resumption of lapsed shares; and 12, lately come in, remain to be investigated.

6th. Of those submitted for regrant, 33 have been returned regranted in full, on payment of quarter share, by the late Governor, and new sunnuds issued to the holders; 149 have been returned partially regranted and partially resumed; and for the portions regranted new sunnuds have been issued to the holders, and 66 are awaiting regrant (in respect to the regrantable portions of which 313 new sunnuds have been forwarded for seal); but the parties in the meantime are in provisional enjoyment, except in the instances of Ghoolam Shah Nizamanee, whose case is referred to in my letter, No. 392, of the 6th April 1848, and of Jam Nullad Mitta, whose case is referred to in letter No. 695, of the 20th May 1848, and of Gool Mahomed Nizamanee Nullud Jaffer Khan, whose case is referred to in letter No. 12, of the 13th August, and of Shere Mahomed Talpoor Nullud Humza, whose case is referred to in letter No. 25, of the 4th October 1848; these being cases of a kind that it seemed proper not to issue any purwunnahs on till I had obtained on them your decision. There is also another case at present pending.

4. The return called for in the 3d para. of your letter shall be transmitted as soon as ready, but the information required to be given in some of the columns is such as will render it a work of much time and labour.

5. There are in almost all cases satisfactory means of ascertaining precisely the jaghires or portions of jaghires held as "grants in lieu of pay," and "lands held as pay to followers," as distinguished from those held otherwise. The few exceptions are cases regarding which the records have been lost or torn. Jaghires granted to sirdars on the implied terms of military service generally are not resumable; only the shares of the troops and followers disbanded are resumable. Under Sir Charles Napier's rules the portion of the chief, unless where specifically shown to be commuted pay, is regrantable; and in consideration of the resignation of his waste lands, all future claim to call upon him for personal service, except in the case of invasion or threatened invasion, is abandoned. Wherever jaghires have been granted in pay for civil officers, there will be no difficulty in ascertaining this; but a more careful examination has shown me that I was labouring under an erroneous impression as to the extent of such grants when I wrote my letter, No. 157, of the 5th March 1847, and that there are in reality few or no jaghires of this nature except Chewkeydaree grants; the discharge of civil officers having, I find, contrary to my then supposition, been nearly always remunerated by grants of money and grain; grants which were resumed by the Meers as soon as the tenure of office had terminated, and which, from the time of the conquest, have been non-existent, as it was grants of land only, not grants of grain or money, that the late Governor at all recognised.

6. The resumption of lands assigned for the maintenance of troops does not take

take effect till the death of those troops, as each man borne on the service roll dies off, his share, as in the case of an ordinary pension, reverts, agreeably to the practice as regards jaghires in the Meers' time, to Government.

7. There are very few jaghires in Scinde more ancient than the time of the Talpoors, and the great majority in number have their origin within 20 years preceding our occupation; indeed, omitting the cases of the great Talpoor families, and taking increases to grants into consideration, I may say almost within 10.

8. No jaghires were held hereditarily in form; all were by the nature of the grant resumable at pleasure. At the same time it can hardly be laid down that, under the disorganised state of society shortly previous to the conquest, regrants were entirely matters of grace. The fact is, that the fixedness of tenure, whether as regards the possessor or his heir, depended very much, as it will always in such cases, on the influence or insignificance of the possessor, and on the relative power at the period of the sirdars generally and of the crown. Meer Futtee Alee and Ghoolam Ali, during whose reigns the power of the crown was at its height, and the power of the sirdars was insignificant, suited in these matters entirely their own interest and convenience; they were sparing of their grants, and resumed those they made whenever they thought proper, with as little ceremony as an Irish landlord uses in dispossessing his pauper tenant. Under Meer Moorad Aly, particularly after the revolt, if it may be called so, of Meer Sobdar, the usual result of a divided authority in the state ensued; the power of the crown was lessened, and that of the sirdars increased considerably. After Meer Moorad Ali's death, and still more after Meer Noor Mahomed's, the multiplication of reigning Meers had reduced each to be in authority almost to a cipher, and the power of the sirdars, the size and number of their jaghires, and the inability of the Meers to resume them were progressing at a force that would in 10 years more have brought the Meers to utter beggary, had this not been averted by the seizure by one of them of absolute sovereignty, and the utter annihilation by him of the others' power.

9. The substitution of a rent of two annas a beegah for the one-fourth of the jagheeredar's share is only applicable to subsequent successions.

10. None of the difficulties assumed to be likely to arise from the application of the jaghire rules, have in practice arisen, nor are those anticipated in the 12th para. of the chief secretary's letter in practice realised.

11. In the case mentioned in para. 10 of the chief secretary's letter, the lands would be divided among the few sharers in the proportions in which it was found by the records that they were severally entitled, or in the absence of such information in equal proportions, and thereafter each man's separate share would fall under the particular rules it was liable to, precisely as if it was a separate estate.

12. As regards para. 11, it is a mistake to suppose that it was ever contemplated eventually to buy the sixteenth in such a case as that described, or the quarter share in any case, by measuring off a quantity of land; but even if it had been so, no difficulty whatever could have arisen. The subdivision of lands (under whatever tenure held) has been for ages a matter of daily occurrence in Scinde, as it has also in India, and it is effected here in a very simple, a very satisfactory, and a very equitable manner. The possessor of a jagheer, in which Government or any other claimant was to get a sixteenth, would be called on to divide the land into 16 lots, in any manner they pleased, and would at once proceed to do so, allowing more land when the lots were bad land, less where they were good, and so on; after which the Government or such other claimant would take the pick of the lots so apportioned, in which pick lies the guarantee under this universally followed system, that the divider will divide as equitably as he can. The whole of Scinde was divided among the Talpoors in this way after the death of Meer Moorad Ally, and the plan has been one perpetually in operation, both as regards jaghire and ryottee lands, both before and since. I suppose that there is scarcely a jaghire in Scinde of 60 years' standing, that has not for mere purposes of family arrangement been subjected to at least half-a-dozen such subdivisions within that period, irrespectively altogether of the changes and divisions made, whether by the Talpoor Government or our own.

13. The intention of the institution of a rent of two annas a beegah has, I think, been misapprehended also. It was established with a view of fixing a rent which would fall very lightly on cultivated land, and be capable of being realised, without the vexation and corruption of the buttai, but which, at the same time, would render it necessary for a jaghiredar to sow his uncultivated land, and thus

bring back the jaghire system to its original state, by confirming jaghires to the land actually under crop, with its proper proportion of fallows; a system only deviated from under the lax administration of the latter Meers; a deviation which only failed to be checked at once, upon the conquest, because the extent to which it had been carried was then unknown. For Sir Charles's intention was merely to confirm the jaghiredars in the land in their possession; that is, the land in cultivation or pasture from which they derived their rents, not to sanction the appropriation of tracts they neither had brought under cultivation or could ever hope to do; lands to which there was no defined limit, and over which they neither had exercised nor now exercise one act of ownership whatever beyond laying claim to it when brought under the plough by Government. The greater part of such land is neither desert nor waste by necessity; it is simply so in consequence of the absence of any outlay or works of irrigation by the holders. If this neglect affected only the grants themselves, I should be the last to seek any interference with it, but unfortunately it has in many places reduced hundreds of thousands of beeghas of the best Government land to desert too; for it is utterly impossible to make those pergunnahs pay the cost of irrigation, in which the greater part of them is held by jaghiredars, who will not join in the outlay required for the works; and the result is that after a certain period both the Government revenue and the jaghiredars go in all such pergunnahs to certain ruin. It is not 15 years ago since Kandera produced three thousand khurwars; the greater part of it was afterwards given in jaghire, and the canals necessarily left to the jaghiredars to clear. The jaghiredars left them uncleared, and now the whole produce of both of the jaghire and ryottee lands, put together, does not come to above a twentieth part of that amount. Holders of thousands of beeghas of jaghire, their land unequalled for fertility in Scinde, are starving, and a lac of beegahs of Government land have become desert too. It was precisely the same with the lands on the Emamwah, which I dug out, and the same too with those on the Ali Bharr. But digging out canals, of which so large a proportion of the profits would be drawn by others who cannot or will not contribute to the work, I find by experience will not pay, and therefore I am as thoroughly convinced as that I am sitting here, that unless Government takes to the plan of confiscating jaghires along every new canal dug, as the Meers did, and as Sir Charles Napier sanctioned (a point I would rather by indirect means carry out), there is no salvation for Scinde, or this part of it, but in an arrangement such as that under consideration; an arrangement which, by securing to the Government, which has the means to effect improvements, the profits of its undertakings, will make it possible to lay out that money on them which the public wants must otherwise prohibit its expending; for Government neither has nor is likely to have any money to throw away. In other parts of Scinde it may be different; in any other country, or in any part of this country not dependent for its crops upon canals, it must be different; but here I assert fearlessly, and there is no one who has a practical acquaintance with the state of things in this collectorate, or who has even seen a map of it with the jaghires depicted, who will not agree with me, that on Government obtaining command over such of the waste lands as are within the influence of the inundation, depends not only all chance of any great improvement of the revenue, but also the preservation, at its present standard, of the cultivation of the Beeloochees themselves. With possession of these, I should think a collector of Hyderabad would deserve little credit if his revenue from land were not in a very short period doubled. With the possession of them, indeed, there is no limit, but the natural one of population, to the sums that might be extracted from it. But little can be done in the way of improvement while one is impeded at every step by tracts in jaghire, often collectively miles in extent, which Government cannot afford to irrigate for others, and which the present system prevents the possibility of its attempting to irrigate for itself. The jaghires in this part of Scinde are not an evil to Government in the revenue they direct; to that the holders of them are welcome; the real evil of them lies in the revenue they destroy in the manner I have shown, and destroy without the least use or advantage to the holders of them themselves.

14. With reference to para. 12 of the Chief Secretary's letter, I would submit, that a further misapprehension must exist regarding the position of the jaghiredars of Scinde generally. The right to town duties and miscellaneous taxes was specially reserved in all sunnuds to the Meers themselves, or when granted, the grants were rare exceptions. There were only, after all that I can find, some five persons regularly entitled by the Meers to levy customs in this collectorate, the chiefs of

Adam

Adam Khan Katanda, of Meri, of Mahomed Khan's Tanda, of Jam Ka Tanda, and of Bhaja Ka Tanda, and the dues collected by these only amounted to half a pice in the rupees value of goods in transit, or in return for which they furnished chakees, now no longer required from them. There were some besides who took with less warrant, I believe, tolls on ferries and duties on stills. To counterbalance this, on the other hand, they had to pay heavy duties to the Meers on all goods sold to themselves; and all grain, the produce of jaghires, was assessed by the Meers at double the town and transit duties levied on ryottee grain; an assessment the grain of these very sirdars was not exempted from. Moreover, all produce of gardens in jaghire was liable to a tax of ten per cent. *ad valorem* on its sale; a tax from which the produce of ryottee gardens was free. When this is taken into consideration, and the true position of the jaghiredars in respect to taxation thus considered, it will be seen that they were in fact the chief gainers by the abolition of these duties, and that, therefore, they could have no possible claim in equity for compensation. On the contrary, under such a system of differential duty on grain and produce, a differential duty, which amounted, when grain was cheap, to as much as twenty per cent., besides collecting fees, it is plain, that had such abolition not taken place, the growth of grain in jaghires for other purposes than those of the jaghiredars' consumption must very soon have wholly ceased. It must be obvious that under a system like that of the Meers, under which the greater part of the grain grown was issued out at once in tunkas to the household servants and followers of the jaghiredars, could such a scale of duties have been compatible with the existence of cultivation in jaghires at all.

15. With regard to the 15th para. of the Chief Secretary's letter, I would beg most respectfully to submit, that in my letter, No. 458, of the 17th April 1848, I forwarded a petition from the Mjamanee tribe, most influential, after the Talpoor tribe, in Scinde, begging to be admitted to the benefit of the terms laid down in Sir Charles Napier's proclamation referred to; and others have only not come forward because that offer not having been accepted, it was believed that Government was no longer prepared to grant perpetuities on the terms proposed. It is not many weeks ago since the holders of jaghires to the extent of about ten lacs of beegahs, including nearly all the most influential men in this part of Scinde, expressed to me their willingness to accept these terms, if now obtainable. I have no doubt, indeed, that if the Government should feel disposed to place sufficient confidence in me to allow me to carry out the plan of which I was myself the framer, the whole of this collectorate nearly would be settled within a very reasonable period on that basis. The only modification sought is, that instead of two annas a beegah being fixed as the rent on jaghires, liable to the one-fourth share, the mode of paying rent may be left optional to the jaghiredar as it was before; that is, that in each case he may be allowed either to pay two annas a beegah rent, or to allow Government to buttai the land, and take its quarter share accordingly, as he may prefer. The difference is not material, provided care be taken that only the cultivated portion of the land is regranted; and I see no objection, therefore, to the modification and the granting to the jaghiredars, under that provision, the option they wish for.

16. With reference to para. 17 of the Chief Secretary's letter, I have to submit that it is an error to suppose that the power of jaghiredars was, under the late dynasty, either practically or theoretically paramount within the limits of their respective jaghires. It would perhaps be impossible to find a stronger point of contrast between the jaghiredars of Scinde and the great feudatories of India, as I understand the position of the latter, than in this point; but it is not unnatural that such a contrast should have existed, when we remember that the Meers themselves were nothing but feudatories of no great importance under the Mogul throne. None of the jaghiredars of Scinde had separate armies or courts; on the contrary, every one was compelled to be in constant attendance on his Meer, unless when he had permission to be absent. Many of them were holders of land producing less than 30 rupees per annum, and the majority of them are holders of lands producing less than 1,000 rupees per annum clear. The lands of Meer Byjur, the wealthiest here, the brother-in-law and cousin of the late reigning Ameer, do not produce more than from 30,000 to 40,000 rupees per annum, without deducting charges, and they are made up of 20 different jaghires. For the Meers to have allowed such a number of petty paramount powers to be established over a small country like Scinde, would have been to show even worse capabilities of management

ment than they admittedly possessed. To be sure, as far as doing justice on a criminal, or disposing of a robber found in the neighbourhood, any Belooch did that who pleased, not because the Meer's authority was not paramount everywhere, but because he knew that if he failed to execute justice himself under the later Meers at least, no one else would take the trouble. But the Meer's orders ran as freely in jaghires as in khalsa lands. At important fairs held within jaghire boundaries, the Meers, not the jaghiredars, furnished the police protecting force. Jaghiredars themselves offending were arrested when it was thought proper, and criminals were arrested when necessary on their lands without reference to them. A jaghiredar had not the power to dispossess a mookadim on his estate, or even to raise his rents beyond the Government rate. Many jaghiredars paid water-tax in kind, and their jaghires were battaid by the Meer's kardars; and all peishcush, shirshoemaree, water-tax, kungun, as well as the produce of gardens and fisheries, were levied by the latter from the jaghiredar's tenants direct, precisely in the same way as they were on khalsa lands. Indeed, to this day those lands of Meer Ali Morad, an independent sovereign, which lie in this collectorate, and are watered by our canals, are battaid in the same manner by our kardars, without remonstrance or complaint on the Meer's part, and they were so always before the conquest.

17. There is, no doubt, a very great deal of truth in the observations contained in the 28th para. of the Chief Secretary's letter, but I imagine the same nearly may be predicated of the greater part of India that has been conquered by us. It is a result of conquest unavoidable; for however much it may be mitigated as regards our instruments of Government, it never can be altered as regards ourselves. I mean not that civility and courtesy may not do much to soften down the asperity of the feelings that must at first be felt by every conquered race; but no Mussulman sirdar can in his heart be contented who sees the Government transferred from the hands of rulers of his own faith and tribe to those of the Feringhees. In this collectorate I believe there has been less cause for this feeling than elsewhere in Scinde, owing to so many of the principal khardarates here being held by Beloochees of rank; to the personal friendship I maintain with some of the leading chiefs; to my following the custom of the former Government in the distinction made between Belooch sirdars and Hindoos in their reception in cutcherry, and on other public occasions; and to the summary mode in which I have always dealt with any Hindoo kardar who has for a moment forgotten what was due to the position of sirdars of rank living within his circle.

18. With reference to the 10th para. of your letter, I would submit, that almost the only civil administration carried on within the limits of jaghires, whether in the Meers' times or now, consisted in the levy of the Government, and jaghiredars' dues in them, and these were levied by the Government and jaghiredars' kardars respectively. All cases in which questions of Mahomedan law arose were settled by the cazees, and all sowcar's cases by punchayets under the mookhees, or by the Meers at Hyderabad, if appealed to. It was only the pettiest kind of civil cases that were settled by the jaghiredar or his agent; and when the jaghiredar is a sirdar of position, they would probably be so with the consent of both parties now. Criminal justice was usually executed by the jaghiredar, or his kismutgar or kardar in charge, but still only when the case was not of a nature to make it the interest of the Government authorities to interfere. Now, as far as the civil part of the jurisdiction goes, no great change has taken place. The jaghiredar still levies his own rents except where Government is a sharer in the jaghire, and then in the Meers' times he did not either. Civil cases are settled by the cazee, by punchayets, and by the collector and his deputies; that is, by the officers of Government, to whom, under the Meers' rule, there was always an appeal; petty cases being often settled, probably, by the jaghiredar or his kardar, if he is a man of consideration now. The subordinate criminal jurisdiction of jaghiredars is all, therefore, that has been abolished, but I do not see how under our system any separate jurisdiction of this kind could be conferred on them. To raise up 700 or 800 separate little jurisdictions in this collectorate would be impracticable; and to allow sirdars, who do not live on, and perhaps have never seen, their estates, to hold courts by deputy, and, as in the Meers' times, try, and hang, and fine through their kismatgars, slaves, and cooks (for such are sometimes the kamdar of their estates), would be totally out of the question. But if separate jurisdiction within their jaghires were given to jaghiredars, this is the only manner in which they could for the most part exercise it. Meer Bijjar, for instance,

instance, lives at Hyderabad; his house is here and his family: how could he administer justice in 20 different jaghires, some of them, perhaps, 100 miles off? It is the same nearly with every considerable sirdar. They are nearly all now resident on their jaghires. The chief of Jam Halla is nearly the only one fitted by position to hold any authority who lives on his own estate, but he can only live on one of them. Meer Ali Bux, by the way, does the same, but he, too, can only inhabit one, and his house is quite at a corner of it, surrounded almost entirely by khalsa land, which runs at one part to within a couple of dozen yards or so of his zenana wall. The Jokeah and Moomreach chiefs are persons, to be sure, who may be in something like a position to exercise some separate authority of this kind if confided to them. They live a good deal among their hills, and the men they live among have for ages been subject to them; but whether they are fit men to exercise any such independent authority, those who have seen them and know their circumstances can best judge, even were it at all politic to invest with independent powers men so inferior in rank to other Belooch sirdars, as these are, while such other Belooch sirdars, from the necessities of their position, must be without them. Indeed, as regards the Jokeeah and Moomreah, too, they could not exercise such separate authority in those jaghires of theirs, which they never visit in the plains; and I am not sure that their right in the hills, beyond the small portion that is cultivated, has ever been recognised by the Scinde Government.

19. While, however, I am most clearly of opinion that to grant any such separate jurisdiction to jaghiredars in Scinde would be destructive of all efficiency, and subversive of all public order (if, indeed, the utter impossibility of carrying out such a plan did not render it innocuous), I concur to the fullest extent in the opinion of the Government, "that a plan of continuing to them some portion of their former consequence might with advantage have been adopted," and such a plan was in effect contemplated at so early a period as February 1845; and some correspondence at that time took place between myself and the late Governor upon the subject. He entertained entirely the same view. His opinion was, that it was both necessary and just to open a door to the honourable ambition of the sirdars; and the plan proposed for this purpose would probably have been adopted, but his Excellency was then in the midst of his Hill campaign, and afterwards was, and other matters probably drove it from his mind. The plan then in contemplation was, not to give any of them any independent jurisdiction within his jaghire (a plan which, consistently with anything like order or good government, would, for the reasons stated by me, be impossible), but to elevate a select number of them to the magistracy, leaving them the liberty granted to noblemen and gentlemen at home, of executing the functions or not as their taste and talents might lead them. This would have put them on a footing of equal consequence with the gentlemen who immediately ruled them, would have greatly increased their consideration among the people, would have enabled them to settle authoritatively all the petty affairs that arose within their villages and neighbourhood, whether within the limits of their jaghires or not, without rendering a reference to the kardar or collector or his deputies needful, and in the case of those who had taste and talent to enter upon a larger sphere of usefulness, would have opened a field of honourable ambition, which, whether as regards themselves or the State, it is very desirable always to see such persons fill. A plan of this sort would entail some little difficulty in the outset till the duties came to be understood, but in the end I think it would accomplish most fully the objects Government appear to have in view; viz., the securing the willing co-operation of the jaghiredars in preserving the peace of the country; the putting them in a position gratifying to their feelings, and the saving of a portion of the expenditure that the administration of justice entirely by means of paid officers must eventually entail. To put such persons, however, on the footing on which they should be, their decisions should not be liable, as in the case of the smaller paid native agents, to be appealed against to the deputy magistrate. They should be on an entire equality with the latter; and appeals from their decisions should only be presentable to the highest magisterial authority of the collectorate.

20. On the subject of granting any special personal exemption or immunities to jaghiredars in respect to criminal or civil procedure, I would submit that the term "jaghiredars" in Scinde embraces classes as various as the term "Government servants" does with us. There are some Government servants at home, for instance,

who are peers of the realm and members of the royal family, and there are others who are too happy to clean ensigns' boots and shoes for a penny or two extra per diem to the pay they receive daily. So is it with jaghiredars in Scinde; there are some whom no one of proper feeling would think of treating with less consideration than he would show towards an English gentleman of the highest rank, while there are others whom the sirdars so treated would consider sufficiently honoured by them if they put them upon a footing with their grooms. In short, there are as many grades as exist between a sirdar of the Deccan of the first class and that pettiest of enamdars, a village watchman. It is clear, however, that the Government, where they here use the term, have in their eye the chief Beeloch sirdars of the country; and, taken in that sense, not only am I of opinion that some such immunities and exemptions ought to be given, but, in point of fact, they have been given in practice ever since the conquest in this collectorate. Had they not been so, the state of things here would, I apprehend, have been very different. To be sure, in this point, as in every other, I was thwarted as much as possible by the late lieutenant of police, Lieutenant Hodgson, and under the system sanctioned by you, I had no power to help myself. Fortunately, however, Lieutenant Hodgson did not come here till matters had well settled down. It has happened that a sirdar of the highest rank in the country, upon leaving my house of an evening after nine o'clock, has asked me for a peon to protect him from arrest by the police for being out after what the police were pleased to consider proper hours; and I have seen the servant of such seized for an act no way either improper or illegal, and have, as the supposed protector of sirdars, by my position, been besought to interfere. It was in an act of this sort that in the first instance originated those differences with that officer which resulted in such frequent references to you; references in none of which was I actuated by any personal motive beyond the annoyance (if that can be called one) at seeing a system of bullying and insult adopted towards the public in the most considerable city in Scinde, that no commading officer, I am sure, would have allowed for a moment to be practised towards the menials even who fill a camp bazaar.

21. On the taking of Scinde, it appeared to me plainly, as it must have done to any one similarly circumstanced, that if the English system of law was to be carried out in all its rigour, there was no one who, somehow or other, would not very speedily fall into its clutches; in other words, that unless tempered by a consideration of the circumstances of the people, it would have been destructive of the very object which the law itself is instituted to effect. It appeared further, that if the sirdars found themselves environed on all sides with a multiplicity of tribunals whose forms they did not understand, they would have no peace. The first thing, therefore, I did was to constitute myself a kind of agent for sirdars in this collectorate. The deputy collectors and officers of police (the latter was then under me) were forbidden to take any suit, civil or criminal, against any jaghiredar without first reporting to me and receiving my instructions; and my instructions always were, when the jaghiredar was a sirdar of consideration, that I would take the case myself. In dealing with cases of this kind, I went rather by reason than by law, at least in cases where the offence was not of a kind as well known to the offender to be an offence as it was to me. The following are the immunities in respect of such persons that I would now wish to see confirmed, and which are those which in practice have existed here all along, except in so far as the new footing the police is now on may be considered to have abrogated them:

1st. That sirdars of rank should be entirely exempted from all attendance on kardars or other native officers of Government.

2d. That they should not be liable to arrest by the police for the breach of petty police rules, as being out after hours at night; and that their servants should meet with at least as much consideration as would be shown to the servants of an officer in like cases.

3d. That cases against them which may be brought before deputy collectors be not gone into without previous reference to the collector.

4th. That the collector, in taking such cases, should always, when practicable, allow the sirdar to appear by moonshee or vakeel, instead of appearing in person.

5th. That summonses to them should be written rather in the style that one gentleman would use in similar circumstances towards another, than in that usually adopted in such documents.

6th. That in cases of petty assaults, and indeed in all petty cases whatever, their relative

relative position with the complainant should be considered, and a settlement out of court allowed whenever possible to be effected.

7th. That sirdars of rank should not be liable to arrest for debt, unless where concealment of assets was shown to have taken place, or other disgraceful circumstances were proved, which would give the affair the character of downright swindling or fraud.

8th. That when accused of any felony not of a capital nature, they should be allowed to be at large on the security of their jagheers, joined with the security of their relatives, if need be, and not under any circumstances be incarcerated until after sentence had been confirmed by the Commissioner or by the Government.

9th. That in cases of a capital nature the question of preliminary confinement should be left to the discretion of the collector, pending the order of higher authority, but even then, until it was quite clear that the result would be conviction. The irrevocable degradation of confinement should not be inflicted, or if inflicted, not at any rate in the common gaol.

10th. That in trying such persons, the trial should be conducted in the magistrates' room, and they should meet with the same civility and consideration during the trial that would be shown to an English gentleman of the highest rank, under similar circumstances.

11th. That under no circumstances should the purdah of their ladies be violated, or these, as a rule, be called forth either to give evidence or answer charges of crime; but that evidence, when indispensably required from such persons, should be obtained through the sworn wife of a syud or moollah, appointed for the purpose by the cajee; and that in cases of accusation of crime which there were certain grounds for believing, and which was of a nature that could not be possibly passed over, the matter should be dealt with as a special case; the measures in regard to which could be determined on when such case arose.

12th. That in cases where robberies took place in the zananas of such persons, and it was seen on inquiry that persons were likely to be found implicated, in respect of whom investigations would be calculated to entail disgrace on the family, the sirdar might be permitted to drop proceedings, and allow the affair to sink altogether into oblivion, if he thought proper to put up with loss rather than encounter a publicity so painful.

22. In a word, I would not allow sirdars, from mere consideration of their rank, to set the law at defiance, but where the offence was of a kind that no injury could arise from its being passed over, I think something of the rigour of the law might be dispensed with; and in carrying out the law where its execution was unavoidable, I think the same regard should be had to their feelings and the feelings of their families, as would be shown if a European gentleman of high rank, or his wife, or son, or daughter, had been unfortunate enough in like manner to become amenable to our courts.

23. While, however, I am of opinion that our practice towards the chief sirdars and their families should be as stated, I think no exemption should be given to any by positive law; for otherwise, what was accorded to them in the first instance by way of kindly consideration (to be met by every right-minded sirdar by equal considerateness in abstaining as much as possible from crime) might in the end degenerate into, what privilege sometimes will degenerate into, a means to the base-minded among the order of committing unblushingly the greatest wrong. An instruction from Government is as binding on us as the most stringent law, while, at the same time, it leaves the door always open to Government of modifying the arrangement whenever abuses may be found to spring out of it. It is, therefore, in this way, and not by legislative enactment, that I should wish to see these privileges granted or confirmed. Indeed, cases will arise occasionally where the immediate arrest of a sirdar may be absolutely necessary. By arresting one of the chief sirdars in this collectorate shortly after the conquest, I converted him, and, perhaps, from the example, many others, into excellent subjects, who but for that check might long ere this have run riot. It was a special case, however; and in such cases, whatever the law might be, a collector would of course always trust to the necessity of the case for his justification. No man who understands breaking either men or horses will ever worry either with ill-treatment; but once at least in the outset, in either case, it often happens that one has to show, unmistakeably, which is for the future to be master. There never was a Government, perhaps, situated

as Sir Charles Napier's was that had so little trouble, and solely from this cause. There was not a single punishment for a political offence during the whole period that he ruled here. The wild Beloochees settled down into the quietest of men, not owing to any change of disposition, but solely because they knew their master. And yet, with all their fear of him, so kind and cordial was his manner to them, that there was not one who ever left him otherwise than delighted with the interview. His personal demeanour towards them charmed away, as much as it could be charmed away, the pain of conquest; and they felt, after all, it was no disgrace to be conquered by such a man.

24. I will prepare and forward a list of the jaghiredars of importance throughout Scinde, showing their position individually with reference to personal and family considerations in the scale of society, and their local influence and personal connexion with the lands from which, and people from whom, they derive their revenues, in as far at least as I am able. I will also note in it those whom I should have considered fit persons to recommend for the magistracy, had the plan mooted in 1845 of appointing such been carried out; and I will also note those who I think should be treated with more than ordinary consideration. I had hoped to have such list ready to send with this letter; but I shall certainly have it ready for despatch in a few days.

25. As regards the feeling with which the Beeloch sirdars view our Government, and the effect that the measures taken in regard to jaghires may have had upon them, I would submit, that the feelings entertained towards us are the feelings which will always be entertained towards their conquerors by a conquered race. Still, in the peace that reigns, in the non-necessity of keeping up the bands of followers, who eat up all their substance, and among the lesser sirdars, in the freedom from the perpetual resuming and changing of jaghires that went on in the Meers' times, they have gained something by way of counterpoise. The worst off has now at any rate his jaghire undisturbed for life. That the saddling regrants, with a payment of a quarter share, must be unpalatable, is clear; it amounts to legacy duty of five-and-twenty per cent. on the inheritance; and that no heir could like. Whether or not it is just is another thing; and as Beeloochees now render no service whatever to Government in consideration of their grants, I cannot think that it is not so. If I had a jagheer from a native prince, I should be glad at least to convert it into an estate of inheritance on such terms. At the same time I should be very well satisfied myself to see the tax abolished, or allowed as a make-weight for what is an imperative necessity, the non-regrant of waste land. How the tax originated I know not. It may, for what I know, have been ordered by higher authority. At least, I remember that in 1843 the idea of some such tax was in contemplation, and I combated it, as I then thought, successfully. The idea did not at that time arise with Sir Charles, and on consideration he seemed to disapprove of it when it was afterwards put on. I thought a composition of two annas a beegah would be a much better mode of levying it. I proposed that method accordingly, and it was accepted. As regards the resumption of shares of sepoys and followers, I confess I think nothing can be more reasonable. To maintain them would be like pensioning the descendants for ever of every British soldier who had been engaged in former wars. The sons of such petty enamdars have the same means open to them of obtaining a livelihood that their fathers had before they took service with Government. They fall naturally into the order of cultivators from which they sprang. If kept up as a separate class, they would in the end become a banditti, who would overrun and disquiet the land. With the sirdars the case is otherwise. The possession of landed property in masses multiplies the securities Government has in the public peace; there are others then interested in maintaining it besides ourselves, for this reason, that there are others who have something considerable to lose. I am not, however, myself an advocate for tying up estates in particular hands beyond the period when, in such hands, they can be made proper use of. I should like, therefore, to see such estates as are given to the Beeloochees given absolutely, with power to mortgage, dispose of by will, lease out for ever, or sell; one acre so given they would value more than twenty on the present footing; and I would take advantage of their anxiety in this respect to effect the arrangement most advantageous to themselves and to the state. The lands actually in cultivation I would give to them for ever, either absolutely in fee, or subject to the moderate quit-rent fixed, and in return Government would become the proprietor, without a murmur, of ten times the amount of equally

equally fertile, though now unirrigated, land. The seeds of the greatest prosperity would thus be sown in Scinde, and in Providence's own good time they would spring up and ripen.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. B. Rathborne,*
Collector.

Hyderabad, Collector's Office,
2 April 1850.

No. 654 of 1850.—Revenue Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to Captain *Rathborne*, Collector of Hyderabad.

Sir,

I REQUEST you will have the goodness to favour me with information and explanations on the following points in your Report, No. 402, dated the 2d instant, on jaghires.

2. With reference to the 5th para., I request you will furnish me with a translated extract of a record exemplifying the manner in which the jaghires, or portion of jaghires, held as "grants in lieu of pay," and "lands held as pay to followers," are distinguished from those held otherwise.

3. With reference to the 6th para., I request you will inform me whether in a jaghire assigned for the maintenance of troops those troops are enumerated in a nominal roll, so as to make the assignment for each individual soldier in effect a separate jaghire, depending on his life, or, as I had been led from the tenor of Captain Stack's memorandum to understand, the obligation to maintain the required quota of troops was a transaction between the State and the jaghiredars, and became open to reconsideration on the demise of the latter, when it might be upheld or cancelled as a whole, without reference to casualties among the individual soldiers.

4. With reference to the 11th and 12th paras., I request you will explain what appears a discrepancy between the statement; in the former, regarding the division of jaghires on the occurrence of a demise among the partners; and in the latter, regarding the absence of any design to measure off a portion on such an occurrence.

5. With reference to the modification suggested at the close of the 15th para., I request you will inform me whether it is not already sufficiently provided for by the late Secretary's letter, No. 2,517, dated the 28th September 1846.

6. I request you will favour me with a reference to the correspondence alluded to in the 19th para., regarding a plan for conferring personal jurisdiction in certain cases, on sirdars.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner.

River Indus, 12 April 1850.

No. 598 of 1850.—Revenue Department.

From the Collector of Hyderabad to the Commissioner in Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 654, of the 12th April last, and, in reply, to forward two translated sunuds from the records, exemplifying the manner in which jaghires held as grants in lieu of pay, and lands held as pay to followers are distinguished from those held otherwise. At the same time most of the latter grants are stated in the sunuds to be "as kurar sunud uslee," agreeably to the original sunuds, and to get at the particulars, the original or ussul sunuds have to be sought out and examined.

2. In jaghires assigned for the maintenance of troops, those troops are enumerated, as you will perceive, in the original sunuds in a nominal roll, or reference is made in the sunuds to the seree or pay-roll, in which they already stood enumerated, making the assignment for each individual soldier in effect a separate jaghire depending on his life. But though each man's share was thus settled, the obliga-

tion to maintain the required number of troops was, at the same time, as you have inferred from Captain Stack's memorandum, a transaction between the State and the jaghiredars, and became open to reconsideration on the demise of the latter, when it might be replaced or cancelled, as a whole, without reference to casualties among the individual holders.

3. The one point is quite compatible with the other, as will be seen when the other, as will* be seen when the nature of the transactions is understood, which was this. A Blooch chief was, like a baron of old, or a captain of free bands in Italy during the Middle Ages, and not very dissimilar to a political partisan in England, when politics were made a trade of, than† they are at present. In dealing with the chief, the question was what followers he had, whom he could bring with him to the side that he embraced; the reply was, So-and-so worth so much, So-and-so worth so much, So-and-so worth so much, and a certain number of lesser partisans worth, say, so much a head all round the batch, was then taken into employ, and the sunud made out. On the death of any one of the number his share lapsed to the Government, unless his son, or substitute of equal worth, was allowed by the Meers to take his place; but, at the same time, at the death of the leader the whole transaction fell to the ground and ended, unless the leader left a son or nephew, a man of equal influence, whom the band were inclined to obey implicitly, and follow equally blindly, whether for good or ill. Sir Charles so far broke through this system as to allow each follower to retain his share, notwithstanding the leader's death; a death which, as such bands no longer were required, would otherwise have sent all the followers adrift with habits formed which they could not alter, and who might have been reduced to the alternative of resorting for a livelihood to improper means. Under Sir Charles's rule, therefore, each share ceased separately, unless it was regranted at each man's death.

* *S. O.*

† *S. O.*

4. There is no discrepancy, I would submit, between the statements contained in my 11th para., and that contained in my 12th. In the former I stated that if there were four sharers in a jaghire holding on different terms, the jaghire would be divided among the four into four separate estates, each estate falling thereafter under the particular rules it might be liable to; in the latter I stated that the rule, as regards the quarter share, did not contemplate the excision of a quarter share of the land in satisfaction of it; it contemplated the whole of the cultivated land remaining with the jaghiredars, and a rent being levied equal to the quarter share instead. What I meant was this: that supposing the jaghire to be one of 1,600 beegahs, held by four equal sharers, one of whom had died, and his son obtained a regrant, the jaghire would then be divided, if the sharers wished it, into four separate estates of 400 beegahs each, three of which shares would be free of rent, and one subject to a payment of quarter share; but this quarter share would not be taken by measuring off a hundred beegahs, and making it khalsa, but by means of a rent equal to quarter of the jaghiredar's share of the produce of the whole 400 beegahs, now fixed at two annas a beegah all round.

5. With reference to the 4th para. of your letter, I would submit that the rule laid down in the late Secretary of Scinde Government's letter, No. 2,517, of the 28th September 1846, provides for the point in question, provided that it be considered still in force, and not abrogated by the subsequent jaghire rules issued in June 1847.

6. I am unable to refer you to the correspondence on the subject alluded to in the 19th para. of my report, No. 402, of the 2d April last, because not having been official correspondence with the Secretary to the Scinde Government, but correspondence in a private form with the Governor. It will not be on your files, but the plan simply amounted to making certain of the principal sirdars magistrates, as some of the leading native gentlemen in Bombay have been made; and this with the twofold object of increasing their sphere of usefulness, and gratifying their laudable ambition by the conferring on them appointments so calculated to increase the consideration in which, from their former position in the country, they are at present held.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. B. Rathborne,*
Collector.

Collector's Office, Hyderabad,
12 June 1850.

Copy

COPY of Sunnuds, under the Seal of Meer Futteh Ali Khan, Talpoor, dated 18th Rubbee-ool 1208, to the present and future Kardars of Jatee.

OF our pleasure we have granted 3,274 jerabs of land, being the double of 1,637 jerabs of saree (or standing crops) in the names of Ali Khan, Gool Beg, Esub, Rukkys, and other fakeer changs, in lieu of their former saree and dardaree from the Rubbee 1,205, as jaghire adam tabit, in the names of the above fuqueers, out of the muckam of Lur and Bungur. This is therefore written that you may know this, and according to the extent of land above stated, measure as a jaghire to the above-named changs, out of the mukam of Lur and Bungur, land cultivated and uncultivated, but capable of cultivation, and give it to them, that they may superintend and cultivate there, and enjoy the revenues with the exception of ibwas (dues), viz. Ezara Kooshkee (sane), customs, meerbaree (fisheries), prishcush mahajair (personal taxes on Hindoo traders), surshoomaree (poll-tax), and isuf gur (taxes on artisans), according to the custom of jaghirdars, and be ready for the service of the sirkar Moolchund. The present Kardar of Jatee is to attend to what is here directed.

	Jerabs.
Alli Khan chang was in possession of 94 jerabs of saree, jaghire granted of	188
Gool Beg chang, 94, jaghire granted of	188
Kundoo and Moostak, changs 60, jaghire granted of	120
Duood and Rais, changs 60, jaghire granted of	120
Tahir and Gula, changs 135, jaghire granted of	270
Bhogoo and Shahdad, 97, jaghire granted of	194
Kubhur Rukyo and Summunder, 229, jaghire granted of	458
Esam and Sall Khan, 126, jaghire granted of	252
Esub Manuck and Mithara, 188, jaghire granted of	376
Meer Khan, 45, jaghire granted of	90
Bulach and Wudoo, 120, jaghire granted of	240
Bajee Kunnual, Hathee Nehal and Sahib, changs 369, jaghire granted of	738
Sahib, 20, jaghire granted of	40
TOTAL, being double the quantities of saree	3,274

(True translation.)

(signed) *A. B. Rathborne*, Collector.

[*Note.*—A copy of the original document, written in Persian, is deposited, for purposes of reference, in the Library of the House of Commons.]

COPY of Perwanah under the Seal of *Meer Kurrun Ali Khan*, dated 21st Rubbee-ool-sanee 1244, to the Mooktyarkars of the Government, greeting.

OF our pleasure we have granted 8,072 jerab and 3 biswar of land, cultivated and uncultivated, in lieu of vejoo stath (pay) formerly received in the names of Hussun Khan Nizamanee, Umza Khan, Lall Khan, Allee Khan, and other Faker Nizamanees, their relations and followers, according to the office list given below from the Kurreef 1239. You are therefore to give them land, cultivated and uncultivated, out of the fields of Alleem Gangra, in the Mukan Murka, excluding salt or sandy ground. This is therefore written that you may know this; and, according to the office list, and the pay they formerly received, measure out with the jaghire gundah 8,072 jerabs, 2 biswars of land, cultivated and uncultivated, excluding salt or hilly ground, as jaghire to the above-named fukeers, from the above fussil, and from the land of the two places above mentioned; and should their grant be in excess of this land, the excess out of other mukans adjacent to those above mentioned; and place landmarks, and give them their jaghire, that they may enjoy the revenue year by year in the manner of other jaghiredars, and be ready for the service of Government. You are to adhere strictly to this.

Date as above.

By order of *Sujuwul Khismutgar*, Mooktyarkar of the Government Revenues.

Memorandum by the Mootsuddees of Duftur.

According to the sunnud of the Hoozoor, in lieu of vejoo hath (pay) formerly received, and in lieu of the jaghire on the moobarickwah, according to the accounts of the Mohurrur of Jaghires, to be adhered to from the kurreef 1239.

Memorandum of Vejo Hath (Pay) received by the above for the two Fussils.

Hussum Khan, Umza Khan, Lall Khan, Alee Khan, sons of Jaffer Khan Nizamanee, *Rs.* 6,088. 7. 8.

Detail:	*Rs.*	*a.*
Hussan Khan	3,596	15
Umza Khan	1,094	–
Lall Khan	698	13
Allee Khan	698	13
	6,088	1

Belooch Followers:

Mahomed Hussan, son of Jellal Khan Nizamanee	297	3

Other Belooch Followers:

Sirdar and Alla Bucksh, and two men of the name of Khyre Mahomed	463	19

Detail:	*Jers.*	*bis.*
Sirdar	191	3
Allah Buksh	54	9
Khyre Mahomed	191	3
Khyre Mahomed	27	4

Khyra and Roostum, sons of Tara Nizamanee	147	18

Detail:		
Kyrah	73	18
Roostum	74	–

Bakur and Ahmed and Mahomed and Hussan Nizamanee	404	7

Detail:		
Bakur	206	14
Ahmed	71	14
Mahomed	69	14
Hussan	56	5
Kurreemdad	74	9
Kunnal Khan, son of Delawur	128	2
Soomra, son of Umza	82	5
Gool Hoossein Nizamanee	53	6
Ismal, son of Mahomed Nizamanee	58	11
Easan Nizamanee	71	11
Ismal, son of Goolam	—	
Hoosein Nizamanee	121	9
Kurrum Sugharee	14	4
Buchul Nathkanee	41	8
Moobarick Talpoor	25	10
	1,686	19
	1,984	2
	8,072	3

(True translation.)

(signed) *A. B. Rathborne*, Collector.

[*Note.*—A copy of the original document, written in Persian, is deposited, for purposes of reference, in the Library of the House of Commons.]

No. 792 of 1850.—Revenue Department.

From the Collector of Hyderabad to the Commissioner in Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward a return of jaghires of the nature called for in the 3d para. of your letter, No. 2,279, dated the 1st December last, giving the required information as correctly as I am able.

2. With reference to the column added by me, headed "Lands in respect of which the records do not enable the extent of arable or waste land to be ascertained," I beg to acquaint you, that the lands so entered are subject to no claim whatever, either on account of water tax, one-fourth share of produce, and are thus in no way brought in the Government accounts.

I have, &c.

Hyderabad, Collector's Office, 18 September 1850.

(signed) *A. B. Rathborne*, Collector.

No. 1,785 of 1850.—Revenue Department.

From the Collector of Kurrachee to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, in replying to your letter, No. 2,279, of the 1st December 1849, on the subject of jagheers, in the first place, to apologise for the great delay which has occurred in procuring and transmitting the information called for, and which has in a great measure been occasioned by the non-residence of the greater part of the jagheerdars on their estates, as also by the incomplete state of the old duftur records of jagheers in my office.

2. The memorandum on the subject of the jagheers, drawn up by Captain Stack for the information of Sir George Clerk, corresponds in all its details with the history and present state of the question in my collectorate except in the following particulars:

1st. At the close of para. 10, Captain Stack states, "that each jagheerdar received a salaam sunnud, which he took to the collector, who then issued an order to the kardar of the pergunnah, where his lands lay, to give them up to him. The Ameer's last sunnud, granting the lands actually in the man's possession at the time of the battle, was then given to the collector by the jagheerdar, who forwarded it to the Governor for his seal, having first examined into its genuineness, and compared it with the office copy, which had been carefully kept in the Meer's dufturs; on being sealed, it was returned to the grantee."

The practice observed in the Kurrachee collectorate was as follows: The jagheerdars who had made their salaams presented themselves before me with the Governor's salaam sunnuds, together with the sunnuds in their possession, granted to them by the Ameers. These latter I caused to be carefully examined and copied in my office, and then issued purwannahs to the kardars of the districts in which the jagheers were situated, to make over to the jagheerdars the same lands which had been in their possession at the time of the battle of Meana, agreeably to their latest sunnuds.

I had neither the old dufturs of the Ameers, nor copies of the same, with which to compare these sunnuds, until long after the jagheers had been regranted, and even now I have only the copies of the last sunnuds granted by the five lesser Ameers, which give little information; and I am, therefore, frequently obliged, when a jagheerdar dies, to make a reference to the collector of Hyderabad to ascertain the share of the deceased, and the terms on which the jagheer was granted. In the year 1845, all the old sunnuds of the Ameers on which jagheers had been regranted, were recalled by his Excellency the late Governor, in order that they might be sealed with his seal. The sunnuds on this occasion underwent an examination in the Secretary's office, when many were found to have been falsified, and the jagheers were in consequence directed to be resumed, which order was carried into effect.

2d. Again, in para. 14, Captain Stack states: "The share of each partner being ascertained, a new and separate sunnud was made out for each of the survivors, was sealed by the Governor and given to the grantee; the old Ameer's sunnud, which had been at first sealed by Sir Charles, remaining in the collector's office.

In this collectorate I had no means of ascertaining the share of each party from the sunnuds presented. These so-called sunnuds are nothing more than letters of instruction addressed to kardars in charge of districts. They are drawn up in a careless, ambiguous manner, are incomplete in themselves, and almost invariably have reference to former ones. They purport to be grants in favour of one, two, three, or more persons by name, with his or their "buradurie," "urghiraee," or "sungut." In some cases two, or even all three, of these expressions are made use of, but to whom they refer is only to be gathered from the older sunnuds, in which, should the entire series from the very origin of the grant be forthcoming, the names of these parties, as well as the exact amount of each man's share, will be found. Few of the jagheerdars possess a complete set of these papers, and still fewer would produce them if they possessed them. The loss of one of these documents, owing to the numerous additions, deductions, total resumptions, made at different times, frequent change of localities, resulting either from the desire of the grantee, or from their changing their allegiance to other Ameers, is calculated to mystify and confuse the whole. The circular letter of his Excellency the Governor, dated 1st April 1845, decided that the heirs of jagheerdars should pay

one-fourth produce on the cultivated, or two annas on every beegah of the uncultivated, portions of their jagheers, and it then became of importance that the existence of the parties whose names were stated should be periodically ascertained. In view of this object, a muster of them, either by personal attendance or by certificate, was resorted to; but the practice was represented to the Governor to be attended with so much expense and inconvenience to the parties that it was directed to be discontinued.

3d. By the circular addressed to collectors, about the beginning of September 1846, the exaction of two annas per beegah on every description of jagheer land regranted was ordered, and by a subsequent circular letter, dated 28th of the same month, it was made optional for heirs to pay one-fourth produce, or the two annas per beegah, on cultivated land; but on the uncultivated portion the tax of two annas was rendered imperative if the land was retained. On the 12th of July, 1847, an order was issued by his Excellency, the late Governor, to the effect, that jaghiredars omitting to report the death of sharers in their jagheers within six months of such death, without assigning good reasons for such omission, should forfeit the whole of the jagheer. This has not been strictly adhered to, owing to the difficulty which exists in ascertaining when the deceased shareholder actually died. The "proposal" circulated in March 1847, by his Excellency, I considered, for some time, only as a proposal, until finding that it was acted upon as an order by the collector of Hyderabad, I adopted it as such in my collectorate also. It was published generally throughout my districts when first promulgated, but its terms have in no instance been accepted.

4. In reply to the 2d para. of your letter, I beg to inform you that authentic lists of the persons who received salaam purwanahs were furnished to my office, and I now subjoin the following replies to your several questions on the subject.

Question 1st. How many salaam sunnuds have been presented for investigation into the original sunnuds and possessory titles, and how many remain unpresented? —*Answer*. Two hundred and twenty salaam sunnuds have been submitted, along with 191 original sunnuds of the Meers, for investigation.

2d. Of those presented, how many have been disallowed for defective title, how many have been submitted for confirmation, and how many have yet to be investigated?—Forty-two sunnuds have been disallowed, 136 have been forwarded for confirmation, and 11 yet remain to be investigated.

3d. Of those submitted for confirmation, how many have been returned confirmed by the late Governor, and new sunnuds issued to the holder or shareholders, and how many are waiting confirmation, but the parties in the meantime in provisional enjoyment, in conformity with the settlement recommended?—One hundred and thirty-six sunnuds have been returned confirmed, but no new sunnuds have been issued, the old ones being deemed sufficient; eleven have not been confirmed, the parties interested being all meanwhile in enjoyment of the jagheers.

4th. Of those submitted for confirmation, how many have since become open to reconsideration from the death of the first incumbent?—Twenty whole jagheers have become open to reconsideration, and the claims of 64 shareholders in 39 jagheers.

5th. Of those become open to reconsideration, how many have been disallowed under rules excluding them from regrant; how many have been submitted for regrant; and how many have yet to be investigated?—Seven of the 20 that have come under reconsideration have been disallowed; also the shares of 33 of the 64 shareholders in 37 jagheers; eight jagheers and 13 shares from the 64 jagheers have been regranted. The sunnuds of five jagheers remain yet to be investigated, also the titles of 18 shares.

6th. Of those submitted for regrant, how many have been returned regranted by the late Governor, and new sunnuds issued to the holder or shareholders; and how many are awaiting regrant, but the parties in the meantime in provisional enjoyment, in conformity with the settlement recommended?—Seven have been submitted for regrant; also the shares of 14 shareholders of the former; six have been confirmed, and of the latter 11, the remaining one of the first and three of the second have not been returned from the Commissioner's office; the sons of the deceased jagheerdars being in the meantime in enjoyment of the jagheers paying two annas per beegah on the land held.

7th. Calling for a list of existing jagheers in the collectorate?—Herewith forwarded.

8th. Inquiring

8th. Inquiring whether the terms of service on which granted can be satisfactorily ascertained in all cases from the sunnuds of jagheerdars?—For the most part it is not possible to ascertain this information from the sunnuds in this office, but the information will be obtainable from the records in Captain Rathborne's office.

9th. Whether the resumption of lands assigned for the maintenance of troops did not take effect till after the death of the incumbent, at the time of the conquest?—The land assigned for the maintenance of troops was not resumed until after the death of the incumbent.

10th. Supposed that few or no jagheers are more ancient than the time of the Talpoors, and the majority have their origin within the 20 years preceding our occupation; also that no jagheers were held hereditarily in form, and in consideration of continuous succession, or the prescriptive rank of particular families. It has been considered politic in practice to continue many hereditarily; it has been done as a matter of grace, and therefore fairly subject to any conditions not in themselves unreasonable?—The old dufturs are not in my office; but from the sunnuds it would appear that all these jagheers were granted within the 20 years preceding our occupation, with the exception of the jagheers of the Shadadanee Manukannee, Khonanee, Shabanee, Fazil Khan Murree, Ahmed Khan, and Bhoola Khan Noomryahs. Whenever jagheers were granted hereditarily, an express provision to that effect was entered in the sunnud; but such sunnuds were very rare, and are usually found written in Khorans. The jagheers were for the most part so granted as to be resumable at the pleasure of the Ameer who granted them; and when regranted to heirs, they were granted as a matter of free grace, and consequently fairly subject to such reasonable conditions as might be imposed on them.

11th. Whether the two annas quit-rent for the one-fourth of the jagheerdar's share was only applicable to subsequent successions?—Only applicable to heirs of deceased jagheerdars on succession.

12th. Whether, by entrusting jagheerdars with any greater share than they at present enjoy in the civil administration within the limits of their jagheers, the general cost of our administration would be reduced, or its efficiency promoted; and if so, how that object might be best effected?—The general cost of the civil administration would not be reduced by entrusting the jagheerdars with authority merely within the limits of their jaghires; but I am of opinion that some of them might be called upon to discharge the duties of civil offices, which are at present filled by the paid servants of Government, and this without any other remuneration than that derived from their jagheers. The next incumbents would probably refuse to perform these duties, if it were left optional with them, without additional pay; but such an arrangement might be made one of the conditions of the regrant of jagheers to heirs.

5. As regards the feeling with which the jagheerdars generally regard our policy, there can, I imagine, be but one opinion on the subject. Under our Government they cannot fail to observe that their possessions are rapidly diminishing, and that their influence is as rapidly on the decline, and they must feel that within a few years the greater part of their lands will have lapsed to Government, as, with few exceptions, the whole of the jagheers in my collectorate were either granted as pay for troops, or as remuneration for civil offices abolished, and are consequently resumable on the demise of the present incumbents. Under the government of the Ameers the principal jagheerdars were tacitly allowed to exercise civil and military authority over the ryots of their respective jagheers, from whom they also levied the Government share of the revenue; they also possessed influence at court in proportion to the weight of their personal characters and to the number of their followers; each chief of a tribe, moreover, exercised to the fullest extent patriarchal authority over his clansmen. It is true that the greater part of the jagheerdars held their lands at the pleasure of the Ameer whom they served; but at a court so constituted as that of Scinde, strife and petty jealousies were always rife; and each chief knew full well that if deprived of his possessions by one Ameer, he was sure of being taken into the service of another, between whom and his former master enmity existed, and from whom he was pretty certain of obtaining a larger jagheer than that which had been taken from him. In the same manner, although his lands were not secured to his heir by title-deeds, &c., each chief knew that if possessed of but a moderate share of abilities, his son was

certain of being confirmed in his father's possessions, or if not, that he would be able to obtain others of equal value by enlisting under the banner of a rival Ameer. It is evident, therefore, from the above statement, that the condition of the jagheerdars, so far as they themselves were concerned, was far better under the Ameers' rule than under that of our Government. Under the former, they and their followers composed the military force of the country, and, as such, were a fierce, turbulent body, like the Mamelukes of Egypt, formidable alike to princes and people, and capable at any moment, by union amongst themselves, of controlling both. Under our Government, on the contrary, curtailed of their power and influence, their wealth rapidly on the decline, and deprived of their arms, they are necessarily peaceful, though doubtless discontented, and, to a great degree, unprofitable subjects.

6. With regard to the justice and advisability, or otherwise, of allowing them to continue in their present state, it must be considered that it was by their clamorous and outrageous behaviour that the Ameers were compelled to violate the treaty which they had signed with us, and hastily and tumultuously to rush to arms. In the course of a few days the jagheerdars assembled an army of 22,000 men, and although undisciplined and badly commanded, they fought at Meeanee one of the best contested battles recorded in modern times. Worsted in this battle and completely subdued in that which followed near Hyderabad, it rested with their conquerors to prescribe whatever terms they pleased to them, and Government generously determined upon restoring the lands of all those who came in and surrendered themselves by a certain date, the 1st November 1843, which was afterwards extended to the 24th May 1844. All who availed themselves of the terms offered, had their lands restored, and by subsequent regulations are allowed the full enjoyment of them during their lives; and surely in no country was a conquered army ever more liberally treated. They have no reason, in my opinion, to complain that their lands are not entailed to their heirs; on the contrary, as the greater part of these estates were granted as pay for military service, they ought to be only too thankful that they are permitted quietly to enjoy a life interest in them. As their lands lapse to Government, the sons and followers of the present incumbents will doubtless, as they have already done in many instances, betake themselves to agriculture or to other useful occupations, and instead of leading the idle, useless lives of the latter, will in time become productive members of the commonwealth. I have on several occasions employed the jagheerdars of my collectorate, who reside on their estates, both as kardars and buttaidars, but cannot say that I have found them more faithful, or more zealous in the discharge of their duties than others. On the contrary, two jagheerdars out of three whom I employed as kardars, are at present undergoing their sentence in prison for peculation and breach of trust, and the conduct of those employed as buttaidars has, generally speaking, been far from satisfactory.

7. With regard to the mode observed in levying the Government share of the produce of a lapsed share of a jagheer, the Government officials certainly do take possession of the whole produce until the Government share has been recovered, but this system presses no harder on the jagheerdars who are copartners than the buttai or division system does on the whole agricultural part of the population. All must wait until the Government demands are satisfied. No instance has yet occurred in my collectorate in which the cultivated portion of the lapsed share of a jagheer has been restored to the deceased's heir on a cash rent of two annas per beegah. When such an event does occur, no difficulty will be experienced in effecting a satisfactory arrangement with the surviving shareholders and the heir of the deceased. The jagheer will be carefully measured, and the extent of cultivated and uncultivated land having been ascertained, the deceased's share of the latter will be taken possession of on Government account, and the two annas per beegah on his share of the cultivated portion will be regularly levied by the kardar of the pergunnah.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain,
Collector of Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, Collector's Office,
12 October 1850.

My dear Mr. Pringle, Hyderabad, 30 August 1849.

Many thanks for your note of the 26th instant. I am sorry Government does not seem inclined to sanction your plan for a jagheer inquiry, as well for my own sake, as that I am well aware Government is not in this acting for its own interest. It will be perfectly impossible for Mr. Inverarity, or any officer attached immediately to you, and having other and laborious duties to perform, to carry on such an inquiry as it should be done. It cannot be done properly save by a person who has leisure to give up some days at a time to each case, where he would be free from all interruption, and able to apply his thoughts to the unravelling of, as it often proves, a most intricate subject. It cannot be done properly without the presence of the jagheerdars whose cases may be under inquiry; and it would be a great hardship to make them all go to Kurrachee. Hundreds of the smaller ones, living at a distance, would rather give up their claims than do so. It cannot be done properly except by a person who, by being present at the head quarters of each collectorate while he is inquiring into the claims of the jagheerdars of that collectorate, would be able to make at each moment, and without delay, the constant references that will be required to the account books and registers in the collector's duftur.

Had your plan been sanctioned, what I purposed to propose to you was, that I and my establishments should move from one collectorate head quarters to another, as cases pressed, and that I should examine into such cases as were laid before me by the collectors, or, as it might appear advisable, to take up in turn, working in each case in connexion with the collector; that is, so far as showing that officer how my inquiry was conducted and what result was come to. On the report drawn up by me the collector might then remark, if he wished to do so, and the whole papers would be finally submitted to you for decision. This plan would, I think, by the collectors being connected with it, give an additional assurance of the Government interests being attended to. Differences of opinion too would it is likely sometimes arise, for the claim to a regrant to a son, or to a share, or as regards the amount of a share in a jagheer, would sometimes turn on such a minute point, that opinions might differ as to right, and for this reason too, the connexion of a second officer, such as the collector, would much aid the arrival at a correct decision. It would not, too, take up much of his time, as all he would generally have to do, would be to examine my report and proceedings and pass his opinion thereon. I may also mention that there are two separate points of inquiry demanded, one as to who are the present sharers, actually alive, in the numbers of grants, where the last sunnud of the Ameer, confirmed by Sir Charles Napier's seal, gives only the name of the chief, and an "etc." or "and followers" or "brethren" (this can generally be ascertained from previous sunnuds, or from old papers in the dufturs); and also what is the exact amount of each man's share (this too can sometimes be ascertained clearly, but is often doubtful). Government has undoubtedly a right to strike out all the old sharers in these grants now deceased, and the probable gain to Government by so doing will be easily seen by the letters in your office from this collectorate, forwarding jagheer claims in the last two or three years, in which the quantity of land proposed to lapse in each case is mentioned. This would bring in an immediate gain to the state. The second inquiry is as to what jagheers should be continued to direct heirs in perpetuity, judging in each case from Sir Charles Napier's engagements to the Beloochees, and the rules laid down by him, as also from the general policy of Government in such matters. This will often prove a nice inquiry, and one difficult of precise determination under formal rules. In it too the collector's opinion will be most valuable and necessary, not only as regards the exact merits of the case, without looking to the individual, but also, perhaps, as regards the individual and his family themselves; *i. e.*, his position and his influence in his tribe, and his supposed right to favourable consideration as distinct from what is recorded in sunnuds.

The connexion with this inquiry I intended to propose to you, also the making out and keeping up a proper register of all those holding free lands, and arranging a system of births and casualties among jagheerdars. This is much wanted as a check to what I believe to be common among the thousands of jagheerdars and sharers in jagheers throughout the country, the concealment of deaths and the imposition of fraudulent children. A criminal trial made by me in January last, which was confirmed by you, is a fair instance of this.

If a special inquiry be not made now, it must no doubt be made in some future day, and every day's delay will make it more expensive and more difficult, while, moreover, Government will be losing yearly an immense deal more than the current expenses of such an investigation would come to.

I trust you will excuse my taking up your time in writing so fully, and believe me, &c.

(signed) *E. Stack.*

(True copies.)

(signed) R. K. Pringle, Commissioner in Scinde.

LIST of JAGHEERS in the COLLECTORATE of *Shikarpore*, as they stood on the 1st January 1850.

Numbers.	NAMES of the HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER under joint Sunnud.	NUMBER of BEEGAHS. Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	RENT. Terms.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
	1. MILITARY TENURES:					*Rs. a. p.*	
1.	Abdoola Khan and Rahmut Khan	7,500	3,580	11,080	-- *Vide* column of remarks.	745 12 11	-- A. This tenure consists of five villages, Maree, Sahukjee, Tindah, Sabah, and Aurungabad, held on account of military service; originally granted to Kurrum Khan Bugranee, who died in 1845. The present holders are his grandsons, from whom one-fourth is deducted agreeable to proclamation of the late Governor of Scinde, No. 641 of April 1845. In Maree the puttadars receive 7 annas per rupee; from the balance Government resumes one-fourth, viz., 2 annas 3 pies; the jagheerdars receive 6 annas 9 pies. In Sakukjee the puttadars receive 8 annas in every rupee, and Government receives one-fourth as above stated, leaving to the holders 6 annas in each rupee. In Tindah, Sabah, and Aurungabad the puttadars receive 4 annas in each rupee, Government resumes one-fourth; the balance, 9 annas, goes to the holder. The tenures date from 1840, and are under the seal of Meer Nusseer Khan. The extent of jagheer is estimated; the cultivated portion, as far as cash rents are levied, ascertained from the actual accounts; the rest is estimated. The revenue is collected by Government servants, and share paid to jagheerdars.
2.	Meer Mahomed Khan - -	11,000	5,000	16,000	Free - - -	- - -	-- A. B. C. This tenure consists of six villages, viz., Chodea, Adumjee, Huzarah, Sulleeanee, Thuneed, and Mominabad, held by right of purchase and possession at conquest, and free, as being one of the royal family; quantity only estimated. *Vide* Secretary to Government's letter, No, 552 of 1847.
3.	Meer Mahomed Khan - -	7,000	3,000	10,000	Free - - -	- - -	-- A. B. C. This tenure is held on account of near relationship of the holder to the ruling family. Sunnud of Meer Sohrah bears date 1819, confirmed and continued by Meer Roostum in 1842; in other respects as above; quantity of land estimated.
4.	Abdoolah Khan and Khyroolla Khan Baruckzie.	- -	- -	- -	-- *Vide* column of remarks.	5,041 - -	-- B. This jagheer is divided at the will of the parties; no record of any separate shares. They used to pay Government 8 annas in every rupee. In February 1846, agreeable to the orders of his Excellency the late Governor, one-fourth was resumed from their share (*vide* Collector's letter, No. 187 of 1846, and Secretary's letter, No. 36, of 19th February 1846), and they now pay 10 annas in every rupee. Sunnud is dated 1842, sealed by Meer Nusseer Khan of Hyderabad, for military service. Revenue is collected by Government officials, and paid to the holders.
5.	Alla Buksh - - - -	70	30	100	Free - - -	- - -	-- A. B. C. For military service. Sunnud by Meer Mahomed Alley Khan, dated 1841. The quantity of land is stated in the sunnud.
6.	Seyud Torab Alley Shah - -	150	50	200	Free - - -	- - -	-- B. For military service. Sunnud by Meer Nusseer, 1839; only a life tenure. Quantity of land stated in the sunnud.

7.	Alley Murdan Abra - - -	975	325	1,300	Free - - -	- - -	-- B. For military service. Sunnud by Meer Nusseer Khan, 1839 and 1840. Quantity mentioned in the sunnud.
8.	Juma Shah, Abdool Kurreem, Seifvola, Sumond, Afzul and Foorabaz.	160	940	1,100	- - - -	23 13 -	-- B. The land is defined in the sunnud as half the land belonging to the village of Mundayjee, the other half is granted to another party, and will be found under head of Puttadars. The tenure is for military service, by Meer Nusseer Khan, dated 1838. The shares are as follows, but there is no Government record of them: the whole was divided into 21 shares; Juma Shah and Turabaz, six shares; Abdool Kurreem Shah, six shares; Seifvola, three shares; Sumund Shah, one share; Afzul, one share. The holders of the other shares, since the British rule, have been confiscated, by letter No. 641 of 1845. The land is merely estimated.
9.	Goolam Hoosein Muree - -	500	250	750	Free - - -	- - -	-- A. B. For military service; granted by Meer Nusseer Khan, of Khyerpore, in 1827; the sunnud states the village of Surhee; no exact quantity of land mentioned.
10.	Moonshee Goolam Hoosein -	50	10	60	Free - - -	- - -	-- B. C. For military service; granted by Meer Roostum Khan, dated 1841. A well and 60 beegas of land mentioned in the sunnud; to be held only during his life, agreeable to collector's purwaneh.
11.	Gool Sher and Hoosein - -	581	300	881	- - - -	35 - -	-- B. For military service, by Meer Moobaruk Khan, 1838; village of Beegoo and its land not mentioned as to quantity. The sunnud is in the names of these parties and merely their brothers and sons; no Government record of the shares; they divide the tenure; thus the whole was divided into 16 shares; one of these, Bahadur, died in 1848; his share was resumed, being for military service.
12.	Allah Buksh Murree - - -	55	15	70	Free - - -	- - -	-- B. For military service; by Meer Fazle Mahomed, 1842. Allah Buksh died in the time of Ameers; it was continued to the widow, who now enjoys it; a well and the quantity of land is defined in the sunnud; a life tenure. Alla Buksh related to Meer Moobaruk.
13.	Ruza Mahomed Peerang, and Monladad, Seyud Mahomed and Azeem.	230	93	323	Free - - -	- - -	--B. For military service; by Meer Moobaruck Khan, 1840; no quantity of land mentioned, merely one-third of the half of a certain canal, and half the village Abloo; no record of shares; they divide the grant thus: Ruzza Mahomed and Monladad one half, and Seyud Mahomed and Azeem the other.
14.	Jan Mahomed - - - -	550	206	756	- - - -	50 6 6	-- B. For military service; by Meer Moobaruk Khan in 1840. The land is thus stated in sunnud: half of Kundee canal, two shares of Abloo, and 300 beegas of land. Sadoola died in 1849; his share, half of the above, is resumed by Government, being for military service.
15.	Jumal Khan Perang - - -	3,000	2,000	5,000	- - - -	1,735 5 2	-- B. These jagheers are for military service. Dates of sunnuds from 1831 to 1840. Beegas of land not mentioned, only certain villages. Half of this grant is resumed by Government on the death of Kadur Buksh, being for military service. The brother of the present holder a life tenure; this tenure is under investigation.
	Ditto - - -	2,500	2,000	4,500	- - - -	2,538 13 11	
	Ditto - - -	700	100	800	- - - -	644 7 11	
	Ditto - - -	500	2,500	3,000	- - - -	147 5 7	
16.	Nchaul Khan Murree - -	4,800	2,500	7,300	Free - - -	- - -	-- A. B. For military service; by Meer Moobaruck Khan in 1826; quantity of land not specified, merely the villages.

(continued)

LIST of JAGHEERS in the Collectorate of *Shikarpore*, as they stood on the 1st January 1850—*continued.*

Numbers.	NAMES of the HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER under joint Sunnud.	NUMBER OF BEEGHAS. Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	RENT. Terms.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
1.	MILITARY TENURES—*continued.*					*Rs. a p.*	
17.	Ghoolam Husson Murree - -	1,100	200	1,300	Free - - -	- - -	- - A. B. For military service; by Meer Fuzlee Mahomed, 1827; the village of Kote Saduck. Eighth of this is paid to puttadars for military service granted in 1842; one well and 60 beegas of land mentioned in the sunnud.
18.	Ditto - - - - - -	18	42	60	Free.		
19.	Bahadur Khan and Bahwul Khan Bugranee.	300	100	400	Free - - -	- - -	- - A. B. For military service; granted in 1840 by Meer Nusseer Khan; merely the village of Dublee mentioned; no exact quantity mentioned. They divided it equally; no Government record of this division.
20.	Jan Mahomed Bugranee - -	250	- -	250	Free - - -	- - -	- - A. B. For military service, in 1840, from Meer Nusseer Khan. The quantity of land is mentioned in the sunnud.
21.	Yar Mahomed, Ibrahim Khan, Hajee Khan and Taj Khan.	1,115	1,455	2,570	*Vide* remarks -	- - -	- - A. For military service; granted 1839 by Meer Nusseer Khan. The original holder died during the British rule; one-fourth is resumed from the heirs.
22.	Yar Mahomed, Ibrahim Khan, Hadjee Khan, and Taj Khan,	30	- -	30	*Vide* remarks -	25 6 4	- - The parties divide the grant amongst themselves. Quantity of land not mentioned in the sunnud (*vide* letter of Secretary to Government, No. 1,486 of 1847). For military service; granted 1840 by Meer Nusseer; one fourth resumed as above from heirs. A well and 30 beegahs of land mentioned in the sunnud.
23.	Goolam Oolla, and his son Shahbaz Khan.	300	25	325	Free - - -	- - -	- - A. B. For military service; granted in 1841 by Meer Nusseer Khan. Quantity of beegas not mentioned, or divisions of shares, in the sunnud.
24.	Khan Mahomed and Nubhee Bux Murree.	150	150	300	Free - - -	- - -	- - A. B. For military service; granted in 1831 by Meer Mobaruck Khan. Quantity of beegas not mentioned.
25.	Ditto - - - - -	800	1,500	2,300	Free - - -	- - -	A. B. Ditto.
26.	Meer Beejar Khan - - -	4,500	500	5,000	Free - - -	- - -	- - A. B. For military service; granted in 1829 by Meer Moorad Allie Khan. Quantity of beegas not specified.
27.	Roostum Khan Kokur - -	500	1,500	2,000	Free - - -	- - -	A. B. For military service, 2,000 beegas; 2,000 specified.
28.	Jam Chuttah - - - -	500	1,500	2,000	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. For military service; granted in 1841 by Meer Nusseer Khan, of Hyderabad. Quantity of land mentioned in the sunnud.
29.	Bucksha Khan Talpore - -	250	1,750	2,000	Free - - -	- - -	A. B. For military service; granted in 1841 by Meer Shahdad Khan.
30.	Kurrum Khan Lugharee - -	60	160	220	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. For military service; granted in 1827 by Meer Mamomed Khan. Quantity of land mentioned in the sunnud.
31.	Khoda Bux Lugharree - -	40	80	120	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. For military service; granted in 1827 by Meer Mahomed Khan. Quantity mentioned in the sunnud.

32.	Mehrab Khan Boorgooree - -	467	600	1,067	Free - - -	-	-	-	- - B. Original sunnud lost; confirmed in his grant by his Excellency the Governor in 1846, for life only, for military service.
33.	Mehrab Khan Boorgooree - -	10	- -	10	Free - - -	-	-	-	- - B. For military service; in 1835, by Meer Noor Mahomed Khan. Quantity of beegahs mentioned in the sunnud.
34.	Taj Khan Loogaree - - -	250	650	900	Free - - -	-	-	-	- - A. B. For military service; in 1839, by Meer Nusseer Khan, of Hyderabad. Quantity of land not mentioned, merely village.
35.	Mahomed Khan Loogaree - -	1,800	200	2,000	*Vide* remarks -	333	5	4	- - A. B. For military service. This party fled with Meer Sher Mahomed, and was not confirmed till 1846, as this party had not surrendered. One-third was resumed by orders of his Excellency the Governor, in lieu of which he pays two annas and eight pies per beegah, according to proclamation of April 1847. The number of beegahs is mentioned in the sunnud.
36.	Allahdad Khan Loogaree - -	1,500	500	2,000	*Vide* remarks -	200	12	3	- - B. This is a brother to the above, and the same remarks are applicable, excepting that one-third of the produce of the jagheer is resumed, instead of paying any money. The 600 beegahs are uncultivated. There is no proclamation applicable; it is treated on its own merits.
„	Ditto - - - - -	„	600	600	„				
37.	Goolam Hyder Loogaree - -	1,000	1,000	2,000	*Vide* remarks -	332	7	8	- - B. This is also a brother of the above, and the same remarks are applicable.
38.	Hyder Ally - - - -	300	700	1,000	*Vide* remarks -	100	9	2	A. B. The above remarks are also applicable to this grant.
39.	Goolam Moostafa Lugaree - -	250	750	1,000	*Vide* remarks -	54	3	11	- - A. For military service; granted by Meer Noor Mahomed Khan, in 1834, to Khan Mahomed, who died. One-fourth is resumed from the present heir, letter No. 641 of 1845; the quantity is mentioned in the sunnud.
40.	Seyud Kain Khan - - -	105	35	140	*Vide* remarks -	17	8	–	- - For military service: this was Seeree, and the sunnud in the name of his brother Nadir Shah; subsequently 140 beegas were measured out to him. One-fourth resumed from him as heir; in lieu of one-fourth he pays two annas per beegah. *Vide* Secretary to Government's letter, No. 2,903 of 1845.
41.	Ahamed Khan Loogaree - -	1,800	200	2,000	*Vide* remarks -	250	–	–	- - A. B. For military service; granted by Meer Shahdad, 1842; the quantity of beegas in his sunnud was formerly 4,000 beegas. He is the eldest brother of Nos. 35, 36, and 37. Owing to great delay in this party submitting, the quantity was decreased to half, and from half to one-fourth was deducted; for this one-fourth he pays two annas per beega.
„	Ditto - - - - -	30	13	43	*Vide* remarks -	-	-	-	- - For military service; three wells and 43 beegas of land, mentioned in the sunnud.
42.	Vullee Mahomed Chandea - -	5,000	45,000	50,000	Free - - -	-	-	-	- - B. For military service. This grant is in an uncultivated part of the country; quantity of land not mentioned in the sunnud.
„	Ditto - - - - -	30	1,970	2,000	Free - - -	-	-	-	- - B. For military service. Number of beegas mentioned in sunnud dated 1842.

(*continued*)

List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Shikarpore*, as they stood on the 1st January 1850—*continued.*

Numbers.	NAMES of the HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER under joint Sunnud.	NUMBER of BEEGAHS.			RENT.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Terms.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
	1. Military Tenures—*continued.*					*Rs. a. p.*	
43.	Misree Daoo Chandea - -	400	1,000	1,400	Free - - -	- - -	B. For military service.
44.	Wudea Jumalee - - -	11	- -	11	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. For military service; 1842; quantity of beegas mentioned in the sunnud.
45.	Gomhur Ally Mugzie - -	200	300	500	Free - - -	- - -	B. For military service.
46.	Bakur Khan and Mahomed Hussun (A.)	810	810	1,620	- - - -	52 3 3	- - A. B. For military service; granted by Meer Mahomed Khan in 1842: both these grants are in one sunnud. Jagheer A. is divided equally between the two parties in Jagheer B.; the two first-named parties enjoyed one half, and the last two the other. Since the conquest Khyra Khan died, and one-fourth of his share is resumed from the present grantee, Ghazee Khan, his son.
,,	Bakur Khan, Mahomed Khan, Khyra Khan, Gazee Khan (B.)	1,080	540	1,620	*Vide* remarks -	- - -	
47.	Tara Khan, Fuzul Mahomed, Oomeid Alley, and others.	1,480	1,190	2,670	- - - -	25 9 5	- - B. For military service; granted in 1840. The quantity of land is specified in the sunnud, and is divided amongst themselves as follows; the whole is in 23 shares: Tara Khan, Jahan, and Khyra Khan enjoyed three shares; the father, Tara Khan, died, when the sons enjoyed the shares [*S. O.*] after deducting one-fourth from the share of Tara Khan only. The balance of shares is 20, but these 20 shares are now divided into 22 shares, thus: Oomeid Ally, his sons and brothers, have ten shares; Fazil Mahomed, his sons, [*S. O.*] brothers, five shares. Dinganah and his sons divide the balance thus: Dinganah, one: Mahomed Khan, one; Sooleyman and his son, two; Oosinan, one; Abdoola, one. Dinganah being dead, one-fourth of his share is resumed.
48.	Salam Khan Boorguree - -	25	25	50	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. For military service; granted in 1834; number of beegas are stated in the sunnud.
49.	Khan Mahomed - - -	21	226	247	- - - -	- 13 2	- - B. For military service; granted in 1827. Beegahs mentioned in sunnud, Khan Mahomed, 148, and the other, 100. Original sunnud is in the name of Khan Mahomed and Shere Mahomed; the latter is dead; one-fourth is resumed from the heir.
50.	Gool Mahomed Mugzie - -	143	74	217	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. For military service, granted in 1827, by Meer Mahomed Khan; this land is included in one sunnud. The father of No. 51 and father of No. 52 both died since the conquest; the heirs pay one-fourth to Government.
51.	Fukeer Bux Mugzie - - -	57	51	108	*Vide* remarks -	21 4 3	
52.	Kurrum Khan Mugzie - -	20	4	24	*Vide* remarks -	- - -	
53.	Pulleah, Moorad, Gool Mahomed, Mahomed Khan Lugaree.	300	1,700	2,000	Free - - -	- - -	- - A. B. For military service; granted in 1817, by Meer Kurrum Alley Khan. The quantity of land is specified in the sunnud, but the grant is shared equally by the parties amongst themselves.

54.	Hyder Ally, Lugaree - - -	8	492	500	*Vide* Remarks -	7	4	2	-- A. B. The same person who holds grant 38. One-third was resumed by his Excellency the late Governor from this grant, as in case No. 38.
55.	Jafer Khan, Talpoor - - - - -	4,000		4,000	Free - - -	-	-	-	-- A. B. For military service. This grant has been deprived of irrigation by the change of the river; quantity mentioned in sunnud.
56.	Meer Booda Khan and Alla Bux Khan.	725	12,800	13,525	*Vide* Remarks -	231	15	4	-- A. B. For military service. The sunnud is in the name of Booda Khan and Goolam Shah; the latter is dead, and one-fourth is resumed from Allah Buksh, the heir.
57.	Jan Mahomed, Sher Mahomed, Fuzle Mahomed, Talpores.	1,200	14,800	16,000	*Vide* Remarks -	328	3	6	-- A. B. For military service, granted in 1839, by Meer Sobdar Khan. One-fourth is resumed from Jan Mahomed, his father having died during the British rule; no quantity of land specified. Secretary's letter, 1,802 of 1847.
58.	Yakhtyar Khan, Loogaree - -	4,700	18,300	23,000	Free - - -	-	-	-	-- A. B. For military service. Quantity of land not specified; merely locality mentioned.
59.	Moorad Ally, Loogaree - -	14	136	150	*Vide* Remarks -	4	15	3	-- A. For military service. Quantity of land is mentioned in the sunnud; one-fourth is resumed from this party, his father having died since the conquest.
60.	Doda Khan, Daoo Khan, and Shere Khan, Powhar.	490	626	1,116	Free - - -	-	-	-	-- A. B. For military service. Quantity of land not mentioned; they divide their shares equally amongst themselves.
61.	Subbur Khan, Noor Mahomed Allee Moorad, Sonah Khan, Chandees.	540	4,000	4,540	Free - - -	-	-	-	-- B. For military service. Quantity not specified. They divide amongst themselves the shares, as follows: Subbur Khan, nine shares; Allee Moorad Khan Noor Mahomed, one share; Sonah Khan, one share.
62.	Allee Bux, Talpoore, Chupper Khan, Murree.	3,025	9,314	12,339	Free - - -	-	-	-	-- A. B. For military service. Merely localities defined in sunnud; divided amongst them, shares thus: Alley Buksh, seven shares; Chupper Khan, five shares.
63.	Meer Khan Mahomed, Talpore -	3,000	11,500	14,500	Free - - -	-	-	-	A. B. For military service, merely localities of the grant mentioned.
64.	Ditto - - - - - -	2,500	500	3,000	Free - - -	-	-	-	-- Ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
65.	Manuck, Goolam Shah, and Khan Mahomed, Logaree.	10	195	205	Free - - -	-	-	-	-- A. B. For military service, granted in 1840, by Meer Sobdar Khan. Equally divided amongst themselves; quantity of land is stated in the sunnud.
66.	Ahmed Khan, Panwur - -	40	600	640	Free - - -	-	-	-	-- A. B. For military service granted in 1841, by Meer Sobdar Khan. Quantity of land mentioned in the sunnud.
67.	Mahomed Khan, Nizamanee -	200	164	364	Free - - -	-	-	-	-- A. B. For military service, granted in 1840, by Meer Noor Mahomed Khan. Quantity of land mentioned in sunnud.
68.	Meer Mahmood Khan - -	2,000	3,000	5,000	Free - - -	-	-	-	A. B. For military service; quantity not mentioned in sunnud.

(*continued*)

List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Shikarpore*, as they stood on the 1st January 1850—*continued*.

Numbers.	NAMES of the HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER under joint Sunnud.	NUMBER of BEEGAHS.			RENT.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Terms.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
	1. Military Tenures—*continued*.					*Rs. a. p.*	
69.	Jarah Khan, Logharee - -	20	- -	20	Free - - -	3 – –	- - B. C. For military service. A garden at Tigr, granted by Meer Shahdad Khan's sunnud, addressed to Jarah Khan and Mitta Khan. The latter died in 1845, from whose share Government resumed one-fourth, and allowed his son Subzullee to enjoy the remaining three-fourths during his lifetime, as per purwaneh from the collector, dated 7th February 1847.
70.	Kadur Bux, Mohun Khan, Gulloo Khan, and Emam Bux.	975	600	1,575	- - - -	23 14 4	- - B. For military service, they enjoy three-fourths of the land revenue of Jamra, granted in 1820 by Meer Moobaruck Khan's sunnud, addressed to Jamoo Khan, Bejar Khan, Meer Hoosein, and Rahim Khan, Kosha 575; averaged beegas of late Kabeeb, Aurungabad, and Tanda Char, were allowed Kadur Bux and Emam Khan in 1839 by a purwaneh from Meer Nusseer Khan to their address. Jamoo Khan, Bejar Khan, and Rahaem Khan died during the time of the Ameers. The three-fourths of Jamra is divided as follows:—1 share, Mohun Khan, Jamoo Khan's grandson; 1 share, Kadur Bux, Rahim Khan's nephew; 1 share, Emam Buksh, Bejar Khan's son; and 1 share, Gulloo Khan, son of Meer Hussain, who having died in 1848, one-fourth of his share was resumed and three-fourths allowed Gulloo Khan. The 575 beegahs were regranted to Kadur Bux in May 1846, during the period of his life. He shares with Emam Khan. The one-fourth of Meer Hoosein's share gives *Rs.* 23. 14. 4.
71.	Sirdar Khan Boorgooree - -	100	- -	100	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. For military service at Bawun, he enjoys the land revenue and fines granted him in 1837 by a purwaneh from Meer Mahomed Khan to his address.
72.	Bahadur Khan Boorgooree -	90	118	208	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. For military service, he enjoys the land revenue and fines of this grant at Bawun and Diera, Meeda allowed him in 1834 by Meer Mahomed Khan's sunnud.
73.	Goolam Mahomed Boorgooree -	100	47	147	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. At Bawun, for military service, enjoys the land revenue and fines granted in 1827 by a purwaneh from Meer Mahomed Khan to his address. The grant is only during his lifetime by a purwaneh for his Excellency Sir C. Napier in 1846.
74.	Mehrab Khan Boorgooree - -	45	160	205	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. For military service at Bawun and Tullay, five beegas, constituting a garden, were granted in 1827 by a purwaneh from Meer Mahomed Khan, and 200 beegas in 1834 by a sunnud from the same Ameer to his address.

75.	Mehrab Khan Boorgooree - -	- -	- -	- -	Free	- - -	- - -		- - B. For military service at Collachee Alleewal, he enjoys the land revenue and fines granted in 1798 by a sunnud from Meer Goolam Alley Khan, and confirmed to him in 1849 by the commissioner in Scinde.
76.	Khooda Bux, Mungsee - -	30	20	50	Free	- - -	- - -		- - B. For military service at Lalla Illacka Dobee, land revenue and fines granted in 1835 by a sunnud from Meer Mahomed Khan, addressed to Khooda Bux.
77.	Gool Mahomed, Mugsee - -	240	60	300	Free	- - -	- - -		- - B. For military service at Cotee Illacka Cheejapore, they enjoy the land revenue and fines granted by Meer Sobdar Khan in 1837 to his address; the sunnud bears the late governor of Scinde's seal.
78.	Darogah Mahomed Hoosein -	16	- -	16	-	- - -	- - -		- - B. C. For military service at Shikarpore, granted in 1842 by a sunnud from Meer Nusseer Khan, and confirmed to him by the collector.
	2. CIVIL SERVICE:								
1.	Dewan Moolsing - - -	4,900	2,100	7,000	-	- - -	189	15 8	- - A. All the land on the borders of the canal "Abdal," in the Ropa district, granted in 1837 by a purwaneh from Meer Roostum Khan, addressed to Shere Sing, the present holder's father, who also received a salary of 200 rupees as moonshee in the Sukkur collectorate in 1843, in which year he died. Moolsing, his son, was confirmed in his father's jaghire, and one-fourth of the same was resumed in 1846, which gives Government *Rs.* 189. 15. 8.
2.	Dewan Amil Roy - - -	41	- -	41	Free	- - -	- - -		- - A. B. C. This land and a well in Cote Habub were granted by Meer Moobaruk Khan's purwaneh, 1813, and again by Meer Fazul Mahomed's sunnud in 1833.
3.	Ditto - - - - - -	40	- -	40	Free	- - -	- - -		- - A. B. C. Land with a well in Mahomedpore Illackeh Gotkee, granted by Meer Moobaruck Khan in 1833.
4.	Shet Dhurmdass Gidaroo - -	500	- -	500	Free	- - -	- - -		- - B. Land in the Moobaruckpore district, granted by a purwaneh by Meer Nusser Khan in 1842, addresssd to him. This grant was made for his advancing cash to the Ameers when required.
5.	Mirza Atta Mahomed - -	40	- -	40		31 3 2	31	3 2	- - B. C. Land in the Shickarpore district village "Joomoy," granted in 1838 by Meer Moobaruk Khan's purmaneh, addressed to him in 1845; the collector resumed one-third of the grant, and confirmed him in the two-thirds till he lived [*S. O.*]; the one-third yields Government *Rs.* 31. 3. 2.
6.	Tindoo Sing - - - -	4	- -	4	Free	- - -	- - -		- - B. C. He enjoys the land revenue of four beegas in the Khurreef and Rubbee cultivation. This was granted him in 1841 by Meer Fazul Mahomed.
	3. RELIGIOUS TENURES:								
1.	Muckdoom Abdool Khalick -	2,585	1,415	4,000	Free	- - -	- - -		- - A. B. This individual receives half of the land revenue and half of the collections made on account of the fishery contract of the villages of Mirzapore, Routee, Moosapore, and Germaja, which was granted him in 1822 by Meer Sohrab Khan.

(*continued*)

List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Shikarpore*, as they stood on the 1st January 1850—*continued*.

Numbers.	NAMES of the HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER under joint Sunnud.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS.			RENT.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Terms.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
	8. Religious Tenures—*continued.*					*Rs. a. p.*	
2.	Nizamoodeen and Fidaooddeen -	15,250	6,800	22,050	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. These persons receive half of the revenue of Dulleelpore and one-third of that of Callorah, after deducting the shares of all the other puttadars, and half of the fishery contract, collections, and frontier custom duties, which was granted them by Meer Noor Mahommed. They also enjoy the whole of the revenue of 2,000 beegas, which are included in the 22,050 beegas of land of Gooja granted them by Meer Kurrum Ally Khan and Moorad Ally Khan in 1825.
3.	Nizamoodeen - - - -	700	2,300	3,000	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. This is the land of Cote Kabeeb; it was a charitable grant made to him by Meers Kurrum Ally Khan.
4.	Nizamoodeen - - - -	100	700	800	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. This is a portion of the land of Sulera, granted him by Meer Sobdar Khan, in 1827.
5.	Budeeooldeen, Fuqueeroodeen, and Shurufdeen.	4,800	1,400	6,200	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. Half of the two-thirds of the land revenue of Jaghum was granted them, as also the canal Johun, and one wheel in 1821 and 1842, by Meer Roostum Khan, who issued two purwanas to the address of Budeeooldeen. The grant is divided as follows: he (Budeeooldeen) received six annas on every rupee; Fuqueeroodeen, six annas; and Shurafdeen, four annas. The two former received two annas in excess to what the latter does, on account of their sister, whom they support. The land was purchased by their ancestors, and exempt from tax by Ahmed Shah until the time of Meer Roostum, who resumed half the shares divided amongst themselves.
6.	Abdool Ahud and Kair Mahomed	850	650	1,500	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. They receive one-fourth of the land revenue of Jultee; and Kulmar granted them by a purwaneh from Meer Mahomed Ally Khan in 1842, addressed to Hameed Ool Huck, their father; the land was purchased by their forefathers. The revenue is divided as follows: 12 annas on every rupee; Abdool Ahud, 1 anna and 9 pies, widow of Enayut (now the wife of Khair Mahomed), and 2 annas 3 pies, Khair Mahomed; they divide their own shares.
7.	Fyzoollah and Nusseeroollah -	900	600	1,500	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. They receive one-fourth of the land revenue of Saba granted, and Mookhtyar Kar of Meer Moobaruk Khan, and again, by a purwaneh from Meer Nusseer Khan, in 1833, they also enjoy one-seventh of the village of Mukka; this was conceded by Meer Fazul Mahomed's purwaneh in 1838, directed to Meers Nooroolah, Nusseeroollah, and Fyzoollah. They have divided the grant between themselves in this manner: viz. two shares, Fyzoolah; one, his sister; one, Meah Abdool Luteef, Abdool Azeez, and Abdool Rasheed; two, Meah Nusseeroola; one, Nusseeroola's sister; and one, Abdoola. They enjoyed the grant rent-free during the reign of the Puttans.

8.	Noor Mahomed Oolvee - -	900	1,100	2,000	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. Half of the land revenue of Sakju and Gungra was granted them in 1826 by a purwaneh from Meer Moobarauk Khan, addressed to Nuroodeen, Noor Mahomed Azeemooddeen, and Abdool Baker; they divided it as follows: two shares Nooroodeen, one share Noor Ahmed, one share Goolam Mahomed, one share Abdool Hameed, one share Noor Mahomed, one Goolam Kadur, one and one-third Abdool Baker, and two-thirds of a share Mahomed Hyat; divided by themselves.
9.	Syud Alley Ackbar Shah and Moorad Alley Shah.	2,030	1,220	3,250	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. One-fourth of the revenue of Maree, Taudabhar, Rooka, Shahkoolipoor, Sorja and Jamra, and one-fifth of what is realised from the land of Kote Habeeah of Mahar, was allowed them, in 1811, by a purwaneh from Meer Moobarruck, addressed to Jahoola Shah, their grandfather. They enjoyed the fourth part of the capitation taxes, fees, and fines of the places above quoted, on the strength of the same purwaneh; but at present they enjoy the fourth part of the villages supra mentioned, and the one-fourth of the river and frontier customs of Maree alone. They possess two hundred beegas of Taubabhar, which is part of the 3,250, by a purwaneh from Meer Nusseer Khan, and 50 beegas of Kote Hubeeb, of Mahar, was given them in 1836, by a sunnud from Meer Mahomed Ally, addressed to Ally Ackbar Shah. They divided the land at Kote Habeeb so, two shares Ally Ackbar Shah, and one share, Moorad Ally Shah, and what realises from all the other grants they share equally between themselves.
10.	Syud Ally Ackbar Shah and Moorad Ally Shah.	1,025	675	1,700	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. They receive the whole of the land revenue, fees, and fines of the village of Chupree Sukkur cantonment, and five annas on every rupee from the garden rent. This grant was made in 1814, by a purwaneh from Mahomed Shah Badshah, and again by a sunnud of Meer Moobarruck Khan in 1837, both addressed to Johan Oollah Shah, their grandfather.
11.	Syud Ally Ackbar Shah and Moorad Ally Shah.	450	50	500	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. The 500 beegahs are portion of the land of Tarachanee, and were granted them by a purwaneh from the collector, dated February 1846, in lieu of that portion of Sukkur which had been occupied by the Cantonment at Sukkur.
12.	Syud Ally Ackbar Shah and Moorad Ally Shah.	- -	- -	- -	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. Half the land revenue of the village of Nowlow was granted them in 1834 by Meer Fazul Mahomed's purwaneh, to the address of Jehan Oold Shah, their grandfather.
13.	Syud Ally Ackbar Shah and Moorad Ally Shah.	19	- -	19	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. This is a garden at Roree, and was granted in 1812 by Meer Roostum Khan's purwaneh; they enjoy the whole produce, and divide it as follows: 1st. Out of 14 beegas, 6 shares Ally Ackbar Shah, three shares Oomed Ally Abdoolla; 2d. Out of the remaining five beegas, four shares Ally Ackbar Shah, eight shares Muckkee Shah, and 12 shares Abdool Shah.
14.	Syud Umdad Ally Shah - -	60	- -	60	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. He alone enjoys this land and well in Kote Habeeb, Mahar; it was granted him in 1835 by Meer Ally Mahomed Khan's purwaneh.

(*continued*)

LIST of JAGHEERS in the Collectorate of *Shikarpore*, as they stood on the 1st January 1850—*continued.*

Numbers.	NAMES of the HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER under joint Sunnud.	NUMBER of BEEGAHS.			RENT.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	Terms.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
	3. RELIGIOUS TENURES—*continued.*					*Rs. a. p.*	
15.	Syud Umdad Ally Shah - -	20	- -	20	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. A well and 30 beegas at Sydpore were granted him by Meer Fyzul Mahomed Khan's purwaneh to his address in 1840; but posteriorly in 1847, he having fraudulently taken to himself 40 beegas, and the same being brought to the cognizance of the collector, ten beegas were resumed from his original grant in 1848.
16.	Syud Goolam Ally Shah - -	12	5	17	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. This is a garden at Sukkur; he enjoys the whole of the produce, and of what more land he possesses; he receives one-sixth of the revenue. The garden was given him in 1836, by a purwaneh from Meer Moobaruck Khan to his address.
17.	Ahmed Alley - - - -	5	- -	5	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. A garden at Sukkur; he enjoys the whole of the produce; it was granted him by a purwaneh from Meer Moobaruk Khan, addressed to him and his father, Mahomed Akram, in 1837; original grant, dated 1696, by King Aurungzebe.
18.	Goolam Alley Shah and Goolam Hoosein.	1,500	1,000	2,500	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. This, a kudaree, was purchased by their ancestors in the reign of the Moguls; their fathers enjoyed the whole of the revenue, paying annually a tribute, amounting to *Rs.* 213. 11., to the rulers of the country, until 1799, when Gola Shah Mookhtear Khar, of Meer Sohrab Khan, ordered that Abid Shah, Seyud Khan, and their relatives, should only enjoy one-fifth of the revenue, fishery collections, fees, and fines of the village of Budhuree. He also granted them a garden of five beegas, which was confirmed by a purwaneh from Meer Roostum Khan in 1834. They only enjoy now one-fifth of the revenue, and nothing else; it is divided between the following relatives: Goolam Alley Shah, Goolam Hoossein, Moteeshah, Jendhul Shah, Shere Mahomed, Daun Alley, and Moorad Shah.
19.	Seyud Sadick Ally Shah - -	700	1,300	2,000	Free - - -	28 - -	- - B. Land of Dhurra and 995 beegas of cote, Yacoob Khan granted their ancestors in 1680 by a purwaneh from Alum Geer, emperor of Delhie, addressed to Yacoob Khan. He divides the same among his relations; viz. 1 share Emam Ally Shah; 1 share Meer Bux and Hussun Ally; 2 shares Saduk Ally. From the half share enjoyed by Jafer Ally, Government takes one-fourth, and the remaining his sons still possess; the revenue accruing to Government amounts to 8 rupees. Wahid Bux, another of the sharers, died, and one-fourth value 20 rupees is resumed.

20.	Ditto	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - -	- - B. One-eighth of the land revenue, frontier customs, fishery collections, fees and fines of Dooburwan, was granted by Meer Ally Murdan's purwaneh in 1842, addressed to Yacoob Ally Khan, Wahid Bux, and Audul Shah. The land was purchased by their ancestors; they divide all they possess between themselves in certain shares; the frontier customs have been resumed.
21.	Ditto	22	- -	22	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - B. These 22 beegas constitute two gardens at Roree, which they enjoy, and is a pristine grant.
22.	Sadick Ally Shah, Goolam Shah, and Goolam Ally Shah.	2,500	500	3,000	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - B. Land of Allewan. They enjoy the whole of the revenue, fishery collections, fees, and fines since 1631, by a sunnud from Shah Jehan, emperor of Delhie, addressed to the descendants of Mahomed Mukkee Bukree, and re-granted, in 1789, by a purwaneh from Mere Sohrab Khan; they share it among themselves.
23.	Seyud Ameer Ally Shah - -	800	400	1,200	- - - -	86 - -		- - B. Land of Houssein Belee. He enjoys the whole of the revenue, fishery, collections, and fines; the custom duties which he was formerly allowed have been resumed. All this was granted him in 1680 by a purwaneh from Alum Geer, directed to the relatives of Yacoob Khan; 7½ shares Meer Ally Shah, Waraya Shah, and Raza Mahomed Shah; 3½ shares Goolam Shah; 1 share Goolam Ally Shah: they all pay a rent of 86 rupees annually to Government; an old cess.
24.	Syud Goolam Alley Shah - -	25	65	90	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - B. Three wells at Bungala were granted by a sunnud from Meer Roostum Khan, addressed to Fakeer Alley Shah in 1838; but Seyud Goolam Alley Shah having usurped the whole of the revenue of the place afore-mentioned, Government reduced his grant to only 90 beegas in April 1848, which he himself enjoys.
25.	Ditto	- -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - B. He enjoys half of the revenue and fines of Erazee, granted in 1824, by a sunnud from Meer Moobaruck Khan, addressed to Goolam Shah.
26.	Ditto	55	- -	55	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - B. A garden at Roree, granted by a purwaneh from Meer Roostum Khan in 1835.
27.	Sher Ally Shah and Kumber Ally Shah.	50	40	90	- - - -	30 - -		- - B. This is part of Durya Munda. They receive half of the revenue of the 90 beegas, and half of what is realised from a well cultivation, which they share equally among themselves. It was granted in 1821 by Meer Roostam Khan's sunnud, addressed to Emam Ally Shah. The other half yields 30 rupees per annum. On the 14th July 1847 the collector issued an order to Kumbeer Ally Shah, restricting the grant to his life.
28.	Ditto	- -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - B. They enjoy the fourth part of the revenue of Sorah Kuttah, and a well which was allowed them in 1831 by a sunnud from Meer Mahomed Ally Khan to the address of Emam Ally Shah, the father of Kumber Ally Shah, and Sohrabally Shah; they share it equally.

(*continued*)

LIST of JAGHEERS in the COLLECTORATE of *Shikarpore*, as they stood on the 1st January 1850—*continued.*

Numbers.	NAMES of the HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER under joint Sunnud.	NUMBER of BEEGAHS.			RENT.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	Terms.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
	3. RELIGIOUS TENURES—*continued.*					*Rs. a. p.*	
29.	Mussun Mathooradass - -	30	20	50	- - - -	- - -	- - B. This is a garden, called Seeree, at Roree, granted by Meer Roostum Khan's purwaneh in 1830, addressed to Mathoradass and Dilaram; it is shared as follows: one Mathooradass, and one Jetamund, Dilaram's nephew.
30.	Ditto - - - - - -	13	- -	13	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. A garden at Roree, granted per Meer Roostum's purwaneh in 1830, addressed to Mathooradass and Dilaram; they share the produce equally.
31.	Mussun Sham Dass - - -	35	- -	35	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. A garden at Roree; this was granted in 1830 by a purwaneh from Meer Roostum Khan, addressed to Shamdass; all trees belong to the grantee, and the ground produce to Government.
32.	Kazee Puroal and Mah[d] Abzul -	20	- -	20	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. Garden at Roree, granted in 1834, by a purwaneh from Meer Roostum Khan; this was made to the grantee in payment to him as a petty judge, "Kazee."
33.	Moolah Futteh Mahomed - -	5	- -	5	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. Garden at Roree, granted by a purwaneh from Meer Roostum Khan, to the address of Futteh Mahomed, in 1838.
34.	Kazee Jehan Mahomed - -	40	10	50	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. Garden at Roree, allowed him by a purwaneh from Meer Roostum Khan to his address; this was granted on account of the office of physician he held; he shares it with his father.
35.	Seyud Humza Alley Shah, Edun Alley Shah, and Goolam Alley Shah.	1,200	500	1,700	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. They enjoy the fourth of Maree; the land was purchased by their ancestors 100 years ago, and was confirmed in their grant in 1830 by a purwaneh from Meer Roostum Khan, to the address of Ghouz Ally Shah, father of Humza Ally Shah, and of Edun Ally Shah. Ghouz Ally Shah died in the time of the Ameers.
36.	Seyud Humza Alley Shah, Edun Ally Shah, and Goolam Ally Shah.	20	- -	20	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. A well at Meeranpoor, granted in 1834 by Meer Fyzul Mahomed Khan's purwaneh, to the address of Ghouz Ally Shah, Edun Ally Shah, and Raheem Adum Shah; they share it among themselves.
37.	Ditto - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. They enjoy one-sixth of the revenue of what they possess at Khata, Sorah, and Nereh, instead of one-fourth granted in 1821 by a purwaneh from Meer Moobaruck Khan, addressed to Shah Mahomed and Goms Ally Shah.

38.	Shah Newaz	35	- -	35	Free	21	9	9	- - B. He enjoys 20 beegas and one well, granted by a purwaneh from Meer Mahomed Ally Shah, to the address of Goolam Khan, who died in 1847, when the then Governor of Scinde resumed one-fourth of the grant in July of the same year, and allowed Shah Newaz, son of the former grantee, to succeed to the remaining portion of the jagheer. The other 15 beegas were granted him in 1842 by Meer Ally Bux, to which also the late governor permitted his (Goolam Khan's) son to enjoy the same, after one quarter being resumed. The revenue accruing to Government from the quarter of the 35 beegas, amounts to *Rs.* 21. 9. 9. *Vide* Secretary's Letter 1,999 of 1847.
39.	Mukdoom Hamed Gunjee Buksh	3,000	3,785	6,785	Free	-	-	-	- - A. B. C. Land revenue of Kadurpore, of which they enjoyed the whole revenue, frontier customs, fees, and fines; this was granted in 1759 by a purwaneh from Shah Nawurdee Khan Kullora, and confirmed in 1790 by Meer Sohrah Khan's purwaneh.
40.	Ditto	200	15	215	Free	-	-	-	- - A. B. Part of Sangree, granted in 1829 by a sunnud from Meer Moobaruck Khan to his address.
41	Seyud Goolam Shah	- -	- -	- -	Free	-	-	-	- - B. One-fifth of the revenue of the village of Shafeeabad, and one-eighth of that of Puna Khakussa, Nowaza, Huigoorawan, and Joonas, and one-fourth of Bajee Puna, Nidapore, Surgee Sooruf, Boee, and Burt, granted in 1760 by a purwaneh from Meah Surfuraz Khan Kullora, and confirmed in 1821 by a purwaneh from Meer Moobaruc Khan, addressed to Goolam Shah, to enjoy one-fourth of all the villages.
42.	Ditto	55	- -	55	Free	-	-	-	- - B. He was allowed to collect and appropriate to himself the rent of any 55 beegas of cultivated land from the villages of Hingoo, Bawun, and Bagjee, by a sunnud from Meer Mahomed Ally Khan in 1831, addressed to Seyud Khan, his father.
43.	Ditto	25	- -	25	Free	-	-	-	- - B. Garden at Chonga, granted in 1744 by a sunnud from Khooda Yar Khan Abbasee Kullorah, to the address of Goolam Moortaza.
44.	Ditto	22	- -	22	Free	-	-	-	- - B. A garden of eight beegas at Roree, granted in 1822, by a purwaneh from Meer Roostum Khan, to the address of Goolam Shah; and another garden at the same place in 1834, by a sunnud from Meer Roostum Khan.
45.	Seyud Goolam Hoosein	- -	- -	- -	Free	-	-	-	- - B. One-twelfth of the village of Lunjaree, Ameerabad, and Sooltanpore; this was purchased by their forefathers, and granted in 1838 by a sunnud from Meer Fuzle Mahomed Khan, addressed to Goolam Hosein.
46.	Dayaram Faqueer Oodasee	20	- -	20	Free	-	-	-	- - B. C. At Lunga, district Kumleer Kundee; this was granted by the late Governor of Sinde in 1846, to be held during his lifetime; it was previously allowed him by Meer Soobador Khan's sunnud in 1841.
47.	Jairain Fakeer	10	- -	10	Free	-	-	-	- - B. C. In the Chujra Tuppa, granted in 1836 by a sunnud from Meer Sobdar Khan, and confirmed by the British.

(*continued*)

List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Shikarpore*, as they stood on the 1st January 1850—*continued.*

Numbers.	NAMES of the HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER under joint Sunnud.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS.			RENT.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Terms.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
	3. Religious Tenures—*continued.*					*Rs. a. p.*	
48.	Sunt Surren Faker Oodasee -	15	- -	15	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. C. At Deh Mudbahoo Illacka Subdurya, granted by a purwaneh from Meer Mahomed Khan in 1837.
49.	Seetuldass Durveyesh - -	10	- -	10	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. C. At Deh Somar Sangree Illacka Futtehpore, agreeably to the sunnud of Meer Mahomet Khan, in 1834, and confirmed by the late Governor of Scinde in 1846.
50.	Mishur Sunkur Dass - - -	10	- -	10	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. C. Bukapore, granted by Meer Noor Mahomed Khan's purwaneh, 1835, on which the late Governor of Scinde's seal was put.
51.	Seetuldass Durveyesh - -	10	- -	10	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. C. Kumberchundee, according to the sunnud of Meer Sobdar Khan, 1835, and confirmed in 1846 by the late Governor of Scinde.
52.	Jogee Ambuath - - - -	10	- -	10	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. C. He was allowed five beegas of the Rubhee and Khureef crops of the land of Rutlandera, agreeably to Meer Mahomed Khan's purwaneh; but the collector allows ten beegas measured, and on an appointed site, and which they now enjoy.
53.	Jeejun Bramin - - - -	7	- -	7	Free - - -	- - -	B. C. Of the land of Ruttundeira, granted by Meer Mahomed Khan.
54.	Mahomed Durveish - - -	2	- -	2	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. C. At Deh Lahorey, agreeably to sunnud from Shahdad Khan and Meer Hoosein Ally Khan, in 1841.
55.	Dur Nujuf Fakeer - - -	3	- -	3	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. C. Of the land of Lahorey, granted by a sunnud from Meer Shahdad Khan, in 1840.
56.	Mohbut Moojawur of Shahbara -	3	- -	3	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. C. Garden in the village of Bukkurpore, granted by a purwaneh from Meer Noor Mahomed in 1839, and he was confirmed in the grant by the Commissioner in 1849.
57.	Peer Mahomed Kassim Shah -	10	- -	10	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. C. At Shirefpore, Illacka Nayaderia, by a purwaneh from Meer Mahomed Khan, in 1837.
58.	Sulleah Dur Veyesh - - -	6	14	20	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. C. At Bukapore, and two wells granted by a purwaneh from Noor Mahomed, in 1842. This sunnud was forwarded for confirmation to the late Governor in 1847, October, through the deputy collector Larkhana, and has not been returned.
59.	Moolchund Brahmin's son - -	2	- -	2	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. C. A garden and a newly-dug well. Illackah Deyra Munda, granted in 1841, by a purwaneh from Meer Sobdar Khan, and confirmed by the Commissioner in 1845. Moolchund died in 1849; his son was confirmed in the grant by the Commissioner.

60.	Seyud Mudud Allee Shah - -	2	-	-	2	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-	-- B. C. Illacka Kundee Bagban, granted agreeably to a purwaneh from Meer Sobdar Khan in 1834; confirmed by the late Governor of Scinde.
61.	Seyud Buchul Shah - - -	6	-	-	6	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-	-- B. C. Enjoys three beegas of the khureef and three of the rubbee crop, and a small garden in the village of Juma, granted per purwanah from Meer Fuzle Mahomed Khan, confirmed by the Commissioner in Scinde, on the 31st August 1849, as per letter, No. 1,427.
62.	Mussun Kishundass - - -	- -	-	-	- -	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-	-- B. C. Two wells and land granted by Meer Noor Mahomed Khan, addressed to Moobram, his father, in 1834, confirmed by Major Goldney.
63.	Talookdass Faqueer - - -	10	-	-	10	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-	-- B. C. Illacka Roupa, granted by Meer Roostum Khan's sunnud in 1821, and by a purwaneh from the collector; the grant was confiscated, and 15 rupees annually allowed him in lieu.
64.	Moulvee Fuqueeroodeen - -	39	-	-	39	Free	-	-	-	10	–	–	-- B. C. Illacka Shikarpore, granted by Meer Moorad Ally Khan's sunnud in 1826, and confirmed by Commissioner, in letter No. 1,908, dated 11th April 1849, on condition that he should have one well dug.
65.	Seyud Shere Mahomed, Noor Mahomed, and Eisan Alley.	8	-	-	8	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-	-- B. C. This land was measured out to them in Alley Khan, agreeably to purwaneh from Meer Nusseer Khan, in 1839.
66.	Seyud Abbas Alley, Shah Himunt Alley, Shah Mahomed Ally, Mehur Alley, and son of Moonwur Ally.	10	-	-	10	Free	-	-	-	6	–	–	-- B. C. Land in Chipree, granted per purwaneh from Meer Moobaruck Khan in 1837, addressed to Abbas Alley, &c.; they share it in certain shares among themselves.
67.	Syud Amboo Shah - - -	1	-	-	1	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-	-- B. C. Land at Sukkur, granted per purwanah from Meer Moobaruck Khan, in 1838, addressed to him.
68.	Priredal Shah Moojawur, of Knajey Rujur.	2	-	-	2	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-	-- B. C. Illacka Sukkur Jaland Mutoodareja, granted by Meer Nusser Khan's purwaneh, in 1841, to his address.
69.	Acbar Fukeer Moojawar, of Abdool Luteef.	2	-	-	2	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-	-- B. C. Illacka Sukkur, by Meer Moobaruck Khan's sunnud, in 1837, addressed to him.
70.	Nissarally Shah - - -	5	-	-	5	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-	B. C. Illacka Roree and old grant.
71.	Kazee Azeem, Gool Mahomed and Sher Mahomed.	7	-	-	7	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-	-- B. A garden at Roree of ten beegas, granted by Meer Roostum Khan, in 1838, and addressed to Gool Mahomed; they enjoy only seven beegas.
72.	Syud Wursallee - - -	4	-	-	4	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-	-- B. C. Garden at Roree, granted by purwaneh from Meer Roostum Khan, in 1835, addressed to Syud, &c.
73.	Syud Roostum Alley Shah and Zulfkar Allee.	16	-	-	16	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-	-- B. C. Garden at Roree, granted by purwaneh from Meer Roostum Khan, in 1839, addressed to Zulfkar Ally.
74.	Wahed Bux and Ameer Bux -	10	-	-	10	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-	-- B. Garden at Roree, granted per purwanah from Meer Roostum Khan, in 1822, addressed to Yacoob Khan, Wahud Bux, and Audul Shah.

(*continued*)

List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Shikarpore*, as they stood on the 1st January 1850—*continued.*

Numbers.	NAMES of the HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER under joint Sunnud.	NUMBER of BEEGAHS.			RENT.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Terms.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
	3. Religious Tenures—*continued.*					*Rs. a. p.*	
75.	Abdool Luteef Allee Shah - -	12	- -	12	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. C. Illacka Sukkee, village Suddunapore, agreeably to Meer Sohrab Khan's purwaneh, in 1826.
	4. PUTTADARE TENURES:						
1.	Golam Mahomed Bhutean and Baboo Khan.	900	300	1,200	*Vide* Remarks -	1,500 - -	- - B. These parties pay a sum of *Co.'s Rs.* 1,500 per annum, from the produce of this land, to Government; it was formerly *Rs.* 1,000.
2.	Ally Murdan Moghul - -	- -	- -	- -	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. C. This person receives one-eighth puttadaree from the Canal Chundanee, and one-twelfth from the province of Kulhora.
3.	Oomeid Khan and others - -	- -	- -	- -	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. C. Receives one-eighth from Canals Bhumba Kuttah and Areja; they divide among themselves.
4.	Mahomed Raheem and Urzula Khan.	323	110	433	Free - - -	- - -	B. C. Receive one-third of produce of Dost Wah.
5.	Goolam Khan Moghul - -	- -	- -	- -	*Vide* Remarks -	- - -	- - B. C. Receives one-fifth of Moosa Canal produce, now compromised for 50 rupees a year.
6.	Khodadad Khan, Hussun Khan, and Abdoola Khan.	530	220	750	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. C. Receive one-third of Canal Gaba for life; also one-seventh of Kurrum, since compromised for 210 rupees per annum, which they receive, agreeable to sunnud from Meer Shahdad Khan; divided amongst themselves.
7.	Habeeb Oollah - - - -	900	600	1,500	Free - - -	20 8 9	- - B. Receives one-fourth of the produce of Baguzee; this is divided into 18 shares amongst themselves, one of which has been confiscated.
8.	Nuzzur Mahomed and Allum Khan	800	700	1,500	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. Receives one-fourth of the produce of Hajeewan Koobree and Moobarukpore, divided amongst themselves; Nuzzur Mahomed, two shares; Allum Khan, one.
9.	Juddoo Khan and Sunnund Khan	2,200	1,400	3,600	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. Receive one-fourth of Arungabad Amrote; they divide into certain shares amongst themselves.
10.	Alla Buksh Jumalee Khodadad and others.	250	75	325	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. C. Receive one-third of the produce of Hurserwah and Chodea for life.
11.	Akhoon Abdoola and Luteefoola -	1,900	650	2,550	Free - - -	- - -	- - B. C. Receive 3 annas in each rupee of the produce of Maree, Tanda Bahur, Rook, &c.
12.	Shere Mahomed and Kalim Shah	160	940	1,100	Free - - -	- - -	B. Receive half of Muddayjer.

13.	Dilawar Khan - - - - -	1,500	1,500	3,000	Free - - -	- - -	B. C. Receive one-twelfth of Kadurpore.
14.	Dilawar Khan - - - -	8,630	6,270	14,900	Free - - -	- - -	B. C. Receives $\frac{1}{31}$ of Guembra Goserjee.
	NEW GRANTS:						
1.	Nawab Khan, Alif Khan Bahadoor.	- -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - -	- - For military service of the land of Zurkail, three-fourths of the land revenue of the 2,500 beegahs was granted him by the late Governor of Scinde's purwaneh, dated 29th April 1845, 28th February 1846, and 25th September 1849, and Government received one-fourth; but afterwards Major Goldney issued an order, dated 12th October 1849, agreeably to instructions received from the late Governor of Scinde, by which he allowed the grantee to enjoy the whole revenue rent-free.
2.	Durea Khan Jakrance, with his son.	600	- -	600	Free - - -	- - -	- - This and two wells situated on the borders of the canal Moradwah, at Janeedera, were granted him by Sir Charles Napier, on the 17th September 1845, being chief of the Jakrances, brought in as settlers from the hills after the campaign.
3.	Jumal Khan Doomkee, with his son.	400	- -	400	Free - - -	- - -	- - Land on the borders of the canal Rindwale, near Janeedera, was granted by Sir Charles Napier's purwaneh, dated as above, he being the chief of the Doomkees.
4.	Sooleyman Ramdanee - -	400	- -	400	Free - - -	- - -	- - At Ropa, agreeably to the late Governor of Scinde's order, dated 17th September 1845, as chief of the Ramdanees.
5.	Moonshee Tawur Mull, and Kishundass his son.	12	8	20	Free - - -	- - -	- - At Sukkur, granted by Sir C. Napier's purwaneh, dated 1st April 1845, for life, he having accompanied Sir C. Napier on the Hill campaign.
6.	Lall Triba - - - -	50	- -	50	Free - - -	- - -	- - At Noorpoor, granted by Sir C. Napier's purwaneh in 1846, for seizing certain sepoys who had robbed some treasure from the treasury at Larkhana, in effecting which he lost his hand.
7.	Peer Budroodeen - - -	350	150	500	Free - - -	- - -	- - At Bagban, granted by a purwaneh from Sir Charles Napier, dated 17th March, for his lifetime, formerly adjutant of police in Scinde.

Shikarpore.

(signed) *O. F. M. L. Farrington,*
Deputy Collector U. S.

(True copy.)
(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner in Scinde.

LIST of JAGHEERS in the COLLECTORATE of *Hyderabad*, 19 September 1850.

Number of Jagheers.	NAME of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS. Cultivated or Fallow Land.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the Extent of Arable or Waste Land to be Ascertained.	TOTAL.	RENT. TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
							Rs. a. p.	
1	Meer Ali Buksh - - Talpoor Shawanee - -	18,133	80,957	342,222	441,312	¼ produce - -	3,500 – –	B.
2	Meer Boodah - - - ditto - ditto - - -	12,937	56,684	44,028	113,649	Free - - -	- - -	A.
3	Meer Ahmed Khan - ditto - ditto - - -	8,255	56,351	129,500	194,106	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
4	Meer Mahomed Hoosein, ditto - ditto - - -	1,065	2,043	28,000	21,108	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
5	Meer Bidjur Khan - - ditto Shadadanee - -	48,377	104,777	66,676	219,830	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
6	Meer Gholam Shah - ditto - ditto - - - / Meer Fuzzil Ali Khan ditto - ditto - - -	31,176	- -	- - -	31,176	2 annas per beegah	3,897 – 9	C.
7	Meer Ahmed Khan - ditto - ditto - - -	2,533	1,417	5,974	9,924	Free - - -	- - -	A.
8	Meer Ahmed Khan - ditto - ditto - - - / Meer Jehan Khan - ditto - ditto - - -	29,718	70,411	- - -	100,129	- - - -	- - -	- - Terms and tenure under settlement, the father having died, but re-grant not issued.
9	Meer Ali Mahomed - ditto - ditto - - -	9,619	4,221	- - -	13,840	Free - - -	- - -	A.
10	Meer Mahomed Khan, Talpoor Khananee - -	13,010	7,663	72,419	93,092	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
11	Meer Mahomed Ali - ditto - ditto - - -	7,290	- -	4,000	11,290	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
12	Meer Mahomed Khan ditto - ditto - - -	14,528	- -	- - -	14,528	¼ produce on 6,338 jurrubs - -	570 – –	B.
						7,290 ditto, free -	- - -	A.
13	Meer Ahmed Khan - ditto - ditto - - -	31,164	41,521	121,141	193,826	¼ produce - -	3,766 4 –	B.
14	Meer Shere Mahomed Khan, ditto ditto - - -	13,166	42,108	- - -	55,274	Free - - -	- - -	A.
15	Meer Khan Mahomed, ditto - Jodanee - - / Meer Boodah - - ditto - ditto - - -	20,031	41,303	50,592	111,926	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
16	Meer Hyder Ali - - ditto - ditto - - -	2,529	- -	- - -	2,529	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
17	Meer Gholam Mahomed Khan - ditto - Bhaguree -	6,717	57,455	- - -	64,172	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
18	Mahomed Ali Khan - - - - ditto - Malkanee -	376	1,166	- - -	1,542	¼ produce - -	121 8 –	B.
19	Mahomed Hoossein - - - - ditto - ditto -	376	1,166	- - -	1,542	¼ produce - -	121 8 –	B.
20	Meer Abdoollah - - - - - - ditto - ditto -	6,736	20,743	- - -	27,479	¼ produce - -	997 2 –	B.

21	Nawab Mahomed Khan - - - ditto - Torah -	12,942	2,450	25,753	41,145	Free - - - - - -		A.
22	Dost Ali Khan - - - - - - ditto - ditto -	4,056	13,373	14,262	31,691	Ditto - - - - - -		A.
23	Shere Mahomed - - - - - - ditto - ditto -	633	14,944	- - -	15,577	Ditto - - - - - -		A.
24	Emam Bux - - - - - - - - ditto - ditto -	1,496	504	- - -	2,000	Ditto - - - - - -		A.
25	Allah Abyah - - - - - - - ditto - ditto -	3,945	6,610	- - -	10,555	Ditto - - - - - -		A.
	Tar Mahomed - - - - - - - ditto - ditto -							
	Choolta - - - - - - - - ditto - ditto -							
	Adam Khan - - - - - - - ditto - ditto -							
26	Fuzzil Mahomed - - - - - - ditto - ditto -	501	935	- - -	1,436	Ditto - - - - - -		A.
27	Ali Bux - - - - - - - - - ditto - ditto -	744	733	- - -	1,477	Ditto - - - - - -		A.
28	Shere Mahomed Khan, Talpoor Torah - - -	1,880	1,120	- - -	3,000	Ditto - - - - - -		A.
29	Gholam Mahomed - ditto - ditto - - -	308	193	- - -	501	Ditto - - - - - -		A.
30	Goolam Hoossein - ditto - ditto - - -	132	68	- - -	200	Ditto - - - - - -		A.
31	Gool Mahomed - - ditto - ditto - - -	307	185	- - -	492	Ditto - - - - - -		A.
32	Meer Khan - - - ditto - ditto - - -	230	270	- - -	500	Ditto - - - - - -		A.
33	Meer Gholam Hoossein, Talpoor Bhaganee - -	473	194		667	¼ produce - -	43 4 6	B.
34	Buksh - - - Talpoor Khananee - - - -	124	867	- - -	991	Free - - - - - -		A.
35	Beelooch Khan - ditto - ditto - - - -	135	945	- -	1,080	Ditto - - - - - -		A.
36	Bheera - - Talpoor Ghoramanee, ⅕ - - -	90	762	- - -	852	Ditto - - - - - -		A.
	Shahoo - - - ditto - ditto - ⅕ - - -	90	762	- - -	852	Ditto - - - - - -		A.
	Rukka - - - ditto - ditto - ⅕ - - -	90	762	- - -	852	Ditto - - - - - -		A.
	Abdoollah - - ditto - ditto - ⅕ - - -	90	762	- - -	852	Ditto - - - - - -		A.
	Noor Mahomed ditto - ditto - ⅕ - - -	90	762	- - -	852	Ditto - - - - - -		A.
	TOTAL - - -	450	3,810	- - -	4,260			
37	Noor Mahomed, Talpoor Khananee - - - -	640	733	- - -	1,373	Free - - - - - -		A.
38	Lall Khan - - ditto - ditto - - - -	398	1,352	- - -	1,750	Ditto - - - - - -		A.
	Khyra - - - ditto - ditto - - - -							
39	Jehan Khan - ditto - ditto - - - -	147	753	- - -	900	Ditto - - - - - -		A.
40	Mahomed Hoossein, Talpoor Jeheindanee - -	700	- -	- - -	700	Ditto - - - - - -		A.
41	Bhund Ali Khan, Talpoor Torah - - - -	485	515	- - -	1,000	Ditto - - - - - -		A.
42	Nusseer Khan - ditto Khananee - - -	1,880	4,120	- - -	6,000	Ditto - - - - - -		A.
	Tar Mahomed - ditto - ditto - - - -							
43	Mahomed Khan ditto - ditto - - - -	943	957	- - -	1,900	Ditto - - - - - -		A.
	Ahmed Khan - ditto - ditto - - - -							
44	Jehan Khan, Talpoor Gheramanee - - - -	- - -	- -	- - -	2,500	Ditto - - - - - -		A.

(continued)

List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Hyderabad*, 19 September 1850—*continued*.

Number of Jagheers.	NAME of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS. Cultivated or Fallow Land.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the Extent of Arable or Waste Land to be Ascertained.	TOTAL.	RENT. TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
							Rs. a. p.	
45	Peeara - - - Talpoor Khananee - - - -	256	- -	3,837	4,093	Free - - -	- - -	A.
46	Lall Khan - - - ditto - ditto - - - -	1,347	453	- - -	1,800	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
	Hagee Khan - - ditto - ditto - - - -							
	Ghoolam Hyder - ditto - ditto - - - -							
47	Mahomed Khan, Talpoor - - - - - -	- - -	- -	822	822	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
48	Morad Ali - Talpoor Mahbanee - - - -	281	119	- - -	400	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
	Meer Hussein - ditto - ditto - - - -							
49	Tallo - - - - ditto - ditto - - - -	- - -	- -	240	240	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
50	Mahomed Khan ditto Goonganee - - -	500	- -	- - -	500	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
51	Hussein Khan - ditto Khananee - - -	- - -	6,200	- - -	6,200	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
	Moorad Ali - - ditto - ditto - - - -							
52	Sooltan Ali - - ditto Goonganee - - -	465	341	- - -	806	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
53	Mahomed Mullook, ditto - - - - - -	232	268	- - -	500	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
54	Mahomed Hussein, ditto Mahbanee - - -	436	684	- - -	1,120	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
	Sohree - - - ditto - ditto - - - -							
55	Nusseer Khan - ditto Mankanee - - -	- - -	- -	4,000	4,000	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
56	Ghoolam Hyder ditto Khananee - - -	21	279	- - -	300	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
57	Ismael - - - ditto - ditto - - - -	315	- -	- - -	315	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
58	Ghoolam Hyder ditto - ditto - - - -	- - -	246	- - -	246	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
59	Jehan Khan - ditto - ditto - - - -	94	356	- - -	450	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
	Bahawal - - ditto - ditto - - - -							
	Khoda Bux - ditto - ditto - - - -							
60	Hussan Ali - - ditto - - - - - -	112	188	- - -	300	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
61	Hussan Ali - - ditto - - - - - -	- - -	100	- - -	100	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
62	Ali Bux - - - ditto Mahbanee - - -	99	- -	- - -	99	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
63	Hyah Khan - ditto Hulleelanee - - -	1,751	- -	- - -	1,751	¼ produce - -	83 5 -	B.

64	Shah Ali	ditto	ditto	168	523	-	-	691	¼ produce	5	–	–	B.
65	Sooltan Ali	ditto	Bharanee	218	590	-	-	808	¼ produce	7	–	–	B.
66	Ullee Khan	ditto	Khananee	63	273	-	-	336	¼ produce	22	8	–	B.
67	Ahmed Khan	ditto	ditto	650	1,326	-	-	1,976	Free	-	-	-	A.
68	Ghoolam Mahdee	ditto	ditto	313	663	-	-	976	Ditto	-	-	-	A.
69	Adam Khan	ditto	ditto	313	663	-	-	976	¼ produce	36	8	–	B.
70	Oomeid Ali	ditto	ditto	313	663	-	-	976	¼ produce	36	8	–	B.
71	Shere Mahomed	ditto	Mahbanee	30	30	-	-	60	2 annas per begah	7	8	–	C.
72	Khoda Bux	ditto	Khananee	130	-	-	-	130	2 annas a begah	16	4	–	C.
73	Bhawul	ditto	Hulleebanee	70	107	-	-	177	Free	-	-	-	A.
74	Alum Khan	ditto	ditto	69	105	-	-	174	Ditto	-	-	-	A.
75	Futteh Khan	ditto	ditto	132	465	-	-	597	¼ produce	12	1	3	B.
76	Bidjur	ditto	ditto	69	305	-	-	374	¼ produce	6	7	–	B.
77	Ghoolam Hoossein,	ditto	ditto	24	182	-	-	206	Free	-	-	-	A.
78	Jehan Khan	ditto	ditto	18	171	-	-	189	Ditto	-	-	-	A.
79	Gowhur Khan	ditto	ditto	29	190	-	-	219	Ditto	-	-	-	A.
80	Nehal Khan Ali Khan	ditto	ditto	31	38	-	-	69	Ditto	-	-	-	A.
81	Ismael	ditto		120	137	-	-	257	Ditto	-	-	-	A.
82	Goolam Mahomed,	ditto	Mahmedanee ⅓	135	115	-	-	250	Ditto	-	-	-	A.
	Jessur	ditto	ditto ⅓	135	115	-	-	250	Ditto	-	-	-	A.
	Shah Ali	ditto	ditto ⅓	135	115	-	-	250	Ditto	-	-	-	A.
		TOTAL		405	345	-	-	750					
83	Khira	Talpoor	Khananee	22	77	-	-	99	Free	-	-	-	A.
84	Lookman	ditto	ditto	22	77	-	-	99	Ditto	-	-	-	A.
85	Mahomed Ali	ditto	ditto	22	77	-	-	99	Ditto	-	-	-	A.
86	Tar Mahomed	ditto	ditto	22	77	-	-	99	Ditto	-	-	-	A.
87	Ali Mahomed	ditto	ditto	27	91	-	-	118	Ditto	-	-	-	A.
88	Gholam Nubbee	ditto	ditto	48	168	-	-	216	Ditto	-	-	-	A.
89	Hubeechullah	ditto	ditto	90	310	-	-	400	Ditto	-	-	-	A.
90	Gholam Hyder	ditto	ditto	34	116	-	-	150	Ditto	-	-	-	A.
91	Khoda Bux	ditto	Baharanee	299	942	-	-	1,241	Ditto	-	-	-	A.

(continued)

List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Hyderabad*, 19 September 1850—*continued*.

Number of Jagheers.	NAME of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS.. Cultivated or Fallow Land.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the Extent of Arable or Waste Land to be Ascertained.	TOTAL.	RENT. TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
							Rs. a. p.	
92	Gholam Allah - - - Talpoor Baharanee - -	28	93	- - -	121	Free - - -	- - -	A.
93	Syedad - - - - - - ditto - ditto - -	138	433	- - -	571	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
94	Ali Bux - - - - - - ditto - ditto - -	27	87	- - -	114	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
95	Mahomed Khan - - - ditto - ditto - -	6	23	- - -	29	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
96	Abdool Raiman - - - ditto - ditto - -	18	58	- - -	76	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
97	Ghoolam Mahomed - - ditto - ditto - -	43	138	- - -	181	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
98	Fuzzil Mahomed - - - ditto Khananee - -	33	110	- - -	143	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
99	Mahomed - - - - - - ditto - ditto - -	33	110	- - -	143	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
100	Kkyee Mahomed - - ditto - ditto - -	29	89	- - -	118	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
101	Bakur - - - - - - - ditto - ditto - -	5	14	- - -	19	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
102	Oomeid Ali - - - - - ditto - ditto - -	33	110	- - -	143	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
103	Bahdoor - - - - - - ditto Goonganee - -	315	1,072	- - -	1,387	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
104	Mahomed Ali - - - - ditto - ditto - -	102	352	- - -	454	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
105	Mhyra - - - - - - - ditto - ditto - -	46	158	- - -	204	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
106	Shah Ali - - - - - - ditto - Selijanee - -	- - -	200	- - -	200	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
107	Kurrum - - - - - - ditto - ditto - -	- - -	100	- - -	100	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
108	Bahadoor - - - - - - ditto - ditto - -	- - -	100	- - -	100	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
109	Gholam Mahomed - - ditto Mahbanee - -	1,905	- -	- - -	1,905	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
110	Subzerl - - - - - - - ditto Goramanee - -	171	- -	- - -	171	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
111	Ghoolam Hoossein - - ditto - ditto - -	171	- -	- - -	171	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
112	Jehan Khan - - - - - ditto - ditto - -	171	- -	- - -	171	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
113	Ghoolam Hyder - - - ditto - ditto - -	171	- -	- - -	171	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
114	Belooch Khan - - - ditto - ditto - -	171	- -	- - -	171	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
115	Ghoolam Ali - - - - ditto - ditto - -	156	- -	- - -	156	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
116	Denar - - - - - - - ditto - ditto - -	156	- -	- - -	156	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.

117	Mahomed Hussan - - ditto - ditto - -	56	544	- - -	600	- - - -	- - -	A.
118	Goolam Ally - - - - ditto - ditto - -	56	544	- - -	600	- - - -	- - -	A.
119	Ismael Khan - - - - ditto - ditto - -	56	544	- - -	600	- - - -	- - -	A.
120	Bahawul - - - - - ditto - ditto - -	56	544	- - -	600	- - - -	- - -	A.
121	Hysan Ally - - - - ditto - ditto - -	28	272	- - -	300	- - - -	- - -	A.
122	Bebee Fathma, widow of the late Mirza Khan, Talpoor	1,141	745	- - -	1,886	- - - -	- - -	A.
123	Bhag Allee - - - Talpoor, Ulleelanee - -	7,376	10,374	- - -	17,750	- - - -	- - -	A.
124	Rajah - - - - - - ditto Khananee - -	416	- -	22,384	22,800	—	—	
125	Mahomed Khan - - - ditto - ditto - -	80	1,220	- - -	1,300	- - - -	- - -	A.
126	Alla Murdan - - - - ditto - ditto - -	485	2,571	- - -	3,056	¼ produce - -	103 14 -	B.
127	Zoolfikar Allee - - - ditto Shawanee - -	480	20	- - -	500	Free - - -	- - -	A.
128	Nusser Khan - - - - ditto - - - -	257	243	- - -	500	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Alladad - - - - - ditto - - - -							
	Allee Mahomed - - - ditto - - - -							
	Fuzzil Mahomed - - ditto - - - -							
129	Ghoolam Hyder - - - ditto Mahbanee - -	300	- -	- - -	300	Free - - -	- - -	A.
130	Mahomed Khan - - - ditto - - - -	10	- -	- - -	10	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
131	Wullee Mahomed - - ditto Nizamanee - -	11,559	29,282	- - -	40,841	¼ produce - -	644 - -	B.
132	Mahomed Khan - - - ditto Kaiseranee - -	160	840	- - -	1,000	Free - - -	- - -	A.
	Dunea Khan - - - - ditto - ditto - -							
133	Alla Bux - - - - Nizamanee Kaiseranee - -	1,366	283	- - -	1,649	- - - -	- - -	A.
134	Ghoolam Alee - - - - ditto - ditto - -	1,530	1,607	- - -	3,137	- - - -	- - -	A.
135	Ghoolam Hyder - - - ditto - ditto - -	83	429	- - -	512	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Fazil Ali - - - - - ditto - ditto - -							
	Ghoolam Ali - - - - ditto - ditto - -							
136	Butchall - - - - - ditto - ditto - -	613	387	- - -	1,000	¼ produce - -	54 7 -	B.
137	Alee Bux - - - - - ditto - ditto - -	1,368	1,632	- - -	3,000	Free - - -	- - -	A.
138	Mahomed Ali - - - - ditto - ditto - -	159	155	- - -	314	- - - -	- - -	A.
139	Nubbee Bux - - - - ditto - ditto - -	750	- -	- - -	750	- - - -	- - -	A.
140	Ali Morad - - - - - ditto - ditto - -	548	202	- - -	750	¼ produce - -	52 6 6	B.
141	Mahmood - - - - - ditto Alloodanee - -	4,270	4,974	- - -	9,244	Free - - -	- - -	A.
	Gool Mahomed - - - ditto - ditto - -							
	Ali Mahomed - - - - ditto - ditto - -							
	Alladad - - - - - ditto - ditto - -							
	Ahmed Khan - - - - ditto - ditto - -							

(*continued*)

List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Hyderabad*, 19 September 1850—*continued*.

Number of Jagheers.	NAME of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS. Cultivated or Fallow Land.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the Extent of Arable or Waste Land to be Ascertained.	TOTAL.	RENT. TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
							Rs. a. p.	
142	Shah Alee - Nizamanee Futtooanee - - -	2,446	462	- - -	2,908	Free - - -	- - -	A.
	Ahmed Khan - ditto - ditto - - - -	2,446	462	- - -	2,908	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Ahmeer - - - ditto - ditto - - - -	64	11	- - -	75	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Alloodad - - - ditto - ditto - - - -	63	11	- - -	74	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Khooda Bux - ditto - ditto - - - -	31	6	- - -	37	- - - -	- - -	A.
	TOTAL - - -	5,050	952	- - -	6,002			
143	Shah Mahomed, Nizamanee Futtooanee - - -	2,344	1,148	- - -	3,492	2 annas a beegah -	217 5 5	C.
144	Khooda Bux - ditto - Solara - - - -	990	571	- - -	1,561	Free - - -	- - -	A.
	Ghoolam Hyder ditto - ditto - - - -							
145	Jehan Khan - ditto - ditto - - - -	360	257	- - -	617	Ditto - - -	- - -	A.
	Kaeem Khan - ditto - ditto - - - -							
146	Nubbee Bux - ditto - Salarai - - -	1,952	2,048	- - -	4,000	- - - -	- - -	A.
147	Mahmood - - ditto - ditto - - - -	1,703	4,797	- - -	6,500	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Hassan Ali - - ditto - ditto - - - -							
	Ghoolam Shah - ditto - ditto - - - -							
148	Ghool Mahomed ditto - ditto - - - -	430	70	- - -	500	- - - -	- - -	A.
149	Alla Bux - - ditto - ditto - - - -	404	3,633	- - -	4,037	- - - -	- - -	A.
150	Mahomed Hussan ditto - ditto - - - -	2,300	- -	- - -	4,037	2 annas a beegah, or 2,196 jerrabs - - -	274 8 -	A.
						104 jerabs free -	- - -	
151	Bakur Khan - ditto - Lashkuranee - -	714	1,134	- - -	1,848	Free - - -	- - -	A.
152	Ahmed Khan - ditto - ditto - - - -	1,397	2,187	- - -	3,584	½ produce - -	- - -	B. The ½ produce of jagheers Nos. 152 to 155 has been leased for 200 rupees per annum.
153	Futteh Khan - ditto - ditto - - - -	43	66	- - -	109	¼ produce - -	- - -	B.
154	Illias - - - - ditto - ditto - - - -	101	157	- - -	258	¼ produce - -	- - -	B.
155	Gool Mahomed ditto - ditto - - - -	43	65	- - -	108	¼ produce - -	- - -	B.

156	Ghoolam Mahomed ditto - ditto - - - -	800	710	- - -	1,510	1,000 beegahs free 510 ditto ¼ produce	—			
	Fuzzul Mahomed - ditto - ditto - - - -	120	137	- - -	257	¼ produce - -	—			
	TOTAL - - -	920	847	- - -	1,767	- - - -	26	-	-	
157	Hashim - - - Nizamanee Lashkuranee - -	72	329	- - -	401	Free - - -	-	-	-	A.
158	Alla Bux - - - ditto - - ditto - - -	46	216	- - -	262	- - - -	-	-	-	A.
159	Fuzzul Mahomed - ditto - - ditto - - -	48	222	- - -	270	- - - -	-	-	-	A.
160	Ghoolam Alee - - ditto - - ditto - - -	52	235	- - -	287	- - - -	-	-	-	A.
161	Nubbee Bux - - ditto - - ditto - - -	52	235	- - -	287	- - - -	-	-	-	A.
162	Ibrahim - - - - ditto - - ditto - - -	38	182	- - -	220	- - - -	-	-	-	A.
163	Meer Mahomed - ditto - - ditto - - -	28	135	- - -	163	- - - -	-	-	-	A.
164	Vully - - - - ditto - - ditto - - - Oomer - - - - ditto - - ditto - - -	40	296	- - -	336	- - - -	-	-	-	A.
165	Oosman - - - ditto - - ditto - - - Hoosem Alee - - ditto - - ditto - - - Ghoolam Hoossein ditto - - ditto - - - Sulliman - - - ditto - - ditto - - -	329	830	- - -	1,159	- - - -	-	-	-	A.
166	Hoosein Khan - - ditto - Oosmutanee - -	180	51	- - -	231	¼ produce - -	9	8	-	B.
167	Esaw - - - - - ditto - - ditto - - -	2,552	687	- - -	3,239	Free - - -	-	-	-	A.
168	Mahomed Khan - ditto - - ditto - - -	1,452	1,601	- - -	3,033	¼ produce - -	52	14	-	B.
169	Hoosein Allee - - ditto - - ditto - - -	1,296	1,521	- - -	2,817	Free - - -	-	-	-	A.
170	Lootuf Allee - - ditto - - - - -	1,716	1,541	- - -	3,257	¼ produce - -	69	4	-	B.
171	Mahomed Hoossein ditto - - - - -	1,056	2,086	- - -	3,142	745 jerrules free -	-	-	-	A.
						2,397 do. ¼ produce	43	8	-	B.
172	Abdoollah - - - ditto - - - - -	696	14	- - -	710	¼ produce - -	30	-	-	B.
173	Kaeem Khan - - ditto - Oosmutanee - -	3,429	9,996	- - -	13,425	¼ produce - -	201	-	-	B.
174	Ghoolam Mahomed ditto - - ditto - - -	3,216	8,209	- - -	11,425	¼ produce - -	193	-	-	B.
175	Ghoolam Shah - - ditto - - ditto - - -	219	1,508	- - -	1,727	¼ produce - -	25	-	-	B.
176	Suliman - - - - ditto - - ditto - - - Vully Mahomed - ditto - - ditto - - -	413	2,860	- - -	3,273	Free - - -	-	-	-	A.
177	Soomra - - - - ditto - - ditto - - -	537	463	2,133	3,133	¼ produce - -	171	-	-	B.
178	Mussoo - - - - ditto - Ismaelanee - -	467	990	- - -	1,457	¼ produce - -	57	-	-	B.
179	Abdoollah - - - ditto - - ditto - - -	467	990	- - -	1,457	¼ produce - -	57	-	-	B

continued)

List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Hyderabad*, 19 September 1850—*continued*.

Number of Jagheers.	NAME of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS. Cultivated or Fallow Land.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the Extent of Arable or Waste Land to be Ascertained.	TOTAL.	RENT. TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
							Rs. a. p.	
180	Wullee Mahomed, Nizamanee Ismaelanee - -	382	810	- - -	1,192	Free - - -	- - -	A.
181	Dhurria Khan - - ditto - - ditto - - -	1,243	1,007	- - -	2,250	¼ produce - -	71 5 –	B.
182	Allodad - - - - ditto - - ditto - - -	1,461	6,039	- - -	7,500	¼ produce - -	75 – –	B.
183	Abdoollah - - - ditto - - ditto - - -	885	1,615	- - -	2,500	2,000 jerruls, ¼ produce -	36 – –	B.
						500 ditto, free -	- - -	A.
184	Ghoolam Mahomed ditto - - ditto - - -	373	2,127	- - -	2,500	Free - - -	- - -	A.
	Hyder Allee - - ditto - - ditto - - -							
	Allee Mahomed - ditto - - ditto - - -							
185	Genur - - - - - ditto - - - - -	1,142	4,638	- - -	5,780	¼ produce - -	241 5 8	B.
186	Fyz Mahomed - - ditto - Moradanee - -	875	6,125	- - -	7,000	Free - - -	- - -	A.
187	Morad Ali - - - ditto - - ditto - - -	180	320	1,200	1,700	- - - -	- - -	A.
188	Meer Mahomed - ditto - - ditto - - -	- - -	- -	2,300	2,300	- - - -	- - -	A.
189	Syud Khan - - - ditto - - ditto - - -	- - -	781	- - -	781	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Jhan Mahomed - ditto - - ditto - - -							
190	Julal Khan - - Nizamanee, Julvanee - - -	- - -	- -	194	194	- - - -	- - -	A.
191	Hunya - - - - ditto - - ditto - - -	172	- -	- - -	172	¼ produce - -	11 1 –	B.
192	Khaem Khan - - ditto - - ditto - - -	- - -	- -	224	224	Free - - -	- - -	A.
193	Ibrahim - - - - ditto - - ditto - - -	- - -	- -	301	301	- - - -	- - -	A.
194	Meer Khan - - - ditto - - ditto - - -	- - -	- -	107	107	- - - -	- - -	A.
195	Nubbee Bux - - ditto - - ditto - - -	- - -	- -	107	107	- - - -	- - -	A.
196	Mussoo - - - - ditto - Goomanee - -	4	246	- - -	250	- - - -	- - -	A.
197	Abdoollah - - - ditto - - ditto - - -	4	246	- - -	250	- - - -	- - -	A.
198	Muzzar - - - - ditto - - ditto - - -	31	740	- - -	771	- - - -	- - -	A.
199	Gool Hussan - - ditto - - ditto - - -	7	171	- - -	178	- - - -	- - -	A.
200	Mahomed Hussan - ditto - - ditto - - -	3	57	- - -	60	- - - -	- - -	A.

201	Ghoolam Hussan	ditto	ditto			2		59				61													A.	
202	Aly Mahomed	ditto	Hussananee			365		135				500													A.	
203	Mahomed Ali	ditto	ditto			882		326				1,208													A.	
204	Oosman	ditto	ditto			250						250													A.	
205	Abdoollah	ditto	ditto			250						250													A.	
206	Oomur	ditto	ditto			73		27				100													A.	
207	Buchul	ditto	ditto			36		214				250													A.	
208	Alla Bux	ditto	ditto			36		214				250													A.	
209	Oomeid Ally	ditto	ditto			786		325				1,111													A.	
210	Ghoolam Shah	ditto	Goonganee			640		1,360				2,000	¼ produce								58	4	–		B.	
211	Ali Buksh	ditto	Bhulleelanee			290		162		6,068		6,520	Free												A.	
212	Ahmed Khan	ditto	ditto			241		5,156				5,397	ditto												A.	
213	Ghoolam Shah	ditto	ditto			960		966				1,926	¼ produce												B.	
214	Mero	ditto	Mervanee			60		676				736	Free												A.	
215	Sohrab	ditto	ditto			52		253				305	ditto												A.	
216	Abdoallah	ditto	Usumtanee			307		193				500	¼ produce								13	5	–		B.	
217	Sahrab Monuk Dhurria Khan Mahbaruk	ditto ditto ditto ditto				283		2,822				3,105	Free												A.	
218	Seliman Ahmeed Mahmood	ditto ditto ditto				907		93				1,000													A.	
219	Mahomed Khan Bhungool	ditto ditto	Lushkaranee ditto					400				400													A.	
220	Sulleeman	ditto						238				238													A.	
221	Sahrab Tajah	ditto ditto				480		520				1,000													A.	
222	Bakur Ghoolam Hyder	ditto ditto				192		933				1,125													A.	
223	Sooltan Ali	ditto	Mooradanee					1,436				1,436													A.	
224	Mahomed Morad Mehrab	ditto ditto				195		605				800													A.	
225	Khooda Bux	ditto				72		228				300													A.	
226	Soojanrl	ditto				224		226				450													A.	

(*continued*)

List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Hyderabad*, 19 September 1850—*continued*.

Number of Jagheers.	NAME of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS. Cultivated or Fallow Land.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the Extent of Arable or Waste Land to be Ascertained.	TOTAL.	RENT. TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
							Rs. a. p.	
227	Ghoolam Mahomed, Nizamanee - - - - - Wullee Mahomed - ditto - - - - - Khira - - - - - ditto - - - - - Mahomed Hussan - ditto - - - - -	- - -	250	- - -	250	Free - - -	- - -	A.
228	Abdoollah - - - ditto - - - - -	- - -	150	- - -	150	- - - -	- - -	A.
229	Soobah - - - - ditto - - - - -	248	752	- - -	1,000	- - - -	- - -	A.
230	Wullee Mahomed - ditto - - - - -	- - -	250	- - -	250	- - - -	- - -	A.
231	Alum Khan - - - ditto - - - - -	999	1,001	- - -	2,000	¼ produce - -	89 11 -	B.
232	Sulliman - - - ditto - Julwanee - - -	96	154	- - -	250	Free - - -	- - -	A.
233	Tara - - - - - ditto - - ditto - - -	80	131	- - -	211	- - - -	- - -	A.
234	Ismael - - - - ditto - - ditto - - -	90	146	- - -	236	- - - -	- - -	A.
235	Bakur - - - - ditto - - ditto - - -	33	53	- - -	86	- - - -	- - -	A.
236	Gool Mahomed - ditto - - ditto - - -	38	62	- - -	100	- - - -	- - -	A.
237	Ghoolam Mahomed ditto - - ditto - - -	38	62	- - -	100	- - - -	- - -	A.
238	Jhan Mahomed - ditto - - ditto - - -	38	62	- - -	100	- - - -	- - -	A.
239	Jam - - - - - ditto - - ditto - - -	200	139	- - -	339	¼ produce - -	12 8 -	B.
240	Mossa - - - - - ditto - - - - -	68	271	- - -	339	Free - - -	- - -	A.
241	Dhurria Khan - - ditto - - - - - Shah Ali - - - - ditto - - - - - Nusseer Khan - - ditto - - - - - Ali Khan - - - ditto - - - - -	130	1,070	- - -	1,200	- - - -	- - -	A.
242	Khurrum Khan - ditto - - - - -	230	270	- - -	500	- - - -	- - -	A.
243	Oomeid Ally - - ditto - Julwanee - - Ghoolam Shah - - ditto - - ditto - - -	184	416	- - -	600	- - - -	- - -	A.
244	Nubbee Bux - - ditto - Kaiseranee - -	750	- -	- - -	750	- - - -	- - -	A.
245	Mahomed Hussan - ditto - Undhanee - -	74	184	- - -	258	- - - -	- - -	A.
246	Ghoolam Illa - - ditto - Futtooanee - -	3,862	4,241	19,835	27,938	½ produce - -	1,169 - -	B.

247	Futteh Khan - - ditto - - ditto - - -		163	850	-	-	-	1,013	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
248	Mahmood - - - ditto - - ditto - - -		254	1,071	-	-	-	1,325	¼ produce	-	-		27	–	–	B.
249	Hyder - - - - ditto - Undhanee - -		133	109	-	-	-	242	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Oomeid Ally - - ditto - - ditto - - -																		
250	Gool Mahomed, Nizamanee Kaiseranee - - -		54	1,446	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
251	Jellab Khan Lugharee - - - - -		- - -	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Lushkar Khan - ditto - - - - - -																		
	Ahutta - - - ditto - - - - - -																		
252	Jehan Khan - - ditto - - - - - -		- - -	550	-	-	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Nawab - - - ditto - - - - - -																		
	Ahmed Khan - ditto - - - - - -																		
	Sahib - - - - ditto - - - - - -																		
	Dhurria Khan - ditto - - - - - -																		
	Shadad - - - ditto - - - - - -																		
253	Alla Bux - - - ditto - - - - - -		178	122	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
254	Lalla Bux - - ditto - - - - - -		105	1,958	-	-	-	2,063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Ghuma - - - ditto - - - - - -																		
	Newa - - - - ditto - - - - - -																		
	Allyar - - - - ditto - - - - - -																		
	Mahomed Khan - ditto - - - - - -																		
	Ahmed Khan - - ditto - - - - - -																		
	Sahib - - - - ditto - - - - - -																		
	Muzzar - - - ditto - - - - - -																		
	Shere Mahomed - ditto - - - - - -																		
	Ismael - - - - ditto - - - - - -																		
	Murreed - - - ditto - - - - - -																		
	Ghoolam Ali - - ditto - - - - - -																		
	Ghoolam Hoossein ditto - - - - - -																		
	Arzee Toar - - - - - - - - -																		
	Booda Toar - - - - - - - - -																		
	Khyr Mahomed, Zindpocra - - - - -																		
	Soobat - - - - ditto - - - - -																		
255	Fuzzil - - - - Lugharee - - - - -		- - -	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Syud Khan - - - ditto - - - - -																		
	Ahmed Khan - - - ditto - - - - -																		
	Futteh Khan - - - ditto - - - - -																		
	Hoossein Khan - - ditto - - - - -																		

(continued)

List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Hyderabad*, 19 September 1850—*continued*.

Number of Jagheers.	NAME of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS. Cultivated or Fallow Land.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the Extent of Arable or Waste Land to be Ascertained.	TOTAL.	RENT. TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees. Rs. a. p.	REMARKS.
256	Buksha - - - Lugharee - - - - - - Karser - - - - - ditto - - - - - Loahara - - - - ditto - - - - - Buksha Ali - - - ditto - - - - - Gool Mahomed - - ditto - - - - - Gazee Khan - - - ditto - - - - -	- - -	1,500	- - -	1,500	Free - - -	- - -	A.
257	Nutta - - Lugharee Brihmanee - - - Ali Morad - ditto - - ditto - - - -	- - -	250	- - -	250	- - - -	- - -	A.
258	Meer Khan - - Lugharee - - - - Ahmed Khan - - ditto - - - - - Kunmal Khan - ditto - - - - - Ghoolam Ali - - ditto - - - - - Lall Khan - - ditto - - - - -	351	2,199	- - -	2,550	- - - -	- - -	A.
259	Beloch Khan, Lugharee Chungooanee - - - Muzzur - - ditto - ditto - - - -	364	1,436	- - -	1,800	- - - -	- - -	A.
260	Dhuria Khan - Lugharee - - - - -	125	125	- - -	250	- - - -	- - -	A.
261	Zungee - - - ditto - - - - -	40	160	- - -	200	- - - -	- - -	A.
262	Ahmed Khan - ditto Buddoee - - - -	72	8	- - -	80	- - - -	- - -	A.
263	Chaotta - - - - Lugharee - - - - Unlleea - - - - ditto - - - - Mahomed Khan - ditto - - - - Mahomed Hussan - ditto - - - -	368	45	- - -	413	- - - -	- - -	A.
264	Jam - - - Lugharee - - - - -	144	6	- - -	150	- - - -	- - -	A.
265	Moobaruck - - ditto - - - - - -	261	139	- - -	400	- - - -	- - -	A.
266	Hussan Khan - ditto Mehranee - - - -	863	2,637	- - -	3,500	- - - -	- - -	A.
267	Nubble Bux - Lugharee - - - - - Hyder Khan - ditto - - - - - Ali Bux - - ditto - - - - - Kurm Ali - ditto - - - - -	616	1,884	- - -	2,500	- - - -	- - -	A.

268	Ali Bux - -	ditto	Brihmanee	-	-	-	264	134	-	-	-	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Ali Morad - -	ditto	- ditto	-	-	-																				
	Gool Mahomed	ditto	- ditto	-	-	-																				
	Meer Hoossein	ditto	- ditto	-	-	-																				
269	Mahomed - -	ditto	- ditto	-	-	-	81	79	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Hysan Ali - -	ditto	- ditto	-	-	-																				
	Mahomed Hussan	ditto	- ditto	-	-	-																				
270	Alum Khan -	ditto	- ditto	-	-	-	- - -	700	-	-	-	700	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
271	Sulliman - -	ditto	- ditto	-	-	-	160	47	-	-	-	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
272	Khyra - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	10	30	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
273	Mahomed Hoossein, Lugharree		-	-	-	-	- -	144	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Hyder - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-																			
	Gool Hoossein -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-																			
	Alzar - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-																			
	Moobaruck - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-																			
	Abdoollah - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-																			
	Shadad - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-																			
	Dilamur - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-																			
	Khaim - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-																			
274	Fuzzil - - -	ditto	- Allianee	-	-	-	1,779	- -	-	-	-	1,779	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
275	Kurrum Ali -	ditto	-	-	-	-	412	1,088	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
276	Shadad - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	80	88	-	-	-	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Ghoolam Hyder	ditto	-	-	-	-	-																			
	Janoo - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-																			
	Jumall - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-																			
	Khan Mahomed	ditto	-	-	-	-	-																			
	Khyr Mahomed	ditto	-	-	-	-	-																			
	Fuzzul - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-																			
	Unllee Mahomed	ditto	-	-	-	-	-																			
277	Gool Mahomed	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	- -	707	-	-	-	707	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Sulleem - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-																			
278	Jehan Khan -	ditto	- Koolkoolee	-	-	-	204	27	-	-	-	231	¼ produce on 131 beegahs.					6	2	–	B.
													100 beegahs free	-	-	-	-				A.
279	Razee - - -	ditto	- ditto	-	-	-	131	- -	-	-	-	131	¼ produce	-	-			6	2	–	B.
280	Myra - - -	ditto	- ditto	-	-	-	131	- -	-	-	-	131	¼ produce	-	-			6	2	–	B.
281	Nehal Khan -	ditto	- ditto	-	-	-	73	27	-	-	-	100	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
282	Dhurria Khan -	ditto	- Brimanhee	-	-	-	125	796	-	-	-	921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
283	Alloodad - -	ditto	- ditto	-	-	-	153	207	-	-	-	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
284	Allooda - - -	ditto	- ditto	-	-	-	108	138	-	-	-	246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.

(*continued*)

List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Hyderabad*, 19 September 1850—*continued*.

Number of Jagheers.	NAME of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS.				RENT.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated or Fallow Land.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the Extent of Arable or Waste Land to be Ascertained.	TOTAL.	TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
							Rs. a. p.	
285	Pullea - - - Lugharee - - - - - -	2,493	- -	- - -	2,493	Free - - -	- - -	A.
	Gool Mahomed ditto - - - - - -							
	Mahomed Khan ditto - - - - - -							
	Ghoolam Hyder ditto - - - - - -							
286	Sahib Khan - ditto - - - - - -	1,548	- -	- - -	1,548	2 annas a beegah -	193 8 -	C; case under discussion.
287	Abdoollah - - ditto - - - - - -	308	177	- - -	485	Free - - -	- - -	A.
288	Jam - - - - ditto - - - - - -	308	177	- - -	485	- - - -	- - -	A.
289	Emam Bux - ditto - - - - - -	308	177	- - -	485	- - - -	- - -	A.
290	Milta - - - Lugharee Dulwanee - - -	52	189	- - -	241	- - - -	- - -	A.
291	Izzul - - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	52	189	- - -	241	- - - -	- - -	A.
292	Allum Khan - ditto - - ditto - - - -	52	189	- - -	241	- - - -	- - -	A.
293	Hassul - - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	52	189	- - -	241	- - - -	- - -	A.
294	Lushkur Khan ditto - - ditto - - - -	52	189	- - -	241	- - - -	- - -	A.
295	Mehrab - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	52	189	- - -	241	- - - -	- - -	A.
296	Vullea - - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	52	189	- - -	241	- - - -	- - -	A.
297	Shaho - - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	52	189	- - -	241	- - - -	- - -	A.
298	Tara - - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	52	189	- - -	241	- - - -	- - -	A.
299	Jummal - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	52	189	- - -	241	- - - -	- - -	A.
300	Unllee Mahomed ditto - - ditto - - - -	52	189	- - -	241	- - - -	- - -	A.
301	Sobdar - - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	52	189	- - -	241	- - - -	- - -	A.
302	Morad - - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	52	189	- - -	241	- - - -	- - -	A.
303	Alla Bux - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	52	189	- - -	241	- - - -	- - -	A.
304	Jellal - - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	52	189	- - -	241	- - - -	- - -	A.
305	Menjee - - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	52	189	- - -	241	- - - -	- - -	A.
306	Khan Mahomed ditto - - ditto - - - -	52	189	- - -	241	- - - -	- - -	A.
307	Oomeid Ally - ditto - - ditto - - - -	52	189	- - -	241	- - - -	- - -	A.

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List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Hyderabad*, 19 September 1850—*continued*.

Number of Jagheers.	NAME of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS.				RENT.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated or Fallow Land.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the Extent of Arable or Waste Land to be Ascertained.	TOTAL.	TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
							Rs. a. p.	
340	Khan Mahomed, Lugharee Adamanee - - -	34	24	- - -	58	Free - - -	- - -	A.
341	Dhoda - - - - ditto - ditto - - - -	34	24	- - -	58	- - - -	- - -	A.
342	Sahib Khan - - ditto Chatanee - - -	237	96	- - -	333	- - - -	- - -	A.
343	Unllee Mahomed ditto - ditto - - - -	32	164	- - -	196	- - - -	- - -	A.
344	Syud Khan - - ditto - ditto - - - -	20	101	- - -	121	- - - -	- - -	A.
345	Abdoollah - - - ditto - ditto - - - -	32	164	- - -	196	- - - -	- - -	A.
346	Ghoolam Oossein ditto - ditto - - - -	20	101	- - -	121	- - - -	- - -	A.
347	Shere Khan - - ditto - ditto - - - -	8	42	- - -	50	- - - -	- - -	A.
348	Ahmed Khan - - ditto Brimanee - - -	102	155	- - -	257	- - - -	- - -	A.
349	Mewa - - - - ditto - ditto - - - -	12	20	- - -	32	- - - -	- - -	A.
350	Unlleea - - - ditto - ditto - - - -	123	190	- - -	313	- - - -	- - -	A.
351	Mungun - - - ditto - ditto - - - -	11	16	- - -	27	- - - -	- - -	A.
352	Mahomed Khan - ditto - ditto - - - -	75	115	- - -	190	- - - -	- - -	A.
353	Alum Khan - - ditto - ditto - - - -	5	8	- - -	13	- - - -	- - -	A.
354	Shadman - - - ditto - ditto - - - -	258	439	- - -	697	- - - -	- - -	A.
355	Ali Mahomed - ditto - ditto - - - -	41	73	- - -	114	- - - -	- - -	A.
356	Lall Khan - - - ditto - ditto - - - -	88	151	- - -	239	- - - -	- - -	A.
357	Abdoollah - - - ditto - ditto - - - -	24	42	- - -	66	- - - -	- - -	A.
358	Shere Mahomed - ditto - ditto - - - -	105	183	- - -	288	- - - -	- - -	A.
359	Maunk - - - - ditto Chandnanee - - -	454	50	- - -	504	- - - -	- - -	A.
360	Gowar - - - - ditto - ditto - - - -	454	50	- - -	504	- - - -	- - -	A.
361	Syud Khan - - ditto Goorzar - - - -	177	638	- - -	815	- - - -	- - -	A.
362	Kumnal Khan - ditto - ditto - - - -	10	37	- - -	47	- - - -	- - -	A.
363	Ghoolam Hoossein ditto - ditto - - - -	4	16	- - -	20	- - - -	- - -	A.
364	Khurrum Khan - ditto - ditto - - - -	4	16	- - -	20	- - - -	- - -	A.

365	Dewlut - - - - ditto - ditto - - - -	6	21	- - -	27	- - - -	- - -	A.
366	Shere Khan - - ditto - ditto - - - -	8	27	- - -	35	- - - -	- - -	A.
367	Murzzar - - - ditto - ditto - - - -	32	112	- - -	144	- - - -	- - -	A.
368	Oomeid Ally - - ditto - ditto - - - -	13	49	- - -	62	- - - -	- - -	A.
369	Jan Mahomed - ditto - ditto - - - -	20	76	- - -	96	- - - -	- - -	A.
370	Mahomed Khan - ditto Chungooanee - - - Bahadar Khan - ditto - ditto - - - - Futteh Khan - - ditto - ditto - - - -	240	60	- - -	300	- - - -	- - -	A.
371	Ghoolam Ali - - ditto Brimanee - - - Kheir Mahomed - ditto - ditto - - - - Ahdoollah - - - ditto - ditto - - - - Mahomed Ali - - ditto - ditto - - - - Ghoolam Hossein ditto - ditto - - - -	356	2,644	- - -	3,000	- - - -	- - -	A.
372	Ravut Khan - - ditto Chandnanee - - -	774	1,789	- - -	2,563	- - - -	- - -	A.
373	Ghoolan Mustafa - - - - ditto - - - -	1,812	4,550	- - -	6,862	¼ produce - -	166 12 3	B.
374	Ghoolam Moortza - - - ditto - - - -	413	624	- - -	1,037	Free - - -	- - -	A.
375	Taj Mahomed - Lugharee - - - - - Dost Mahomed - ditto - - - - -	1,295	3,855	- - -	5,150	- - - -	- - -	A.
376	Jan Mahomed - - ditto - - - - -	5,026	2,974	- - -	8,000	- - -	- - -	A.
377	Ali Gewur - - - ditto - - - - -	628	372	- - -	1,000	- - - -	- - -	A.
378	Ghoolam Shah - ditto - - - - -	530	10,409	- - -	10,939	- - - -	- - -	A.
379	Ghoolam Mahomed, ditto - - - - - Kadur Bux - - ditto - - - - -	4,227	6,524	- - -	10,751	- - - -	- - -	A.
380	Mahomed Khan - ditto - - - - -	838	1,774	- - -	2,112	½ produce - -	37 1 –	E.
381	Mahomed Hussan ditto - - - - -	120	1,130	- - -	1,250	Free - - -	- - -	A.
382	Ali Akbar - - - ditto - - - - -	1,712	288	- - -	2,000	⅓ produce - -	333 5 8	E.
383	Yuktior - - - - ditto - - - - -	2,146	13,198	- - -	15,344	Free - - -	- - -	A.
384	Khan Mahomed - ditto Sheeranee - - - Dhota - - - - ditto - ditto - - - Sha Ali - - - - ditto - ditto - - - Belooch Khan - - ditto - ditto - - -	4,266	4,241	- - -	8,507	- - - -	- - -	A.
385	Ghoolam Mahomed ditto Sunjaraanee - - -	2,842	2,045	- - -	4,887	- - - -	- - -	A.
386	Hussein Khan - - ditto Rimanee - - -	- - -	- -	5,021	5,021	- - - -	- - -	A.
387	Ali Bux - - - - ditto - ditto - - - Futteh Khan - - ditto - ditto - - -	- - -	1,500	- - -	1,500	- - - -	- - -	A.

(continued)

List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Hyderabad*, 19 September 1850—*continued*.

Number of Jagheers.	NAME of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS. Cultivated or Fallow Land.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the Extent of Arable or Waste Land to be Ascertained.	TOTAL.	RENT. TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
							Rs. a. p.	
388	Bhooda - - - Lugharee Alleanee - - -	1,148	47,619	- - -	48,767	¼ produce - -	40 2 –	B.
389	Shere Mahomed - ditto - - - - -	224	426	- - -	650	Free - - -	- - -	A.
390	Mahomed Khan - ditto - - - - -	- - -	100	- - -	100	- - - -	- - -	A.
391	Oomeid Ally - ditto Brimanee - - -	1,032	3,468	- - -	4,500	- - - -	- - -	A.
392	Boodah - - - ditto - ditto - - -	64	436	- - -	500	- - - -	- - -	A.
393	Sahib Khan - - ditto - ditto - - -	29	196	- - -	225	- - - -	- - -	A.
394	Mahomed Khan - ditto - ditto - - -	29	196	- - -	225	- - - -	- - -	A.
395	Koorban Ali - - ditto - ditto - - -	29	196	- - -	225	- - - -	- - -	A.
396	Yar Ali - - - ditto - ditto - - -	29	196	- - -	225	- - - -	- - -	A.
397	Ghoolam Mahomed ditto - - - - -	- - -	- -	15,000	15,000	- - - -	- - -	A.
398	Alla Bux - - - Jumally - - - - -	250	150	- - -	400	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Hedjee - - - - ditto - - - - -							
	Bahawul - - - - ditto - - - - -							
399	Oomeid Ally - - ditto - - - - -	34	66	- - -	100	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Bahadoor - - - ditto - - - - -							
	Ghoolam Hossein - ditto - - - - -							
400	Ghoolam Ali - - ditto - - - - -	424	570	- - -	994	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Khan Mahomed - ditto - - - - -							
	Jehan Khan - - - ditto - - - - -							
401	Sheik - - - - - ditto Alleeanee - - -	484	2,250	- - -	2,734	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Ghoolam Ali - - - ditto - ditto - - -							
	Dowlut - - - - ditto - ditto - - -							
	Milta - - - - - ditto - ditto - - -							
	Singar - - - - - ditto - ditto - - -							
	Alla Buksh - - - ditto - ditto - - -							
	Syud Khan - - - ditto - ditto - - -							
	Mewa - - - - - ditto - ditto - - -							
	Kubba - - - - ditto - ditto - - -							
402	Shere Mahomed - ditto - - - - -	44	156	- - -	200	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Moored - - - - ditto - - - - -							

403	Meerum - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,625	-	-	-	1,875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.	
	Gazee Khan - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Khyra - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Chulto - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Kurrum Khan - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Mahomed Khan -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Shah Ally - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
404	Balloo - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	532	2,156	-	-	-	2,688	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.	
	Mahbut - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Kadur Buksh - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Sahib Khan - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Ally Buksh - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Nubbee Buksh - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Butchul - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Hyat - - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Allodad - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Sohrab - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Ghoolam Nubbee -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Ghoolam Shah - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Abdoolla - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Allee Mahomed -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Muddut Ally - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Kurrum - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Oomeed Ally - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Choolta - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Bhag Ali - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Sooltan - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Ali Morad - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Sobzul - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
405	Sooltan - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,641	-	-	-	1,641	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Sohrab - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Allyar - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Sohba - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Pungrea - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Gazee Khan - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Buksha - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
406	Foujah - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
407	Foujah - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
408	Lal Bux - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	175	825	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.	
	Dowlut - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Jam - - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Nutta - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
409	Futteh Khan - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,714	-	-	-	1,714	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Kumaul Khan - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Meer Khan - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															

(continued)

List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Hyderabad*, 19 September 1850—*continued*.

Number of Jagheers.	NAME of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS. Cultivated or Fallow Land.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the Extent of Arable or Waste Land to be Ascertained.	TOTAL.	RENT. TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
							Rs. a. p.	
410	Nusseer Khan - - Jumally - Hybutanee -	70	2,596	- - -	2,666	Free - - -	- - -	A.
411	Syud Khan - - - - - - - - -	124	10,542	- - -	10,666	- - - -	- - -	A.
412	Wullee Mahomed - Jumally - - - - -	200	- -	- - -	200	- - - -	- - -	A.
413	Sooltan - - - - - ditto - Somranee - -	35	248	- - -	283	- - - -	- - -	A.
414	Allee Khan - - - - - ditto - Esanee - -	882	3,118	- - -	4,000	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Kassim - - - - - - ditto - - ditto - -							
	Jundah - - - - - - ditto - - ditto - -							
	Sarah - - - - - - ditto - - ditto - -							
	Bakkur - - - - - - ditto - - ditto - -							
	Baga - - - - - - - ditto - - ditto - -							
	Meadad - - - - - - ditto - - ditto - -							
	Khyre Mahomed - - ditto - - ditto - -							
	Gazee Khan - - - - ditto - - ditto - -							
	Wullee Mahomed - - ditto - - ditto - -							
	Subzul - - - - - - ditto - - ditto - -							
	Hajee - - - - - - - ditto - - ditto - -							
	Ghoolam Hyder - - - ditto - - ditto - -							
415	Nawab - - - - - - ditto - - - -	165	766	- - -	931	- - - -	- - -	A
	Mehrab - - - - - - ditto - - - -							
	Syedad - - - - - - ditto - - - -							
416	Bahawul - - - - - - ditto - - - -	250	- -	- - -	250	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Ghoolam Mahomed - - ditto - - - -							
	Oomied Ally - - - - ditto - - - -							
417	Newab - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	346	- - -	346	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Morad - - - - - - - - - -							
	Lushkaree - - - - - - - - -							
	Pahur - - - - - - - - - -							
	Pyraz - - - - - - - - - -							
	Fozul - - - - - - - - - -							
	Neehal - - - - - - - - - -							
	Syedad - - - - - - - - - -							

418	Bahdoor	Jumally	-	-	-	-	145		102	-	-	-	247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Dilshad	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
419	Dhullel	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Urzee	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Mahomed Khan	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
420	Ghoolam Ally	ditto	-	-	-	-	3,519		1,584	-	-	-	5,103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Punnoo	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
421	Roostum	ditto	-	Hybutanee		-	1,600		2,449	-	-	-	4,049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
422	Punnoo	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Ghoolam	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
423	Kurrum Khan	ditto	-	-	-	-	400		-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Gool Mahomed	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Ghoolam Hossein	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Chutta	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
424	Shabeg	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
425	Fuzzul	ditto	-	-	-	-	512		200	-	-	-	712	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Rawut	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Ghoolam Hoossein	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Sarra	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Moobarruk	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Sahib Khan	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Kummaal	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Kassim	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Sheik	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
426	Meer Khan	ditto	-	Esanee		-	200		-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
427	Shere Khan	ditto	-	-	-	-	250		-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
428	Fajzul	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Futteh Khan	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Sooltan	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Syedad	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Lall Khan	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Choolta	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Hyat	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Adam	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Jehan Khan	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Oomeed Ally	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Ameer Buksh	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Nehal Khan	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
429	Meeya	ditto	-	-	-	-	20		4,280	-	-	-	4,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Laskar Khan	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Kaiser	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Tarroo	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Hassoo	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Mobarruk	ditto	-	-	-	-																				

(continued)

List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Hyderabad*, 19 September 1850—*continued.*

Number of Jagheers.	NAME of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS. Cultivated or Fallow Land.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the Extent of Arable or Waste Land to be Ascertained.	TOTAL.	RENT. TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
							Rs. a. p.	
430	Bungool - - - - Jumally - - - - - Jeean - - - - - ditto - - - - - Allee Khan - - - ditto - - - - - Sunjur - - - - - ditto - - - - -	762	1,238	- - -	2,000	Free - - -	- - -	A.
431	Mehrab - - - - - ditto - - - - - Uttoor - - - - - ditto - - - - - Bahee Khan - - - ditto - - - - - Dhost Ally - - - ditto - - - - - Meer Khan - - - ditto - - - - - Butchul - - - - - ditto - - - - -	360	340	- - -	700	- - - -	- - -	A.
432	Gajee Khan Jumallee Hybutanee - - - -	272	728	- - -	1,000	- - - -	- - -	A.
433	Ismael Jumally - - - - - - - -	184	116	- - -	300	- - - -	- - -	A.
434	Khoda Buksh - J. Karvanee - - - - Choolta - - - - - ditto - - - - - Shah Ally - - - - ditto - - - - - Buksho - - - - - ditto - - - - - Bidjar - - - - - ditto - - - - -	- -	- -	500	500	- - - -	- - -	A.
435	Ballatch - - - - Jumally - - - - - Bukero - - - - - ditto - - - - - Shungo - - - - - ditto - - - - -	- -	- -	200	200	- - - -	- - -	A.
436	Oomed Ally Jumally - - - - - -	2,500	- -	- - -	2,500	¼ produce - -	57 4 –	B.
437	Khan Mahomed J. Kurmally - - - - -	60	592	- - -	652	¼ produce - -	8 8 –	B.
438	Ghoolam Hyder Jumally - - - - -	160	140	- - -	300	¼ produce - -	10 2 –	B.
439	Buksho Jumally Kattahee - - - - -	90	346	- - -	436	Free - - -	- - -	A.
440	Shere Khan - - - Jumally - Kattabee - -	157	206	- - -	363	- - - -	- - -	A.
441	Oomeed Ally - - - ditto - - ditto - -	50	65	- - -	115	- - - -	- - -	A.
442	Sukkul - - - - - ditto - - ditto - -	50	65	- - -	115	- - - -	- - -	A.
443	Syedad - - - - - ditto - - ditto - -	17	23	- - -	40	- - - -	- - -	A.
444	Bahee Khan - - - ditto - - ditto - -	52	68	- - -	120	- - - -	- - -	A.
445	Esub - - - - - ditto - - ditto - -	242	292	- - -	534	- - - -	- - -	A.

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List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Hyderabad*, 19 September 1850—*continued.*

Number of agheers.	NAME of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS. Cultivated or Fallow Land.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the Extent of Arable or Waste Land to be Ascertained.	TOTAL.	RENT. TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
							Rs. a. p.	
479	Alum Khan Jumally Hybutnee - - - -	21	26	- - -	47	Free - - -	- - -	A.
480	Khyra - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	34	41	- - -	75	- - - -	- - -	A.
481	Syud Khan - ditto - - ditto - - - -	17	22	- - -	39	- - - -	- - -	A.
482	Allyar - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	16	20	- - -	36	- - - -	- - -	A.
483	Goolam Ally ditto - - ditto - - - -	99	121	- - -	220	- - - -	- - -	A.
484	Choota - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	45	55	- - -	100	- - - -	- - -	A.
485	Datha - - ditto - Julbanee - - - -	1,350	13,993	- - -	15,343	- - - -	- - -	A.
486	Futteh Khan ditto - - ditto - - - -	398	80	- - -	478	- - - -	- - -	A.
487	Bhawinda - ditto - - ditto - - - -	564	182	- - -	746	- - - -	- - -	A.
488	Gool Mahomed ditto - - ditto - - - -	11	16	- - -	27	- - - -	- - -	A.
489	Rahim - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	11	16	- - -	27	- - - -	- - -	A.
490	Jha - - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	5	8	- - -	13	- - - -	- - -	A.
491	Rheim - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	8	10	- - -	18	- - - -	- - -	A.
492	Bakur - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	8	10	- - -	18	- - - -	- - -	A.
493	Rawut - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	5	9	- - -	14	- - - -	- - -	A.
494	Punjreah - ditto - Jelbanee - - - -	4	6	- - -	10	- - - -	- - -	A.
495	Kurrum Khan ditto - - ditto - - - -	4	6	- - -	10	- - - -	- - -	A.
496	Jam - - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	9	13	- - -	22	- - - -	- - -	A.
497	Mehrab - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	20	28	- - -	48	- - - -	- - -	A.
498	Manjee - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	11	15	- - -	26	- - - -	- - -	A.
499	Ghoolam - ditto - - ditto - - - -	12	17	- - -	29	- - - -	- - -	A.
500	Jeea - - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	12	17	- - -	29	- - - -	- - -	A.
501	Lehua - - ditto - - ditto - - - -	20	30	- - -	50	- - - -	- - -	A.
502	Mobaruk - ditto - - ditto - - - -	39	57	- - -	96	- - - -	- - -	A.

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List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Hyderabad*, 19 September 1850—*continued*.

Number of Jagheers.	NAME of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS. Cultivated or Fallow Land.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the Extent of Arable or Waste Land to be Ascertained.	TOTAL.	RENT. TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
534	Abdoolah - Jumally Bheranee	297	442	- - -	739	Free - - -	- - -	A.
535	Jam - - - ditto - ditto	276	463	- - -	739	- - - -	- - -	A.
536	Oomur - - - ditto - ditto	200	341	- - -	541	- - - -	- - -	A.
537	Ahmed Khan ditto - ditto	276	463	- - -	739	- - - -	- - -	A.
538	Sahib Khan - ditto - ditto	334	562	- - -	896	- - - -	- - -	A.
539	Uulleea - - ditto - ditto	334	562	- - -	896	- - - -	- - -	A.
540	Hadjee - - ditto - ditto	82	140	- - -	222	- - - -	- - -	A.
541	Kurrum Khan ditto - ditto	82	140	- - -	222	- - - -	- - -	A.
542	Sulliman - - ditto - ditto	82	140	- - -	222	- - - -	- - -	A.
543	Thaj Khan - ditto - ditto	65	109	- - -	174	- - - -	- - -	A.
544	Hybut Jumally Jullalanee	- - -	250	- - -	250	- - - -	- - -	A.
545	Sohbut ditto - ditto							
546	Dhurreea Khan Jumally Hybutanee	43	73	- - -	116	- - - -	- - -	A.
547	Pahur - Jumally Esanee*	433	- -	- - -	433	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Shukkul - ditto, ditto							
548	Allum Khan, ditto, ditto	42	126	- - -	168	- - - -	- - -	A.
549	Aly Morad - ditto, ditto	21	60	- - -	81	- - - -	- - -	A.
550	Billanda - ditto, ditto	5	15	- - -	20	- - - -	- - -	A.
551	Dhurrea Khan, ditto, ditto	3	11	- - -	14	- - - -	- - -	A.
552	Gahee - - ditto, ditto	3	11	- - -	14	- - - -	- - -	A.
553	Alladad - - ditto, ditto	3	11	- - -	14	- - - -	- - -	A.
554	Nubbee Bux, ditto, ditto	3	11	- - -	14	- - - -	- - -	A.
555	Sohba - - ditto, ditto	8	24	- - -	32	- - - -	- - -	A.
556	Bukkur - - ditto, ditto	9	28	- - -	37	- - - -	- - -	A.
557	Mohammed Aly	5	14	- - -	19	- - - -	- - -	A.
558	Dhoda - - Jumally Alleeanee	258	959	- - -	1,217	- - - -	- - -	A.

559	Ameer Bux,	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	76	512	-	-	-	588	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.			
560	Hadjeee	-	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	76	512	-	-	-	588	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.			
561	Emam Bux,	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	33	217	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.			
562	Fuzzul	-	-	-	Jumally Kattabee	-	-	-	-	29	115	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.			
563	Ally Morad	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	29	115	-	-	-	144	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.			
564	Samana	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	29	115	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.			
565	Alla Bux	-	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	29	115	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.			
566	Mahommed Khan,		ditto	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	29	115	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.			
567	Gahee	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	8	32	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.			
568	Hadjee	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	8	32	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.			
569	Manuck	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	48	192	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.			
570	Chakur Khan	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	7	30	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.			
571	Lall Khan	-	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	7	30	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.			
572	Jehan Khan	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	7	30	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.			
573	Kurrumdad	-	-	Chandia	-	-	-	-	-	642	2,858	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.			
	Urzee	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-																
	Nubbee Bux	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-																
	Mullee Mohammed		ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-																	
	Dahim	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-																
574	Nebal	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.			
	Belooch Khan	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-																	
	Dhurrea Khan	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-																	
575	Ghoolam Hoossein		ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.			
	Mahomed Khan	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-																	
	Bahee Khan	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-																
	Jey Sur	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-																
576	Hussan	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.			
	Sundoa	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-																
	And others	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-																
577	Kurum Ally	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.			
	Morad Ally	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-																	
	Khyr Mahomed	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-																	
	Jehan Khan	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-																
	Alla Buksh	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-																
	Allee Mahomed	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-																	
	And others	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-																
578	Kummal	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	147	-	-	-	-	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.			

(*continued*)

List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Hyderabad*, 19 September 1850—*continued*.

Number of Jagheers.	NAME of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS.				RENT.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated or Fallow Land.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the Extent of Arable or Waste Land to be Ascertained.	TOTAL.	TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
							Rs. a. p.	
579	Kommil - Chandia - - - - - - -	147	- -	- - -	147	Free - - -	- - -	A.
580	Muzzur - ditto - - - - - - -	147	- -	- - -	147	- - - -	- - -	A.
581	Jannoo - ditto - - - - - - -	147	- -	- - -	147	- - - -	- - -	A.
582	Albe Khan - - Murree - - - - -	4,910	4,742	- - -	9,652	¼ produce - -	817 4 –	B.
583	Dahoo Khan - - ditto - - - - -	6,164	5,852	- - -	12,026	¼ produce - -	862 12 –	B.
584	Jummal Khan - ditto - - - - -	518	857	- - -	1,375	Free - - -	- - -	A.
585	Meer Mahomed - ditto - - - - -	1,126	2,462	- - -	3,588	¼ produce - -	140 6 –	B.
586	Ninda - - - - ditto - - - - -	2,734	- -	- - -	2,734	Free - - -	- - -	A.
587	Allee Bux - - - ditto - - - - -	2,734	- -	- - -	2,734	- - - -	- - -	A.
588	Nubbee Bux - - ditto - - - - -	2,734	- -	- - -	2,734	- - - -	- - -	A.
589	Peer Mahomed - ditto - - - - -	274	1,012	- - -	1,286	- - - -	- - -	A.
590	Shere Mahomed - ditto - - - - -	274	1,012	- - -	1,286	- - - -	- - -	A.
591	Shah Beg - - - ditto - - - - -	274	1,012	- - -	1,286	¼ produce - -	26 8 –	B.
592	Meer Khan - - ditto - - - - -	92	529	- - -	621	Free - - -	- - -	A.
593	Lall Mahomed - ditto - - - - -	46	264	- - -	310	- - - -	- - -	A.
594	Allee Gowhur - ditto - - - - -	46	264	- - -	310	- - - -	- - -	A.
595	Bahram - - - ditto - - - - -	46	264	- - -	310	- - - -	- - -	A.
596	Ahmed Khan - - ditto - - - - -	1,395	1,160	- - -	2,555	- - - -	- - -	A.
597	Rushed Khan - ditto - - - - -	1,070	363	- - -	1,433	¼ produce - -	8 9 4	B.
598	Pyroze - - - - ditto Shahdeanee - - -	277	465	- - -	742	Free - - -	- - -	A.
599	Murree Hussan - M. Shahdeanee - - - -	277	465	- - -	742	- - - -	- - -	A.
600	Hyder Ally - - ditto - ditto - - - -	277	465	- - -	742	- - - -	- - -	A.
601	Shadun - - - ditto - ditto - - - -	277	465	- - -	742	- - - -	- - -	A.
602	Hyat Khan - - ditto - ditto - - - -	- - -	- -	1,552	1,552	- - - -	- - -	A.
603	Belooch Khan - Murree - ditto - - - -	821	2,379	- - -	3,200	- - - -	- - -	A.

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List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Hyderabad*, 19 September 1850—*continued.*

Number of Jagheers.	NAME of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS.				RENT.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated or Fallow Land.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the Extent of Arable or Waste Land to be Ascertained.	TOTAL.	TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
							Rs. a. p.	
623	Nubble Bux - - - Jellalanee - - - -	- - -	- -	1,457	1,457	Free - - -	- - -	A.
	Mahomed Hoossein - ditto - - - -							
624	Ahmed Khan - - - Bhoorgurry - - -	4,225	1,441	- - -	5,666	- - - -	- - -	A.
625	Jaffer - - - - - - - ditto - - - -	2,640	1,220	- - -	3,860	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Ally Morad - - ditto - - - -							
626	Allee Bux - - - - - ditto - - - -	- - -	- -	300	300	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Ghogee Khan - - - - ditto - - - -							
	Khoda Bux - - - - ditto - - - -							
627	Khiro - - - - - - ditto - - - -	456	544	- - -	1,000	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Mahomed Hoossein - - ditto - - - -							
628	Moorad Aly - - - - ditto - - - -	2,608	192	- - -	2,800	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Jaffer Aly - - - - - ditto - - - -							
629	Oomeid Aly - - - - ditto - - - -	835	432	- - -	1,267	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Nubbee Bux - - - - ditto - - - -							
630	Fujgul - - - - - - ditto - - - -	709	364	- - -	1,073	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Lootuf Aly - - - - - ditto - - - -							
631	Mussoo - - - - - - ditto - - - -	264	136	- - -	400	- - - -	- - -	A.
632	Ghoolam Mahomed - - ditto - - - -	4,317	3,234	- - -	7,551	Free - - -	- - -	A.
	Fatteh Khan - - - - ditto - - - -							
633	Gool Mahomed - - - ditto - - - -	150	613	- - -	763	- - - -	- - -	A.
634	Jaffer - - - - - - - ditto - - - -	1,773	2,202	- - -	3,975	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Allee Mahomed - - - ditto - - - -							
	and others - - - - - ditto - - - -							
635	Wullee Mahomed - - ditto - Jaffranee - -	- - -	- -	500	500	- - - -	- - -	A.
636	Hadja - - - - - - - ditto - Jhogeeanee -	98	245	- - -	343	- - - -	- - -	A.
637	Oomeida - - - - - - ditto - ditto - -	98	245	- - -	343	- - - -	- - -	A.
638	Subjul - - - - - - - ditto - ditto - -	35	56	- - -	91	- - - -	- - -	A.
639	Nubbee Bux - - - - ditto - ditto - -	35	56	- - -	91	- - - -	- - -	A.
640	Satah - - - - - - - ditto - ditto - -	35	56	- - -	91	- - - -	- - -	A.

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List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Hyderabad*, 19 September 1850—*continued*.

Number of Jagheers.	NAME of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS.				RENT.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated or Fallow Land.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the Extent of Arable or Waste Land to be Ascertained.	TOTAL.	TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
							Rs. a. p.	
674	Nehal - - - Bhoorghurry Molari - - -	10	59	- - -	69	Free - - -	- - -	A.
675	Rukkea - - - ditto - ditto - - -	10	59	- - -	69	- - - -	- - -	A.
676	Mussoor - - - ditto - ditto - - -	10	59	- - -	69	- - - -	- - -	A.
677	Hodjee Bidjur - ditto - ditto - - -	2	13	- - -	15	- - - -	- - -	A.
678	Rajah - - - - ditto - ditto - - -	2	13	- - -	15	- - - -	- - -	A.
679	Roostum - - - ditto - ditto - - -	2	13	- - -	15	- - - -	- - -	A.
680	Rehim - - - - ditto - ditto - - -	2	13	- - -	15	- - - -	- - -	A.
681	Abdoollah - - - ditto - ditto - - -	4	31	- - -	35	- - - -	- - -	A.
682	Nawab - - - ditto - ditto - - -	5	30	- - -	35	- - - -	- - -	A.
683	Mooreed - - - ditto - ditto - - -	5	30	- - -	35	- - - -	- - -	A.
684	Khoda Bux - - ditto - Morli - - -	5	30	- - -	35	- - - -	- - -	A.
685	Alla Bux - - - ditto - ditto - - -	5	30	- - -	35	- - - -	- - -	A.
686	Allee Bux - - ditto - ditto - - -	5	30	- - -	35	- - - -	- - -	A.
687	Hyder - - - - ditto - ditto - - -	5	30	- - -	35	- - - -	- - -	A.
688	Dhatta - - - - ditto - ditto - - -	11	66	- - -	77	- - - -	- - -	A.
689	Ghoolam Mahomed ditto - ditto - - -	14	92	- - -	106	- - - -	- - -	A.
690	Mittoo - - Boorg. Mohri - - - - -	- - - - -		500	500	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Rheim - - - ditto - - - - -							
	Rajah - - - ditto - - - - -							
	Hakim - - - ditto - - - - -							
	Shere Mahomed ditto - - - - -							
	Yar Mahomed - ditto - - - - -							
	Mahomed Khan ditto - - - - -							
	Allyar - - - ditto - - - - -							
691	Khurrum Khan - - Boorgurry Soonanee - -	199	26	- - -	225	- - - -	- - -	A.
692	Alla Bux - - - - ditto - ditto - -	99	13	- - -	112	- - - -	- - -	A.
693	Lall Bux - - - - ditto - ditto - -	99	13	- - -	112	- - - -	- - -	A.
694	Hyder - - Bhoorgurry - - - - -	40	60	- - -	100	- - - -	- - -	A.

695	Allan	- -	Bhoorgurry	-	-	-	-	-	40	60	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
696	Dhatta	- -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	40	60	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
697	Ghoolam Shah	- - -	Kutteeam	-	-	-	-		5,310	6,789	-	-	-	12,099	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
698	Ghoolam Mahomed	-	ditto	-	-	-	-		7,702	9,035		44,056		60,793	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Ghoolam Hyder	- -	ditto	-	-	-	-																	
699	Mahomed Hoossein	-	ditto	-	-	-	-		8,850	34,120	-	-	-	42,770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Nuzzur Ally	- - -	ditto	-	-	-	-																	
700	Noor Mahomed	- - -	ditto	-	-	-	-		664	836	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
701	Jaffer	- - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-		360	640	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Illeeas	- - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-																	
	Alladabad	- - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-																	
	Buksh Aly	- - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-																	
	Oosman	- - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-																	
702	Mahomed Ariff	- - -	ditto	-	-	-	-		1,837	4,455	-	-	-	6,292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
703	Mahomed Hussein	- -	ditto	-	-	-	-		679	3,206	-	-	-	3,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
704	Ghoolam Mahomed	-	ditto	-	-	-	-		640	3,062	-	-	-	3,702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
705	Ghoolam Ally	- - -	ditto	-	-	-	-		3,160	1,840	-	-	-	5,000	¼ produce	-	-		134	3	–	B.
706	Oomeid Ally	- - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-		118	446	-	-	-	564	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
707	Kaiser	- - - - - -	ditto	Kaiseranee	-	-			26	27	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
708	Jan Mahomed	- - -	ditto	-	ditto	-	-		5	6	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
709	Taj Mahomed	- - -	ditto	-	ditto	-	-		84	122	-	-	-	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
710	Jehan Khan	- - - -	ditto	-	ditto	-	-		18	26	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
711	Abdoollah	- - - -	ditto	-	ditto	-	-		10	14	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
712	Khan Mahomed	- -	Kokur	-	-	-	-		10,352	12,698	-	-	-	23,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
713	Sahib Khan	- - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-		264	36	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
714	Ahmed	- - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-		80	70	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Wullee Mahomed	- -	ditto	-	-	-	-																	
	Kubbool	- - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-																	
715	Tiroze	- - - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-		1,224	2,776	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
716	Jehan Khan	- - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-		421	79	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
717	Dungana	- -	Rokur	-	-	-	-	-	2,872	4,628	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
718	Roostum	- -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	1,622	3,378	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
719	Berokhan	- -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	6,901	20,173	-	-	-	27,874	¼ produce	-	-		571	4	–	A.
720	Moorad Aly	- -	Chang	-	-	-	-	-	1,490	4,024		-	-	5,514	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
721	Alla Bux	- - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	1,810	4,769	-	-	-	6,579	¼ produce	-	-		137	10	4	B.
722	Jeurm	- - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	39	661	-	-	-	700	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.

(continued)

List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Hyderabad*, 19 September 1850—*continued*.

Number of Jagheers.	NAME of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS.				RENT.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated or Fallow Land.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the Extent of Arable or Waste Land to be Ascertained.	TOTAL.	TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
723	Booda - - - - Chang - - - - -	- - -	200	- - -	200	Free - - -	- - -	A.
724	Jehan Khan - - - ditto - - - - -							
	Ghoolam Mahomed - ditto - - - - -							
	Moorad - - - - - ditto - - - - -							
	Sooltan - - - - - ditto - - - - -							
	Jaddoo - - - - - ditto - - - - -							
	Rohul - - - - - ditto - - - - -							
	Booda - - - - - ditto - - - - -	- - -	839	- - -	839	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Furreed - - - - - ditto - - - - -							
	Nindo - - - - - ditto - - - - -							
	Jam - - - - - ditto - - - - -							
	Bero - - - - - ditto - - - - -							
	Jeundo - - - - - ditto - - - - -							
	Ibrahim - - - - ditto - - - - -							
	Shah Meer - - - ditto - - - - -							
725	Dhurrea Khan - - ditto - - - - -	292	8	- - -	300	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Kummoul Khan - - ditto - - - - -							
726	Kubbur - - - - ditto - - - - -							
	Muzzur - - - - - ditto - - - - -							
	Shadad - - - - - ditto - - - - -							
	Dattoo - - - - - ditto - - - - -	- - -	800	- - -	800	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Sallar - - - - - ditto - - - - -							
	Shaho - - - - - ditto - - - - -							
727	Nutseer - - - - - ditto - - - - -	51	549	- - -	600	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Boodah - - - - ditto - - - - -							
728	Hyat - - - - - ditto - - - - -	125	125	- -	250	- - - -	- - -	A.
729	Bahara - - - - - ditto - - - - -	75	75	- - -	150	- - - -	- - -	A.
730	Meran - - - - - ditto - - - - -	69	431	- - -	500	- - - -	- - -	A.
731	Sirdah - - - - - ditto - - - - -	47	303	- - -	350	- - - -	- - -	A.
732	Emam Bux - - - ditto - - - - -	26	74	- - -	100	- - - -	- - -	A.
733	Choolta - - - - - ditto - - - - -	59	174	- - -	233	- - - -	- - -	A.
734	Meer Khan - - - ditto Buttori - - -	41	122	- - -	163	- - - -	- - -	A.

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List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Hyderabad*, 19 September 1850—*continued.*

Number of Jagheers.	NAME of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS.				RENT.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated or Fallow Land.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the Extent of Arable or Waste Land to be Ascertained.	TOTAL.	TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
765	Allee Bux - - - - - Chang - - - -	6	19	- - -	25	Free - -	- - -	A.
766	Dingana - - - - - - ditto - - - -	19	61	- - -	80	- - - -	- - -	A.
767	Dingana - - - - - - ditto - - - -	19	61	- - -	80	- - - -	- - -	A.
768	Meerkhan - - - - - ditto - - - -	47	155	- - -	202	- - - -	- - -	A.
769	Gohee - - - - - - ditto - - - -	202	138	- - -	340	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Abdoollah - - - - - ditto - - - -							
770	Allee Bux - - - - - Kullooe - - - -	452	81	- - -	533	- - - -	- - -	A.
771	Gool Mahomed - - - ditto - - - -	348	1,702	- -	2,050	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Summa - - - - - - ditto - - - -							
	Syud Khan - - - - - ditto - - - -							
	Wullee Mahomed - - ditto - - - -							
772	Peeara - - - - - - ditto - - - -	420	4,417	- - -	4,837	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Tara - - - - - - - ditto - - - -							
773	Mehran - - - - - - ditto - - - -	- - -	500	- - -	500	- - - -	- - -	A.
774	Allee Bux - - - - - ditto - - - -	206	300	- - -	506	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Kummaul - - - - - ditto - - - -							
	Jummaul - - - - - - ditto - - - -							
	Allee - - - - - - - ditto - - - -							
	Bhaga - - - - - - - ditto - - - -							
775	Mittah - - - - - - ditto - - - -	36	964	- - -	1,000	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Khan Mahomed - - - ditto - - - -							
	Jehan Khan - - - - ditto - - - -							
	Hyder Khan - - - - ditto - - - -							
	Oomer - - - - - - ditto - - - -							
	Sirdar - - - - - - - ditto - - - -							
776	Ghoolam Nubbee - - ditto - - - -	106	150	- - -	256	- - - -	- - -	A.
777	Ghoolam Hyder - - ditto - - - -	106	150	- - -	256	- - - -	- - -	A.
778	Alladad - - - - - - ditto - - - -	106	150	- - -	256	- - - -	- - -	A.
779	Moor Khan - - - - - ditto - - - -	106	150	- - -	256	- - - -	- - -	A.
780	Datta - - - - - - - ditto - - - -	106	150	- - -	256	- - - -	- - -	A.

781	Soomra	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	106	150	-	-	-	256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						
782	Syud Khan	-	-	-	-		ditto	-	-	-	-	257	319	-	-	-	576	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						
783	Ahmed Khan	-	-	-			ditto	-	-	-	-	152	168	-	-	-	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						
784	Allum Khan	-	-	-	-		ditto	-	-	-	-	100	235	-	-	-	335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						
785	Roostum	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	100	235	-	-	-	335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						
786	Kurrumatee	-	-	-	-		ditto	-	-	-	-	18	111	-	-	-	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						
787	Kurreemdad	-	-	-	-		ditto	-	-	-	-	6	34	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						
788	Mehran	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	6	34	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						
789	Shahuk	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	6	34	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						
790	Hadjee	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	11	65	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						
791	Khan Mahomed	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-				6	34	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						
792	Shahdad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	34	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						
793	Dowlut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	34	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						
794	Pungreeah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						
795	Izzut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	185	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						
796	Nuttah	-	-	-	-	-	Kullooe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,580	1,580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						
	Sohrab	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Shaho	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Lehna	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Syedad	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Rheim	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Allooda	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Mooreed	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
797	Wullee Mahomed	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-				54	346	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						
798	Shere Ally	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	22	985	-	-	-	1,007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						
	Shahuk	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-																				
799	Zungee	-	-	-	-	-	Loond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						
	Sirdar Khan	-	-	-	-		ditto	-	-	-	-																				
	Kummaul Khan	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-																								
	Dittul	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-																				
800	Balath	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	25	100	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						
801	Jewund	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	25	100	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						
802	Fuzzul Aly	-	-	-	-		ditto	-	-	-	-	171	133	-	-	-	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						
803	Nuzzur Aly	-	-	-	-		ditto	-	-	-	-	126	98	-	-	-	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						
804	Gool Mahomed	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-			39	31	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						
805	Dittah	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	39	31	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.						

(*continued*)

List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Hyderabad*, 19 September 1850—*continued*.

Number of Jagheers.	NAME of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS.				RENT.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated or Fallow Land.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the Extent of Arable or Waste Land to be ascertained.	TOTAL.	TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
							Rs. a. p.	
806	Hoth Khan - - - Loond - - - - - -	39	31	- - -	70	Free - - -	- - -	A.
807	Bidjur - - - - - ditto - - - - - -	39	31	- - -	70	- - - -	- - -	A.
808	Hisan Aly - - - ditto - - - - - -	91	72	- - -	163	- - - -	- - -	A.
809	Kummaul - - - ditto - - - - - -	123	190	- - -	313	- - - -	- - -	A.
810	Sooltan - - - - ditto - - - - - -	123	190	- - -	313	- - - -	- - -	A.
811	Alla Bux - - - - ditto - - - - - -	56	44	- - -	100	- - - -	- - -	A.
812	Yar Mahomed - - ditto - - - - - -	112	88	- - -	200	- - - -	- - -	A.
813	Gazee Khan - - - ditto - - - - - -	64	249	- - -	313	- - - -	- - -	A.
814	Chakur - - - - ditto - - - - - -	64	249	- - -	313	- - - -	- - -	A.
815	Jeya - - - - - ditto - - - - - -	64	249	- - -	313	- - - -	- - -	A.
816	Hyat - - - - - ditto - - - - - -	64	249	- - -	313	- - - -	- - -	A.
817	Syud Khan - - - ditto - - - - - -	- - -	- -	133	133	- - - -	- - -	A.
818	Ghoolam Mahomed ditto - - - - - -	- - -	- -	133	133	- - - -	- - -	A.
819	Nehal Khan - - - ditto - - - - - -	253	889	- - -	1,142	- - - -	- - -	A.
820	Khan Mahomed - - ditto - - - - - -	190	667	- - -	857	- - - -	- - -	A.
821	Butchul - - - - ditto - - - - - -	31	111	- - -	142	- - - -	- - -	A.
822	Ghoolam Hoossein - ditto - - - - - -	31	111	- - -	142	- - - -	- - -	A.
823	Khan Mahomed - - ditto - - - - - -	31	111	- - -	142	- - - -	- - -	A.
824	Ghoolam Mahomed - ditto - - - - - -	31	111	- - -	142	- - - -	- - -	A.
825	Khaiser Rhind - - ditto - - - - - -	300	- -	- - -	300	- - - -	- - -	A.
826	Sahib Khan - - - ditto - - - - - -	36	114	- - -	150	- - - -	- - -	A.
827	Morad Khan - - - Rhind - - - - - - Khoda Bux - - - ditto - - - - - - Dad - - - - - ditto - - - - - - Abdool Khan - - - ditto - - - - - - Bahadoor - - - - ditto - - - - - -	- - -	- -	1,000	1,000	- - - -	- - -	A.

828	Khan Mahomed Allee Mahomed	ditto ditto	- - - - -	- - - - -	28		172	- - -		200	- - - -	- - -		A.
829	Ghooram	ditto	- - - - -	- - -	- -			23		23	- - - -	- - -		A.
830	Hyder	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	951		293	- - -		1,244	- - - -	- - -		A.
831	Emam Bux	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	545		169	- - -		714	- - - -	- - -		A.
832	Mahomed Khan	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	327		101	- - -		428	- - - -	- - -		A.
833	Rajah	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	17		6	- - -		23	- - - -	- - -		A.
834	Kubbeer	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	29		9	- - -		38	- - - -	- - -		A.
835	Nusseer	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	17		6	- - -		23	- - - -	- - -		A.
836	Datta	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	2		1	- - -		3	- - - -	- - -		A.
837	Kubbur	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	2		1	- - -		3	- - - -	- - -		A.
838	Bahee Khan	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	29		9	- - -		38	- - - -	- - -		A.
839	Noor Khan	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	65		19	- - -		84	- - - -	- - -		A.
840	Shabeg	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	65		19	- - -		84	- - - -	- - -		A.
841	Tadja	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	29		9	- - -		38	- - - -	- - -		A.
842	Kummaul	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	29		9	- - -		38	- - - -	- - -		A.
843	Gazee Khan	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	29		9	- - -		38	- - - -	- - -		A.
844	Mahmood	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	15		4	- - -		19	- - - -	- - -		A.
845	Dillawur	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	15		4	- - -		19	- - - -	- - -		A.
846	Rhoostum	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	15		4	- - -		19	- - - -	- - -		A.
847	Nawab	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	36		11	- - -		47	- - - -	- - -		A.
848	Sirdar	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	36		11	- - -		47	- - - -	- - -		A.
849	Mahomed Hoossein	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	100		9	- - -		109	- - - -	- - -		A.
850	Lushkar Khan	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	147		1,892	- - -		2,039	- - - -	- - -		A.
851	Khaira	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	- - -		32	- - -		32	- - - -	- - -		A.
852	Mehr Allee	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	- - -		32	- - -		32	- - - -	- - -		A.
853	Rohul	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	- - -		400	- - -		400	- - - -	- - -		A.
854	Ramim	ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	- - -		300	- - -		300	- - - -	- - -		A.
855	Pyeroze Jummaul Ghola Hummaul Jagro Shadee Dhost Allee Nehal	Nooshanee ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	- - - - -	- - - -	144		356	- - -		500	- - - -	- - -		A.

(continued)

List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Hyderabad*, 19 September 1850—*continued*.

Number of Jagheers.	NAME of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS.				RENT.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated or Fallow Land.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the Extent of Arable or Waste Land to be Ascertained.	TOTAL.	TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
							Rs. a. p.	
856	Kubbur - - - Noohanee - - - - - - And 10 others - - ditto - - - - -	- - -	500	- - -	500	Free - - -	- - -	A.
857	Esaur - - - - - ditto - - - - -	7	193	- - -	200	- - - -	- - -	A.
858	Mooreed - - - - ditto - - - - -	5	130	- - -	135	- - - -	- - -	A.
859	Allee Khan - - - ditto - - - - -	5	130	- - -	135	- - - -	- - -	A.
860	Shahoo - - - - - ditto - - - - -	5	130	- - -	135	- - - -	- - -	A.
861	Shahuk - - - - - ditto - - - - -	5	130	- - -	135	- - - -	- - -	A.
862	Jan Mahomed - - ditto - - - - -	15	457	- - -	472	- - - -	- - -	A.
863	Goolam Hyder - - ditto - - - - -	10	290	- - -	300	- - - -	- - -	A.
864	Badjee - - - - - ditto - - - - -	7	193	- - -	200	- - - -	- - -	A.
865	Bidjur - - - - - ditto - - - - -	5	145	- - -	150	- - - -	- - -	A.
866	Meer Hussan - - ditto - - - - -	5	145	- - -	150	- - - -	- - -	A.
867	Alla Bunda - - - ditto - - - - -	5	145	- - -	150	- - - -	- - -	A.
868	Mustee - - - - ditto - - - - -	5	145	- - -	150	- - - -	- - -	A.
869	Esub - - - - - ditto - - - - -	16	309	- - -	325	- - - -	- - -	A.
870	Tallba - - - - - ditto - - - - -	16	309	- - -	325	- - - -	- - -	A.
871	Chutta - - - - - ditto - - - - -	16	309	- - -	325	- - - -	- - -	A.
872	Tajja - - - - - ditto - - - - -	16	309	- - -	325	- - - -	- - -	A.
873	Jullal - - - - - ditto - - - - -	40	- -	- - -	40	- - - -	- - -	A.
874	Rahim - - - - - ditto - - - - -	23	65	- - -	88	- - - -	- - -	A.
875	Tajjah - - - - - ditto - - - - -	23	65	- - -	88	- - - -	- - -	A.
876	Meer Khan - - - ditto - - - - -	23	65	- - -	88	- - - -	- - -	A.
877	Sohba - - - - - ditto - - - - -	23	65	- - -	88	- - - -	- - -	A.
878	Wulleea - - - - ditto - - - - -	23	65	- - -	88	- - - -	- - -	A.
879	Bilawul - - - - ditto - - - - -	23	65	- - -	88	- - - -	- - -	A.

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List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Hyderabad*, 19 September 1850—*continued*.

Number of Jagheers.	NAME of HOLDER OR SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS.				RENT.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated or Fallow Land.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the Extent of Arable or Waste Land to be Ascertained.	TOTAL.	TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
							Rs. a. p.	
912	Kubbur Khan - - Bhagranee - - - - -	112	64	- - -	176	Free - - -	- - -	A.
913	Krimmal Khan - - ditto - - - - - -	24	13	- - -	37	- - - -	- - -	A.
914	Mahomed - - - ditto - - - - - -	1,571	- -	- - -	1,571	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Ahmed Khan - - ditto - - - - - -							
915	Allee Mahomed - - ditto - - - - -	25	- -	- - -	25	- - - -	- - -	A.
916	Kurrum - - - - ditto - - - - -	25	- -	- - -	25	- - - -	- - -	A.
917	Meer Mahomed - - ditto Kumalanee - -	95	32	- - -	127	- - - -	- - -	A.
918	Meer Khan - - - ditto - ditto - - -	95	32	- - -	127	- - - -	- - -	A.
919	Rustum - - - - ditto - ditto - - -	95	32	- - -	127	- - - -	- - -	A.
920	Mohammed Hoossein - - Bhagranee - - -	472	940	- - -	1,412	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Ghoolam Hoossein - - - ditto - - -							
921	Sooltan - - - - - - - ditto - - -	100	- -	- - -	100	- - - -	- - -	A.
922	Rajah - - - - - - - - ditto - - -	1,420	4,571	- - -	5,991	- - - -	- - -	A.
923	Khair Mahomed - - - - ditto - - -	- -	- -	442	442	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Dhitta - - - - - - - ditto - - -							
924	Bhahanul - - Noodanee - - - - -	630	830	- - -	1,460	- - - -	- - -	A.
925	Badha - - - ditto - - - - - -	269	121	- - -	390	- - - -	- - -	A.
926	Sirdar Khan - ditto - - - - - -	168	220	- - -	388	- - - -	- - -	A.
927	Sahib Khan - ditto - - - - - -	42	56	- - -	98	- - - -	- - -	A.
928	Sidganub - - ditto - - - - - -	74	99	- - -	173	- - - -	- - -	A.
929	Kaiser - - - ditto - - - - - -	106	141	- - -	247	- - - -	- - -	A.
930	Pyeroze - - - ditto - - - - - -	88	116	- - -	204	- - - -	- - -	A.
931	Bilanul - - - ditto - - - - - -	86	114	- - -	200	- - - -	- - -	A.
932	Manuck - - - ditto - - - - - -	62	82	- - -	144	- - - -	- - -	A.
933	Mustee - - - ditto - - - - - -	13	18	- - -	31	- - - -	- - -	A.
934	Allum Khan - ditto - - - - - -	13	18	- - -	31	- - - -	- - -	A.

935	Zungee	- - -	Noodance	-	-	-	-	-	29	40	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.	
936	Izzut	- - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	38	50	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	
937	Jullal	- - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	24	32	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.	
938	Kummaul	- -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	18	25	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.	
939	Lall Bux	- - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	17	32	-	-	-	49	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.	
940	Pansoo	- - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	24	32	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.	
941	Meerza	- - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	9	12	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.	
942	Rhenn	- - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.	
943	Ghowur	- - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.	
944	Meeadad	- - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.	
945	Meer Khan	- -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.	
946	Ghoolam Hoossein		ditto	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.	
947	Alla Bux	- - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	
948	Bukkadar	- - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.	
949	Jehan Khan	- -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.	
950	Alla Bhunda	- -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.	
951	Musso	- - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.	
952	Yar Mahomed	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	376	352	-	-	-	728			—			—			
953	Ghoolam Hyder	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	400	1,200	-	-	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.	
	Allee Morad	- -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
954	Khoda Bux	- -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	715	715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.
	Rheim Khan	- -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Rummaul Khan	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Runeemdad	- -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Meerun	- - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Bungool	- - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Gool Mahomed	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Syud Khan	- -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Sajja	- - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Raja	- - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Shah Meer	- -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Rahim	- - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Chankur	- - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Gool Mahomed	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Bukkur	- - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
955	Kurrum Khan	-	Lusharee	-	-	-	-	-	16	184	-	-	-	200		-	-	-	-	-	-	A.	
	Buksho	- - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Sahib	- - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															
	Yar Mahomed	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-															

(*continued*)

List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Hyderabad*, 19 September 1850—*continued.*

Number of Jagheers.	NAME of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS.				RENT.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated or Fallow Land.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the Extent of Arable or Waste Land to be Ascertained.	TOTAL.	TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
							Rs. a. p.	
956	Ali Morad - - Lusharee - - - - - -	131	869	- - -	1,000	Free - -	- - -	A.
	Dowlut - - - ditto - - - - -							
957	Subzul - - - ditto - - - - -	82	209	- - -	291	- - - -	- - -	A.
958	Newa - - - Lissoo - - - - -	- - -	300	- - -	300	- - - -	- - -	A.
959	Nubbee Bux - Kupree - - - - -	1,633	7,885	- - -	9,518	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Sahib - - - ditto - - - - -							
960	Gool Mahomed - Chulgurree - - - - -	53	547	- - -	600	- - - -	- - -	A.
961	Fuzzool Mahomed ditto - - - - - -	35	365	- - -	400	- - - -	- - -	A.
962	Mobarruk - - - - - - - - -	35	365	- - -	400	- - - -	- - -	A.
963	Mehra - - - Goormanee - - - -	97	203	- - -	300	- - - -	- - -	A.
964	Newa - - - ditto - - - - - -	20	46	- - -	66	- - - -	- - -	A.
965	Kummaul - - ditto - - - - - -	50	105	- - -	155	- - - -	- - -	A.
966	Jadda - - - Chulgurry - - - - -	30	170	- - -	200	- - - -	- - -	A.
967	Mahomed Khan Juttvee - - - - -	1,457	1,543	- - -	3,000	- - - -	- - -	A.
968	Ghoolam Hoossein ditto - - - - - -	164	336	- - -	500	- - - -	- - -	A.
969	Khan Mahomed Northkanee - - - -	266	334	- - -	600	- - - -	- - -	A.
970	Shere Khan - - ditto - - - - - -	- - -	2,000	- - -	2,000	—	—	
	Nawab - - - ditto - - - - - -							
	Ally Bux - - ditto - - - - - -							
971	Allarukeo - - ditto - - - - - -	380	220	- - -	600	- - - -	- - -	A.
	Sohrab - - - ditto - - - - - -							
	Roostum - - - ditto - - - - - -							
972	Mahomed Khan ditto - - - - - -	- - -	- -	66	66	- - - -	- - -	A.
973	Mahomed Khan Moomreah - - - - -	- - -	- -	6,947	6,947	- - - -	- - -	A.
974	Ahmed Khan - ditto - - - - - -	65	1,735	- - -	1,800	- - - -	- - -	A.

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List of Jagheers in the Collectorate of *Hyderabad*, 19 September 1850—*continued*.

Number of Jagheers.	NAME of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS.				RENT.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated or Fallow Land.	Uncultivated.	Lands in respect of which the Records do not enable the Extent of Arable or Waste Land to be Ascertained.	TOTAL.	TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
							Rs. a. p.	
1,003	Syud Abdoollah Shah		150	150	300			A.
1,004	Mukdoom Ugzul - - Vulharree Dost Mohomed - - ditto Mahomed Bakkur - ditto Ghoolam Hyder - - ditto	1,048	252		1,300			A.
1,005	Wullee Mahomed Duroesh	60			60	Free		A.
1,006	Peer Sahibua Kooreeshee			1,000	1,000			A.
1,007	Moolla Fukkeer Mahomed	50			50			A.
1,008	Kazee Fujal Allee	48	24		72			A.
1,009	Syud Oomeid Ally Shah	30			30			A.
1,010	Mohmen Duroesh	10			10			A.
1,011	Syud Joomun Shah	195	105		300			A.
1,012	Syed Nuckee Shah	1,120	280		1,400			A.
1,013	Mukdoom Abdool Rehman			200	200			A.
1,014	Syed Madeshah Syud Abdool Shukoor Syud Ghoolam Hoossein	50	300		350			A.

A. Rent free in right of possession at the conquest.
B. Paying one-fourth produce under the terms of the Secretary's letter of 1st April 1845.
C. Paying two annas a begah under the terms of the circular accompanying Secretary's letter, dated 10th September 1846.
D. Held in perpetuity under the proclamation, dated 24th March 1847. *Note.*—They are never so held, but applications have in several instances been made, to be allowed the benefits of that proclamation.
E. Paying one-third share under special order, in their case commuted to three annas and eight pies a begah.

Hyderabad, Collector's Office, 1 September 1850.

(signed) *A. B. Rathborne*, Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) R. K. Pringle, Commissioner in Scinde.

LIST of JAGHEERS in the *Kurrachee* Collectorate.

	NAMES of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS. Cultivated or Fallow.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	RENTS. TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
	Kurrachee Kardarate:					*Rs. a. p.*	
	Futteh Mahomed and Hashun, sons of Goal Mahomed Kurmuth -	- - -	- - -	90 0	- - -	- - -	Sunnud granted by his Excellency the late Governor of Scinde, dated 17th August 1846; jagheer situate on the banks of the Hubb river. One-quarter of the produce of this jagheer is received on account of Goal. This jagheer is dependent on rain, and was especially granted by the late Governor to the deceased Goal Mahomed for his services as subedar of police.
	Ghorabaree Deputy Collectorate, Syatree, and Guika Pergunnahs:						
	*Ahmed Khan Nirzamanee - -	680 0	1,485 2	2,165 2	Free - -	- - -	C. This jagheer consists of five mukkuns, which (exclusive of salt land) measured in the Meers' time 11,504 beeghas of cultivated and cultivable land, granted for 13,500 beeghas; but, by measurement since the conquest, ascertained to be 12,598 beeghas 12 wiswas, including every description of land.
	*Mahomed Khan ditto - -	680 0	1,485 2	2,165 2	Free - -	- - -	
	*Alladad - - - ditto - - and others of the Nirzamanee tribe.	680 0	1,485 2	2,165 2	Free - -	- - -	
	*Gool Mahomed ditto - -	680 0	1,485 2	2,165 2	- - -	- - -	The one-fifth share of the produce is levied consequent upon the death of Bahadur Khan, one of the sharers, in lieu of 1,933 beeghas 7 wiswas, resumable under the terms of the proposal, dated 24th March 1847.
1	*Allee Mahomed ditto - - And Sungut, viz. - - -	680 0	1,485 2	2,165 2	- - -	- - -	
		3,400 0	7,425 10	10,825 10	$\frac{1}{6}$th produce -	390 - -	
	*Ghoram Rhan Kind - - -	200 0	639 18	839 18	Free - -	- - -	The share of Futteh Khan Rind, consisting of 400 beeghas by sunnud, by measurement 373 beeghas 6 wiswas, was resumed in consequence of that shareholder's death, which occurred at the battle of Meeanee; not having been reported for 7½ years.
	Bulluch - - ditto - - -	150 0	409 18	559 18			
		350 0	1,049 16	1,399 16			
	TOTAL of Jagheer by measurement	3,750 0 - - -	8,475 6 - - -	12,225 6	- - -	390 - -	
	Humza - - - sons of Abdoola,	56 10	329 16¼	386 6¼	¼ produce -	- - -	B. This is a regrant in favour of the two sons of Abdoola, made by the late Government, by order dated 4th June 1847.
	Mahomed Husan deceased -	56 10	329 16¼	386 6¼	¼ produce -	18 4 2	
	Talpoor Khananee:						
	*Ittas - - - - ditto - ditto	113 0	659 12½	772 12½	Free - -	- - -	A.
2	Gulmuna - - ditto - ditto	36 0	194 0	230 0	Free - -	- - -	A.
	*Humza - - - ditto - ditto	36 0	194 0	230 0			
	*Moobarick Khan ditto Shahanee	188 10	1,049 15½	1,238 5½	Free - -	- - -	A.
	Jehan Khan - ditto - ditto	188 10	1,049 15½	1,238 5½			
	TOTAL - - -	675 0	3,806 16	4,481 16	- - -	18 4 2	

(*continued*)

List of Jagheers in the *Kurrachee* Collectorate—*continued.*

	NAMES of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS. Cultivated or Fallow.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	RENTS. TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
	Ghorabaree Deputy Collectorate, &c.—*continued.*					*Rs. a. p.*	
3	*Saidad - - - Chang - - Muzar - - - ditto - - Goal Mahomed ditto - - Khryrat - - - ditto - - Mussoo - - - ditto - - Shuhug - - - ditto - - Ghoram - - - ditto - - Goolam Hoossein ditto - - Alli Morad - - ditto - - and others, names not known.	3,125 0	13,060 14	16,185 14	Free - -	- - -	A.
4	Ghoolam Hyder Sugaree, $\frac{1}{3}$ - Goal Mahomed - ditto $\frac{1}{3}$ - Shere Mahomed ditto $\frac{1}{2}$ -	75 0 75 0 75 0	323 1 323 1 323 2	398 1 398 1 398 2	Free - -	- - -	A.
	TOTAL - - -	225 0	969 4	1,194 4			
5	Alla Bux Sugaree - - - Shadad - ditto - - - -	50 0 50 0	1,285 10 1,285 10	1,335 10 1,335 10	Free - -	- - -	A. This case is under inquiry. The orginal sunnud has been lost, and Shadad's death having been reported, Alla Bux, the son, claims the jagheer to be exclusively his own, the copies of the sunnud leaving it doubtful whether he was described in it as the son of Shadad, and whether both were represented as sharers in the jagheer.
	TOTAL - - -	100 0	2,571 0	2,671 0			
6	*Chuppur Khan Murree - -	400 0	6,361 0	6,761 0	Free - -	- - -	A. The right of this jagheerdar to the extent here specified, is under inquiry.
7	*Meer Gholam Hyder - - Talpore - - Khananee - - *Meer Alli Maiad, ditto - - *Meer Ahmed - ditto - - Meer Goolamla - ditto - -	3,000 0	32,182 7	35,182 7	- - -	- - -	This case is now under inquiry, in consequence of the concealment of the decease of the two sharers, Meers Ahmed Alli and Joolamla, and the further discovery of the misappropriation of land granted to the Goonganee family from this jagheer. The original grant consisted of five town lands, stated in the sunnud to contain 39,132 beeghas 11 wiswas, which on being marked out by the jagheerdars and measured by the Government authorities, was found to be 40,499 beeghas 3 wiswas.

	*Sooltan Khan, Baranee - -						Of the members of the Bharanee family who have been stated to share to the extent of 5,316 beeghas 16 wiswas, one only (Sooltan Khan) is alive; the other four are now reported to have been dead when the sunnud containing the grant was obtained from the Meer.
	Hoosein - - ditto - - -						
	Kheira - - ditto - - -	580 0	4,736 16	5,316 16	- - -	- - -	
	Shehuk - - ditto - - -						
	Feroze - - ditto - - -						
	TOTAL - - -	3,580 0	36,919 3	40,499 3			
8	*Futteh Khan, Chandia, ½ - -	125 0	375 0	500 0	Free - -	- - -	A.
	Wullia - - - ditto ½ - -	125 0	375 0	500 0			
	TOTAL - - -	250 0	750 0	1,000 0			
9	*Sooltan - - - Sugeiree, $\frac{3}{16}$ -	45 0	80 0	125 0	Free - -	- - -	A.
	*Ghazee - - - ditto $\frac{3}{16}$ -	45 0	80 0	125 0			
	*Hyre Mahomed ditto $\frac{1}{16}$ -	11 0	29 8	40 8			
	Fuzel - - - - ditto $\frac{1}{16}$ -	11 0	29 8	40 8			
	TOTAL - - -	112 0	218 16	330 16			
10	*Jurreed Jummallee, ¼ - -	17 10	32 10	50 0	Free - -	- - -	A.
	Kurrum Khan - - ¼ - -	17 10	32 10	50 0			
	Jummul - - - - ¼ - -	17 10	32 10	50 0			
	Mirza - - - - - ¼ - -	17 10	32 10	50 0			
	TOTAL - - -	70 0	130 0	200 0			
11	Fuzzel Alli - - - Kolachee -	125 0	605 0	730 0	⅔ produce -	60 – –	C. In this jagheer there were eight sharers, of whom five shared in 2,190 beeghas. Two of these sharers died, viz., Durriah Khan without heirs, and Mahomed Alli; the latter subsequent to the issue of the proposal dated 24th March 1847. The survivors retain the whole extent, paying two-fifths produce in lieu of 876 beeghas, resumable under the terms of the above-mentioned proposal.
	Jehan Khan - - - ditto -	125 0	605 0	730 0			
	Sahib Khan - - - ditto -	125 0	605 0	730 0			
	*Mahomed Khan - ditto -	25 0	86 7	111 7	Free - -	- - -	A.
	Kurreemdad - - ditto -	25 0	86 7	111 7			
	Mehrab - - - - ditto -	25 0	86 6	111 6			
	TOTAL - - -	450 0	2,074 0	2,524 0	- - -	60 – –	

(continued)

List of Jagheers in the *Kurrachee* Collectorate—*continued.*

	NAMES of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS. Cultivated or Fallow.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	RENTS. TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
	Ghorabaree Deputy Collectorate, &c.—*continued.*					*Rs. a. p.*	
12	*Ahmed Khan Kooskh, son of Mahomed Khan, deceased -	250 0	1,750 0	2,000 0	¼ produce -	70 7 6	B. One-fourth produce levied, consequent on the decease of Mahomed Khan, whose name appears in the Meer's sunnuds a sharer with his son, the present holder. Mahomed Khan was killed by a shot fired by a party of sepoys under the command of Captain Fitzgerald.
13	Jaffer Khan Notkanee $\frac{1}{10}$ -	37 10	162 10	200 0			C. One-seventh produce levied, consequent upon the death of one of the sharers, Bhadoor, in lieu of 171 beeghas 8½ wiswas, resumable under the provisions of the proposal dated 24th March 1847.
	Hyhut Khan - ditto - $\frac{1}{10}$ -	37 10	162 10	200 0			
	Shere Khan - ditto - $\frac{1}{10}$ -	37 10	162 10	200 0			
	Jarra Khan - ditto - $\frac{1}{10}$ -	37 10	162 10	200 0			
	Poonad - - - ditto - $\frac{1}{10}$ -	37 10	162 10	200 0			
	Goal Mahomed ditto - $\frac{1}{10}$ -	37 10	162 10	200 0			
	and others whose names are not known.	225 0	975 0	1,200 0	⅐th produce.		
	*Nehal Khan Notkanee, $\frac{2}{10}$ -	75 0	325 0	400 0	Free - -	- - -	A.
	*Alladad Khan Sugaree, $\frac{2}{10}$ -	75 0	325 0	400 0	Free - -	- - -	A.
	TOTAL - - -	375 0	1,625 0	2,000 0			
14	Shere Mahomed Murree, $\frac{2}{3}$ - -	266 14	2,026 0	3,293 0	½ produce -	52 8 9	The grant in the sunnud amounts to 4,946 beeghas 10 wiswas. The jagheer, on the measurement under the British rule, was found as stated in the Table. In this jagheer there were three sharers, Shere Mahomed, Peer Mahomed, Khan Mahomed. On the decease of Peer Mahomed, his share was attached to that of Shere Mahomed, he paying one-half produce to Government.
	*Shah Beg, son of Khan Mahomed, deceased, ⅓ - - -	133 6	1,513 0	1,646 0	¼ ditto - -		Shah Beg succeeded to his father, Khan Mahomed's, share, paying one-quarter produce thereon, in conformity with the circular of April 1845.
	TOTAL - - -	400 0	4,539 18	4,939 18	- - -	52 8 9	
15	*Rudhee Susharee - - -	30 0	370 0	400 0	Free - -	- - -	A.
16	*Hukkeem - Sugaree, ½ - -	12 10	128 3½	140 13½	Free - -	- - -	C. This was a jagheer of 422 beeghas, held by three sharers, one-third of which was resumed on the death of one (Bahadoor), in conformity with the proposal 24th March 1847.
	Shere Mahomed ditto ½ - -	12 10	128 3½	140 13½	Free - -		
	and others whose names are not known.						
	TOTAL - - -	25 0	256 7	281 7			

17	*Chowar Khan, Jumallee - -	120 0	80 0	200 0	½ produce -	32 – –
18	*Oomed Alli, Sugaree - - -	70 0	1,349 1	1,419 1	Free - -	- - -
	Nubbee Bux ditto - - -	15 0	285 0	300 0		
	Mahomed Khan, Nooana - -	25 0	375 0	400 0		
	TOTAL - - -	110 0	2,009 1	2,119 1		
19	Ghoolam Hyder, Talpore Goonganee	70 0	2,084 12½	2,154 12½	⅔ produce -	180 – –
	Nubbee Bux - ditto ditto -	70 0	2,084 12½	2,154 12½		
	Issan Alli - - ditto ditto -	30 0	870 0	900 0	Free - -	- - -
	Ahmed Khan - ditto ditto -	30 0	870 0	900 0		
	TOTAL - - -	200 0	5,909 0	6,109 5	- - -	180 – –
20	*Bukadar - Kulmuttee - -	1,500 0	31,648 3	33,148 3	¼ produce -	35 – –
	*Muzar Khan - ditto - -	4,500 0	6,616 10	11,116 10	Free - -	- - -
	*Dowlut - - - ditto - -					
	TOTAL - - -	6,000 0	38,264 13	44,264 13	- - -	35 – –

C. Ninda, the other sharer in this jagheer, died this year, in consequence of which half of the produce is levied in lieu of 100 beeghas resumable under the terms of the proposal of the 24th March 1847.

A. This jagheer is under inquiry, it having been reported that no such person as Nubbee Bux, a sharer in it, exists, and that his son, Imaum Bux, has, up to the present time, made use of his father's name.

C. This was a grant to six individuals, four of whom died; three without heirs, and one, Jaffer Khan, leaving a son; but as the latter held no salaam sunnud, his son forfeited his right of succession; two-thirds produce are therefore levied in lieu of 2,872 beeghas 17 wiswas, resumable under the terms of the proposal dated the 24th March 1847.

A.

B. The quarter produce is levied consequent upon the death of Mahomed Khan. The right of Bukadur to the share of this portion of the jagheer is under consideration; his name not appearing in the Meer's sunnud, although it is inserted in that of the late Governor of Scinde.

A.

(continued)

List of Jagheers in the *Kurrachee* Collectorate—*continued.*

	NAMES of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS. Cultivated or Fallow.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	RENTS. TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
	Ghorabaree Deputy Collectorate, &c.—*continued.*					*Rs. a. p.*	
21	Ahmed Khan $\frac{1}{6}$ - - - -	20 17	96 0	116 17	Free - -	- - -	A. This was a grant of the Dusree Mukkun, stated in the sunnud to be 714 beeghas; was found, on measurement, to contain 700 beeghas and 16 wiswas, the limits having been pointed out by the holders.
	Imam Bux $\frac{1}{6}$ - - - -	20 17	96 0	116 17			
	Kurreemdad $\frac{1}{6}$ - - - -	20 17	96 0	116 17			
	Hybut Khan $\frac{1}{6}$ - - - -	20 17	96 0	116 17			
	Moorad Khan $\frac{1}{6}$ - - - - and sungut.	20 17	96 0	116 17			
	*Peer Budderdeen Peerzad $\frac{1}{6}$ -	20 15	95 16	116 11			
	TOTAL - - -	125 0	575 16	700 16			
22	*Pishar Noornah - - - -	75 0	675 0	750 0	Free - -	- - -	The original extent of this jagheer was 1,000 beeghas. The jagheerdar did not make his submission to the British Government until the year 1846, when the late Governor regranted him jagheer enams one-fourth of the extent.
23	Natha Sagaree, $\frac{1}{3}$ - - - - son of Goolam Hoossein, deceased	200 0	1,633 7	1,833 7	$\frac{1}{4}$ produce -	10 - -	B. The demise of Ghoolam Hoossein was reported in January 1847. Having a salam sunnud, his son Natha was invested with his share minus one-fourth of the produce, in conformity with the circular dated 1st April 1845.
	Kurreem Khan, ditto $\frac{2}{3}$ - - with brothers and sungut, viz.: Allum Khan and sons, with others; Delawar, Rustum, Hyder, Hote Khan, Kurrum Khan, Humga, Mahmood, Humza, son of Futteh Khan; Bahadoor, Goolam Mahomed, Goolam Alli, Durria Khan, Humza, Mittha, Alli Morad, Goolam Hoossein, Alli Bux, Sooltan Alli Khan, Nubbee Bux.	400 0	3,266 13	3,666 13	$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto - -	45 - -	C. The share of Khysur Khan, one of the sirdars named in the sunnud, and whose death occurred in February 1850, has been placed in the hands of Kurrnor Khan, he paying one half of the produce upon that and his own share, in lieu of one-half resumable under the terms of the proposal dated 24 March 1847. The other parties named as gharnes have not presented themselves.
	TOTAL - - -	600 0	4,900 0	5,500 0	- - -	55 - -	
24	*Mobulee, Sugaree - - -	50 0	200 0	250 0	Free - -	- - -	A. This was a jagheer of 750 beeghas granted by the Meer to Mobulee Hoosein and Goolam Alli. The two last mentioned never made their submission or applied for the jagheer, and consequently one-third of its extent was granted to Mobulee.
25	*Boadah Khan, Jalpore Shahanee -	250 0	947 0	1,197 0	Free - -	- - -	A.

26	Jam Meer Alli Jokea - - -	1,100 0	6,900 0	8,000 0	Free - - - - -		This jagheer was granted by the late Governor of Scinde as compensation for the loss of certain land and sea customs duties enjoyed under the Meer's government, by Jam Meer Alli Jokea.
	Sakia Pergunnah:						This was a grant of nine jowa lands, which, on measurement, were found to be 71,326 beeghas 7 wiswas in extent, granted to Mulk Ibrahim, the chief of the Kulmuttee family, his uncle, Allabundee, and Rahimbad, another relative. Of the above extent 44,264 beeghas 13 wiswas were reckoned in the Syatre pergunnah (*vide* No. 20), upon the new division of pergunnahs, in the year 1846. The balance, 26,716 beeghas 18 wiswas, continued to be held in the Sukia pergunnah. In 1846 Mulk Ibrahim died, and an exemption from the rules authorising a deduction of one-fourth from the heirs was, as a special favour, granted by the late Governor, dated 10th September 1846. In September 1849 Jorab, one of the sons, died without heir, whose share of the 12,060 beeghas, granted to the six sons (viz. 2,010) was resumed, leaving 10,050 beeghas among the five survivors, free of any deduction. A separate sunnud of Meer Sohadar is held by the sharer, Alliar, for the 82 beeghas, which extent is included in the jagheer.
	*Rahimdad Kulmuttee - - -	1,000 0	8,357 12	9,357 12	Free - - - - -	A.	
	*Allian - - ditto - - -	400 0	4,278 15	4,678 15	Free - - - - -	A.	
	*Hajee Khan, son of Mulk Ibrahim Khan, deceased - - -	393 17 ½	1,616 2 ½	2,010 0			
	*Ali Mahomed, ditto - - -	393 17 ½	1,616 2 ½	2,010 0			
27	*Jaj Mahomed, ditto - - -	393 17 ½	1,616 2 ½	2,010 0	Free - - - - -	C.	
	*Alli Bux - ditto - - -	393 17 ½	1,616 2 ½	2,010 0			
	*Khooda Bux ditto - - -	393 17 ½	1,616 2 ½	2,010 0			
	Alliar - - - - - -	10 0	72 3	82 3	Free - - - - -	A.	
	Muzar Khan - - - -	45 0	224 4	269 4	Free - - - - -	A.	
	Dulut Khan - - - -	45 0	224 4	269 4			
	TOTAL - - -	3,469 7	21,237 11	24,706 18			
28	*Allana Kulmuttee, son of Kaim -	20 0	100 0	120 0	¼ produce - 6 - -		B. This was a grant made to Khain Kulmuttee, for police services rendered to the Ameer government. On the death of the jagheerdar, in March 1846, a re-grant was made in favour of the son, Allara, minus one-fourth produce, under provisions of the circular dated 1st April 1845.
	*Allee Mahomed, Sugaree - -						
	*Jullal Khan - - ditto - -						
	*Wullee Mahomed, ditto - -						
29	*Goolam Ali Khan, ditto - -	470 0	6,712 1	7,182 1	- - - - -		A. This case is under inquiry in consequence of the reported death of two of the chiefs, named in the sunnud (Jullall Khan and Jaffer Khan), and the suspected casualties among the gharries, said to be 31 in number, names not known.
	*Goolam Shah - ditto - -						
	*Jaffer Khan - - ditto - -						
	And others - - - - -						
	Gorabaree Pergunnah:						
30	*Beera Khan Jalpore, khunanee and gharries 40 in number, and sunguts 60 in number - - - -	1,000 0	12,324 0	13,324 13	½ produce - - - -		B. This was a grant in Mukkun Jarra Daree, estimated in the sunnud at 14,000 beegahs, but on measurement, found to be as stated in the table. Half of the produce is levied in consequence of the demise of Beejar Khan, one of the two chiefs named in the sunnud, who died without heir last year (1849). This case is under inquiry until the muster can be made of the individuals named as gharries.

(*continued*)

List of Jagheers in the *Kurrachee* Collectorate—*continued.*

	NAMES of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS. Cultivated or Fallow.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	RENTS. TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
	Gorabaree Purgunnah—*cont^d.*					*Rs. a. p.*	
31	*Ahmed Khan Noomriah - -	1,500 0	5,853 13	7,353 13	Free - -	- - -	A.
32	*Jam Meer Ali Jokia, $\frac{2}{3}$ - -	533 7	2,966 13	3,500 0	Free - -	- - -	C. This was a jagheer of 7,000 beegahs held by three parties; one of whom, Rahimdad Jokia, died in 1849, and a resumption of 1,750 beegahs was made at once, the whole extent being situated upon Government Canal; and therefore susceptible of cultivation.
	Goolamla - ditto $\frac{1}{3}$ - -	266 13	1,483 7	1,750 0			
	TOTAL - - -	800 0	4,450 0	5,250 0			
	Jerruck Deputy Collectorate:						
1	*Meer Boodah Khan - - - Jalpore Shahunee - - -	- - -	- - -	9,932 0	Free - -	- - -	A. Granted by Meer Goolam Alli Khan to Mohamed Ali Khan, and his progeny, and given out in contract by Meer Booda Khan (one of the offspring) to Teychund Meerza Cusro Beg, and Syud Jaffer Shah, at the rate of 18 Kurwahs 45 cassas jowarreee and bajree, and 500 rupees as expenses on canals. The jagheer is designated Meerzapore and Samajee pergunnah, Reronath Jattah.
2	*Shah Ali Khan, Khooda Buksh, Ahmed Khan, Goolam Mahomed, and others, Nizamanees - -	- - -	- - -	13,446 19	Free - -	- - -	A. Granted by Meer Soldar Khan, the sunnud dates 26th Suffer 1256, and designated Kareeseer.
3	*Goolam Mahomed Khan Kuttiar -	1,000 0	2,985 17	3,985 17	Free - -	- - -	A. Sunnud by Meer Shahdad Khan, dated 7th Jumadelsaneh 1257, to this individual. This jagheer contains a garden.
4	Dewan Salamut Roy - - -	1,000 0	2,078 6	3,078 6	$\frac{1}{5}$th share -	391 9 9	D. This jagheer was granted by Meer Shahdad Khan to Mahomed Abid, it contains 3,100 zurubs. After the death of Mahomed Abid it was held by Goolam Hoossain, his nephew, and Sykana, his son; but as they had no right of possession to it, it was taken from them and granted by his Excellency the late Governor, to the present holder, at the rent of one-fifth share to Government.
5	Goolamla Jokeyah - - -	700 0	1,866 14	2,566 14	Free - -	- - -	A. Sunnud by Noor Mahomed Khan, dated 16th Rumzan 1251, granted to Goolamla Jokeyah, and designated Jugeranee.

6	*Meer Shere Mahomed Khan Talpore - - - - - -	20,000	0	53,793	5	73,793	5	Free - -	A. A sunnud by Meer Nusseer Khan, dated Ramzan 1257, sworn on the Koran to Meer Jhan Mahomed Khan and Shere Mahomed, designated Shawl, one-eleventh part of the produce is given to Mulk Khan Noomreh.
7	*Alladad Dhurya Khan Goolam Hussein - - - - - -	1,800	0	5,402	5	7,202	5	Free - -	A. Sunnud of Meer Nusseer Khan, dated 9th Jumadeeawl 1250, granted to Goolam Hydur, Goolam Houssain, and Alladad, designated Raja Nizamanee Gham; one-half of the jagheer belongs to Alladad, one-fourth to Goolam Houssain, and one-fourth to Thurya Khan. Goolam Hyder having died during the Ameer's reign, his share was given to his son, Dhurya Khan.
8	*Meer Ali Bux Jalpore - - -	3,811	8	8,029	13	11,841	1	- - -	578 - 8 B. Sunnud of Meer Ghoolam Alli Khan, Jalpore, and sworn on the Koran, given to Ghoolam Mahomed Wd. Mahomed Khan and offspring. Second sunnud of Kurreem Ali and Morad Ali, dated 2d Jumadal-sanee 1233, to Ghoolam Shah, designated Koonsee. After the death of Ghoolam Shah, which occurred during the battle of Meeanee, this jagheer was confirmed by the late governor to Ghoolam Shah's son, the present holder, at the rate of one-fourth of the produce payable to Government.
9	*Nawab Mahomed Khan Talpore Jorah - - - - - -	500	0	4,446	5	4,946	5	Free - -	A. Sunnud of Meer Mahomed Khan, Jalpore, dated 11th Zilkad 1252, to the present holder. This jagheer is designated Koraree, and contains a Shirkarbah. The jagheer is leased to Surufruz Khan by the holder for 500 rupees per mensem.
10	*Mulk Ahmed Khan Noomryah -	3,507	18	21,321	4	24,829	2	Free - -	A. This jagheerdar has no sunnud, but has been enjoying this jagheer for a long time, stated to be from the Mogul dynasty; and the names of his jagheers are Kuneenah, Beenah, Wurree, Noorshah, Mukkan Karree, Mukkan Khanpore, Mukkan Kotree, Mukkan Dwarhee, Mukkan Dhuboh. From these mukkans a small portion of the produce is given by the jagheerdar to Mahomed Khan. This individual also enjoys the ferry, liquor and drug contracts at Kotree and fishery and ferry contracts of Khanpore, and 5 ¼ gardens in the following places, viz. one at Noorpore, two at Meer Belah, one at Merrah, one at Rajin, and one-fourth at Chabundie, in lieu of the gardens at Kotree, surrendered by him to Government.
11	*Ditto - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	2,829	8	Free - -	A. Sunnud of the late Governor Sir Charles Napier, dated 30th June 1847, to this jagheerdar, granting certain hill tracts to this extent.
12	*Ditto - - ditto - - -	600	0	-	-	600	0	Free - -	A. Sunnud of the late Governor, dated 30th June 1847, on the banks of the Dund Messa, in exchange for the Customs' collections of Kotree, for certain mangoe trees, the difference in number in which required to be made up to him.

(*continued*)

List of Jagheers in the *Kurrachee* Collectorate—*continued*.

	NAMES of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS. Cultivated or Fallow.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	RENTS. TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
	Jerruck Deputy Collectorate—*continued.*					*Rs. a. p.*	
13	*Meer Mahomed Khan and Jhan Khan	- - -	- - -	9,015 18	Free - -	- - -	A. These persons being relative of the late Meers, have enjoyed this jagheer without sunnuds. The jagheer is designated Majoo and Moraree. One-fourth of the share from majoo is given to Ahmed Khan Noomryah, in compliance with former custom, and the privilege which the latter enjoyed with respect to the hilly tracts in that district.
14	*Mulk Boola Khan, Neeroo Khan, Peidz Khan, Evaz Khan, Khan Khan, Iturrow Khan - -	- - -	- - -	6,237 0	Free - -	- - -	A. These jagheerdars have no sunnud, but have been in possession for many years. Their jagheers are named Oomerpore Itajeeanee. They also enjoy land thrown up by the river opposite Oomerpore.
15	*Ali Buksh Wd. Dadoo Kismutgar	- - -	- - -	4,311 0	- - -	- - -	C. Sunnud granted by Meer Mahomed Khan to Dadoo Kismutgar, father of Ali Buksh. Dadoo Kismutgar accompanied Meer Mahomed Khan to Calcutta, and is now in the service of Meer, on which account the jagheer has been resumed by Government, as have those also in the Hyderabad Collectorate.
	Zillah Shewiston:						
1	Furreed Jumallee Wd., Balach Jumallee - - - - -	- - -	- - -	200 0	Free - -	- - -	A. Jagheer, designated Chinnee, or the lands of Loll Khan Rusitamanjee; the original sunnud had the names of Furreed and Rawut, but the latter not having made his salaam, his share was resumed, and a new sunnud granted in the name of Furreed only; this grant was made by Meer Mahomed Khan, 26 Jumadee-ul-Sanee 1258. The jagheer is situated in the Kucha Purgunnah Juk Foolijee, half dependant on rain, and half inundated.
2	Hussun Khan - Boorgedry - Meerun Khan - ditto - - Mahomed Khan ditto - - Mahomed Alli - ditto - -	- - -	- - -	811 0	Free - -	- - -	A. Jagheers designated Chinnee. There are three sunnuds held by these jagheerdars, and originally seven sharers, of whom Goolam Hoossain-Oomed-Ali and Thumza Khan not having made their salaam, their shares were resumed, and a new sunnud issued in the name of the four present sharers. The original grant was by Meer Mahomed Khan for 1,300 beegahs, and bears date 7th Shawul 1256. Jagheers in the Kacha pergunnah, Juk Foolijee; half dependant on rain, and half inundated.

3	Chazee Khan Nizamanee	6,441	8	Free	A. Jagheer, designated Waee Jadow, original grant made by Meer Shahdad Khan, 27th Pinjub 1257, holds confirmatory sunnud, and is in possession. The original sunnud mentioned 6,500 beegas, but during the incumbency of Captain Tavil, it was measured, and found to contain 6,441. 8; since this, it has been again measured, and found to be 5,115 beegas 11 wiswas. Jagheer, in the Kacha pergunnah, Juk Fooljee, dependent on the freshes from the Gaz river.
4	Nubbee Buksh - Jumalee - Mooreed - - - ditto - - Ahmed Khan - ditto - - Meer Hussan - ditto - - Muree - - - - ditto - - Balach - - - - ditto - - Syud Khan - - ditto - - and 16 others whose names are unknown.	1,500	0	Free	A. The jagheer, designated Koondia, original grant made by Meer Shahdad Khan in Shuban 1258, to 72 individuals of the Jumalee tribe, but only three of these made their salaam, viz. Nubee Buksh, Meer Hussan and Balach, and the confirmatory sunnud is in the name of these three, but the whole extent of the original grant, viz. 1,500 beegas was confirmed, as it was held by the 72 original sharers; this jagheer is situated in the Kacha pergunna, in the Fooljee Juk or division, and is irrigated from the Soree Canal.
5	Buksh Khan, Jumalee	15,700	0	Free	A. This jagheerdar is the head of the Jumallee tribe, and holds three pieces of ground, viz. in the village of Phooljee, 13,300 beegas; in the village of Sonaree, 1,000 beegas, with the rights of a tank; and in the village of Dera Mooreed, 1,400 beegas. The original grant was made by Meer Hussein Ali Khan in two sunnuds, the one dated Shaban 1257, and the other 6th Jumudee-ool-awwul 1257.
6	Ruhim Khan - Kossa - Meah Dost - - ditto - Mahmood - - ditto - Rhinda - - - ditto - Budir - - - ditto - Ghoram - - - ditto - Chakur - - - ditto -	2,206	5	Free	A. This grant was made by Meer Shahdad Khan, 20 Zilkad 1256, to 12 individuals of the Kasa tribe by name, with other names not mentioned, but five of these having died, viz. Datta, Khyala, Unnegur, Junda, and Hyder, their shares were deducted, and the remainder confirmed to the present seven holders. The jagheer is situated in the Phoolgee Juk. Dependant on the freshes from Gaze river.
7	Mahomed Ali - Gubole - Sushkur Khan - ditto - Sobdar - - - ditto - Uthur - - - ditto - Shadad - - - ditto - Hajee - - - ditto - Adum - - - ditto - Ismael - - - ditto - Mitta, and five others.	2,890	0	Free	A. This grant was made by Meer Shahdad Khan and Meer Houssein Alli Khan to 17 individuals of the Gumbole tribe; of these three, viz. Allyar, Kejar, and Beloch Khan died, and their shares were deducted. The remainder of the jagheer is held by the nine individuals here named, and five other names not mentioned. The original sunnud bears date in the month of Mohurum 1257; they hold 1,500 beegas on the watercourse, called Jurra Kind, 1,214. 16 on the watercourse of Alum Khan, 175. 4 on the Phooljee Canal, all in the Phooljee purgunna; it is dependant on the freshes of the Gaz river, and rain.

(*continued*)

List of Jagheers in the *Kurrachee* Collectorate—*continued.*

	NAMES of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS.			RENTS.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated or Fallow.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
	Zilla Shewiston—*continued.*						
8	Meer Khan Mahomed - Talpoor - Feroze Khan - - - - ditto - Futteh Khan - - - - ditto -	- - -	- - -	299,045 0	Free - -	- - -	A. This jagheerdar being a near relative of the reigning Ameers received 10 jagheers in the Phooljee pergunna, and five in the Mullar pergunna, including the villages in the former, viz. Shadun, New Drig, Old Drig, and one village in the Mullar pergunna, named Mulka; the 4 villages above-mentioned are held with all their lands; the other 11 jagheers are separate spots of the cultivation. The grant was made by Meer Noor Mahomed, Meer Mahomed Khan, and Meer Nuneer Khan, in Jumadee-vol Uw-wul 1252, and the grant is confirmed and sworn to in a leaf of the Koran. Water rate was originally chargeable on these jagheers per bega, but it has since converted into the payment of the proportionate share of the expenses incurred on the annual clearance of the rain.
9	Nawab Mahomed Khan, Thora Talpore - - - - -	- - -	- - -	71,792 0	Free - -	- - -	A. This jagheerdar holds two jagheers on two sunnuds, the one granted by Meer Mahomed Khan, dates in the year 1251, and includes the village and lands of Jokee, the other granted by Meer Shahdad Khan, bears date 22d Zilkad 1257, the cultivation being termed Royl; water-rate was originally chargeable on this jagheer per beegah, but it has since been converted into the payment of proportionate share of the expenses incurred annually on the Nora; both the jagheers are in the Phooljee pergunnah.
10	Soree - - - - Soond - - Durya Khan - - ditto - - Khan Mahomed - ditto - - Ghoolam Hydir - ditto - - Alum Khan - - ditto - - Dodar - - - - ditto - - Hazat Khan - - ditto - - Milta Khan - - ditto - -	- - -	- - -	1,770 0	Free - -	- - -	A. This jagheer was originally granted by Meer Shahdad Khan in Shawul 1257, to eight individuals of the Soond tribe, as herein named, and has been confirmed to them. The jagheer is denominated Reyl in the Nungur Darra talooka, and is in the Phooljee pergunnah; dependant on the freshes from the Gaz river.

11	Khyr Mahomed, Goolam Mahomed, Nusseer Khan, Alli Moorad, Achar, Pawul, Bhago, Kassim, Mahomed Khan, Newroong, Asoal, Fuzl, Dhotto, Durgar, Jzzut, Chotto, Kaysur, Sahib Khan, Goola, Gagee,—Lughare Adumanees.	- - - - - -	2,391	13	Free - - - - -	A. This jagheer was originally granted in two sunnuds by Meer Mahomed Khan, the one bearing date in the year 1250, the other 3d Ramzan 1257, to the 20 individuals of the Lugharee tribe here named, and has been confirmed to them. The jagheer is denominated Chumee, Sowra, and Chumdan, and is in the Phooljee purgunnah; dependent on the freshes of the Gaz river.
12	Khyr Mahomed - Lugaree - Adamanee - - - ditto -	- - - - - -	300	0	Free - - - - -	A. This jagheer is denominated Khumdaree and is in the village of Chinnee; it was granted in one sunnud by Meer Mahomed Khan on the 25th Ramzan, 1257, and has been confirmed; it is dependent on the freshes from the Gaz river.
13	Shere Mahomed - Lugaree - Adamanee - - ditto -	- - - - - -	250	0	Free - - - - -	A. This jagheer is on the watercourse of Bueed Shabee, in the Chinnee talooka, Phooljee purgunnah, and was granted by Meer Mahomed Khan in one sunnud, on the 18th Jumadee Ool Sanee 1250, and was confirmed. Dependent on the freshes from the Gauz river.
14	Boodun, Lughare - - -	- - - - - -	200	0	Free - - - - -	A. This jagheer is denominated Sanrod, and is in the Chinnee talooka of the Phooljee purgunnah; it was made in one sunnud by Meer Mahomed Khan, dated 28th Jumadee Ool Sanee 1250. Dependent on the freshes from the Gaz river.
15	Shadad Khan - Jumallee - - Izzut Khan - - ditto - -	- - - - - -	95,000	0	Free - - - - -	A. This jagheer is denominated Nursee, and is in the Phooljee purgunnah, and was granted in one sunnud, by Meer Nusseer Khan, 6th Zilling 1257, and was confirmed. Dependent on rain and the freshes from the Gauz river.
16	Shabeg, Jumallee - - -	- - - - - -	500	0	Free - - - - -	A. This jagheer is in the village of Humza Kosa, in the Phooljee purgunnah, and was granted in one sunnud by Meer Mahomed Khan on the 11th Zilling 1250, and was confirmed. It is irrigated from the Nara river.
17	Jam Chutta - Kossa - - Allum Khan - ditto - -	- - - - - -	6,000	0	Free - - - - -	A. Jam Chutta is the chief of the Kosa tribe; and this jagheer is held jointly with Allum Khan in one sunnud, under the seal of Meer Nusseer Khan, dated 25th Sufur 1251, and was confirmed. The share of Jam Chutta is under attachment for the payment of money imposed upon him by the sentence of the magistrate's court, Kurrachee; and the jagheerdar is likewise under sentence for two years. It is reported that Alum Khan, the other sharer, is dead; the share therefore will eventually bear a charge of one-fourth in favour of Government; he has left one son, Raja Khan; the jagheer is in the Mullar purgunnah. It is dependent on rain.

(*continued*)

List of Jagheers in the *Kurrachee* Collectorate—*continued.*

	NAMES of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS. Cultivated or Fallow.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	RENTS. TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
	Zillah Shewiston—*continued.*					*Rs. a. p.*	
18	Gool Mahomed - Lugharee - Moondar - - - ditto - Lall Bukus - - ditto - Duriya Khan - - ditto -	- - -	- - -	18,918 16	Free - -	- - -	A. This jagheer was originally granted to six individuals, of the Lugharee tribe, in one sunnud, by Meer Nusseer Khan, dated in Ramzan 1258; two of these, viz., Jara and Jawar, are dead, and their shares have been deducted, leaving the remainder to the sharer herein named. The jagheer is situated on the Moondur watercourse, and is called Lalla, and the cultivation called Owree, both in the Mullar pergunnah. Moondur Khan is since reported dead, and his son, Lalla Bukus, will probably succeed to his father's share, 2,592 beegahs, 12½ wiswas, the cultivated portion bearing a charge of 2 annas per beegah, the waste land lapsing to Government. It is partly dependent on the freshes from the Gaj river, and partly irrigated from the Nara river. Under investigation.
19	Alla Bux, Rind - - - -	- - -	- - -	200 0	Free - -	- - -	A. This jagheer was granted in one sunnud, by Meer Nusseer Khan, dated 24th Jumadee-ool-Uwwul 1251, and is called Bed. It is in the Mullar pergunnah, and was confirmed. It is irrigated from the Nara river.
20	Rahim Khan, Lugaree - - -	- - -	- - -	60 0	Free - -	- - -	A. This jagheer is called Lallam, in the For talooka, in the Mullar pergunnah, and was granted in one sunnud, by Meer Nusseer Khan, on 24th Rujub 1257, and was confirmed. Rahim Khan is now reported dead, and a reference is being made to Kurrachee regarding the succession of his four sons, or otherwise. They are all children. It is dependent on rain. Under investigation.
21	Sobut - Chandia - - - Baga - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	2,692 0	Free - -	- - -	A. This jagheer is at Pheroo Dera, in the Mullar purgunnah, and the grant was made by Meer Nusseer Khan, in Ramzan 1258, in one sunnud; confirmed. It is dependent on rain.
22	Fuzel Alli Khan, Boorgoodree -	- - -	- - -	1,600 0	Free - -	- - -	A. This jagheer has two denominations, Deroo Pheroo and Kusboo, in one sunnud, granted by Meer Nusseer, bearing date the 2d Shaval 1256. It is dependent on rain partly, and partly flooded periodically. It is in the Mullar purgunnah.

23	Nubee Buksh - Sugaree - Juffer Khan - - ditto - - Cadur Bukus - ditto - -	- - - - - -	50 0	Free - - - - -	A. The jagheer bears the denomination of Thora, and was granted in one sunnud, by Meer Nusseer Khan, in Rhubbee-ool-Mowul 1252. It is in the Mullar pergunnah, and dependent on rain.
24	Durya Khan, Jumallee - -	- - - - - -	2,152 0	Free - - - - -	A. This jagheer was granted by Meer Nusseer Khan, in one sunnud, bearing 21st Sufur 1257, and bears the name of Lookunay. It is in the Mullar pergunnah, and dependent on rain.
25	Rohil Khan, Kosa - - -	- - - - - -	500 0	Free - - - - -	A. This jagheer was granted by Meer Nusseer Khan, in one sunnud, bearing date Sufur 1251, to two individuals, Rohil and Ghoolam Hyder; the latter is now dead, and his share being resumed, Rohil Khan enjoys the remainder. The jagheer is called Halechee, and is in the Mullar pergunnah. It is dependent on rain.
26	Mooreed Khan, Jumallee - -	- - - - - -	19,243 19	Free - - - - -	A. This is a grant made by Meer Sohdar Khan, in one sunnud, bearing date 1st Ramzan 1255, and bears two names, Murloo and Kundinaree; in the latter is situated the village of Bhawalpore, which belongs to this jagheerdar. It is in the Minkpoor pergunnah, on the banks of the Nara river.
27	Ghoolam Ali Khan, Talpore -	- - - - - -	200 0	Free - - - - -	A. This jagheer is at Peergoonia, in the Murkpore purgunnah, and was granted in one sunnud by Meer Soobdar Khan, bearing date 1st Rujub 1253.
28	Alladad, Lughareee - - -	- - - - - -	1,000 0	Free - - - - -	A. This jagheer is at Noorjee, in the Murkpore pergunnah, and was granted by Meer Nusseer Khan, in one sunnud, bearing date 19th Zilkad 1258.
29	Dain Khan - Talpore Thora - Sooltan - - - ditto - Jumal Khan - - ditto -	- - - - - -	2,154 7	Free - - - - -	A. This jagheer is at Peergoonia, in the Murkpore purgunnah, and was granted in one sunnud by Meer Shadad Khan, bearing date 4th Sufur.
30	Subzul - - - - Lugaree - Sulliman - - - ditto - - Shere Mahomed - ditto - -	- - - - - -	2,333 6	Free - - - - -	A. This jagheer is at Noorja, in the Mullar pergunnah; the original sunnud was lost; but it being proved that the present shareholders were in possion at the time of the conquest, it was confirmed to them.
31	Goolam Ali, Jumalie - - -	- - - - - -	5,257 8½	Free - - - - -	A. This jagheer was granted by Meer Sobdar Khan, in one sunnud, bearing date 12th Shaval 1252, and is in the Murkpore pergunnah, bearing two names; viz., Bund Pina, and Pota, the half of which this jagheerdar enjoying, the other half belonging to Jar Mahomed Alla Oolaya and Adun Khan Talpore.

(*continued*)

List of Jagheers in the *Kurrachee* Collectorate—*continued.*

	NAMES of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS.			RENTS.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated or Fallow.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
	Zillah Shewiston—*continued.*						
32	Yar Mahomed - Talpore Thora - Alla Bhaye - - ditto - - Adun Khan - ditto - -	- - -	- - -	5,257 8 ½	Free - -	- - -	A. This grant was made by Meer Sobdar Khan, in one sunnud, bearing date 11th Rujab 1252, and is in the Murkpore pergunnah; they enjoy the half of the two places above-mentioned, Bund Pina and Pota.
33	Ghoolam Moortza, Murree - - Hyder Khan - - ditto - -	- - -	- - -	13,256 4	Free - -	- - -	A. This grant was made by Meer Mahomed Khan to Misree Khan, the father of the two individuals herein named, in one sunnud, bearing date 27th Jumadee-ool Uwwul 1250. It is at Somree Kela Shah Mahomed Punoo Khan Mahomed Jumalee, in the Dadoo pergunnah.
34	Peer Buddardeen - - -	- - -	- - -	1,841 14	Free - -	- - -	A. This grant was made by Meer Sobdar Khan, bearing date 12th Shawal 1252, and is called Putta. It is in the Manikpore pergunnah, on the Naree river; it bears water-rate.
35	Pallia Khan - Talpore Jhoria - Dost Mahomed - ditto - -	- - -	- - -	398 0	Free - -	- - -	A. This grant was made to three individuals in one sunnud, by Meer Mahomed Khan, bearing date 22d Jumadee-ool-Sanee 1250, but Johan Khan, the third shareholder, not having made his salaam, his share was resumed, and the two herein named now enjoy the jagheer jointly. It is at Khund, in the Dadoo pergunnah.
36	Wullie Mahomed, Boorgoodree - Alli Mahomed - - ditto - - Omed Alli - - ditto - -	- - -	- - -	1,100 0	Free - -	- - -	A. This jagheer is at Seerparee, in the Dodoa pergunnah, and was granted by Meer Mahomed Khan in two sunnuds, the one bearing date 21st Jumadee-ool-Uwwul 1250, the other 3d Rugub 1255.
37	Khysur Khan, Lugaree - -	- - -	- - -	924 16	Free - -	- - -	A. This jagheer is at Churrat, in the Dadoo pergunnah, and was granted by Meer Mahomed Khan in one sunnud, bearing date 8th Shaban 1250. It was granted originally to two individuals, but Jam Khan dying without heirs, his share was resumed, and the person herein named enjoys the remainder.

38	Fuzl Khan, Murree Kunundad - ditto Iman Bux - ditto	- - -	- - -	31,068 0	Free - - - - -	A. This jagheer was granted by Meer Futteh Ali Khan Talpore, in one sunnud, dated 7th Shaban 1204, which was afterwards confirmed by the seals of Meer Noor Mahomed Khan, Meer Sobdar Khan, Meer Mahomed Khan, Meer Nusseer Khan, and Meer Hussein Ali Khan. It was originally granted to Shuhuk Khan and Kurrumdad, Murrees, on account of some blood shed in this Murree family by the Ameers. It includes the whole village and lands of Chunrat and Ketee Koray, in the Vichole pergunnah.
39	Kurreemdad, Murree - - -	- - -	- - -	5,257 0	Free - - - - -	A. This jagheer is at the village of Ameeanee, which, together with the lands, was granted in one sunnud by Meer Nusseer Khan, dated the 7th Jumadee-ool-Sanee 1250. It is in the Vichola pergunnah.
40	Kassim, Jamallee - - -	- - -	- - -	200 0	Free - - - - -	A. This jagheer is styled Boat Moloo, and is in the Vichola pergunnah; it was granted by Meer Nusseer Khan in one sunnud, bearing date the 18th Jumadee-ool-Sanee 1257.
41	Jullal Khan - Nuzamanee - Kumal Khan - - ditto - Shah Mahomed - ditto - Khoadah Buksh - ditto -	- - -	- - -	13,649 0	Free - - - - -	A. This jagheer was originally granted to Shere Khan, Jullal Khan, Jumal Khan, and Shah Mahomed, in a sunnud under the seal of Meer Nusseer Khan, bearing date in Mohurram 1252. Shere Khan subsequently died, and his share was confirmed to his son, Khooda Buksh, and the jagheer is now held by the four individuals herein named. The jagheer is called Jundanee and Pall, on the Boat Mala village lands in the Vicholee pergunnah.
42	Meer Jahan Khan - - -	- - -	- - -	27,391 1	Free - - - - -	A. This grant includes the villages of Bootree, in the Sehwan pergunnah, and Kote Barocha, in the Jangeir pergunnah; the jagheerdar was a near relative of the reigning Ameers, and the grant appears to have been held more as a family portion than a fief.
43	Syud Gumman Shah - - -	- - -	- - -	50 0	Free - - - - -	A. This small piece of land was the gift of Meer Nusseer Khan; the sunnud bears date 1st Rujub 1249, and was confirmed. It is situated in the village lands of Rang Essoof, in the Sehwan pergunnah.
44	Syud Kumbur Ali Shah - -	- - -	- - -	16,000 0	Free - - - - -	A. This grant includes the whole of the land of the village of Nyug, in the Jangar pergunnah; it is watered from a hot spring. The grant was made by Meer Nusseer Khan, in one sunnud, bearing date 11th Shaban 1258.

(*continued*)

List of Jagheers in the *Kurrachee* Collectorate—*continued.*

	NAMES of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS.			RENTS.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated or Fallow.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
	Zillah Shewiston—*continued.*					*Rs. a. p.*	
45	Meer Shere Mahomed	-	-	8,123 0	Free	-	A. This jagheer has been held by the ancestors of the present jagheerdars from a very early period of Talpore rule, and was confirmed by sunnud under the seals of Meer Noor Mahomed and Meer Nusseer Khan; it includes the whole lands of the village of Waneja in the Jangar pergunnah.
46	Meer Ahmed Khan	-	-	5,164 15	Free	-	A. This jagheer was enjoyed by the ancestors of the present jagheerdar from a very early period of Talpore rule; it was afterwards confirmed by Meer Morad Alli, and written in a leaf of the Koran. It includes seven-sixteenths of the land of Kabrote in the Boobuk pergunnah on the banks of the Arul river.
47	Goolam Mahomed Kutyanee	-	-	32,966 0	Free	-	A. This jagheer is in two places in the Lukkur pergunnah called Tathe and Bucha, and was granted by the Meer Shadad Khan in one sunnud bearing date in Jumadee-ool-Sanee 1257. It is now under attachment for the payment of his debts.
48	Thuggia Wd. Alli Chang	-	-	63 0	Free	-	A. This jagheer was granted by Meer Shahdad Khan in a sunnud bearing date 3d Rubbee-ool-Uwwul 1257, to two individuals, but Rukky-ul Chang not having made his salaam, his share was resumed, and the remainder confirmed to his brother the present jagheerdar. It is called Puttora, and is situated in the Phooljee pergunnah. It is dependent on rain.
49	Bhawun Khan - Rind Gool Mahomed - ditto	-	-	8,023 10	-	-	A. Bhawul Khan is the chief of the Rind Beloch tribe. This grant was made by Meer Nusseer Khan in two sunnuds, both bearing date 29th Shaban 1257. It is irrigated from a hot spring, and is denominated Nar. It is situated in the Ingar purgunnah. In consequence of an outlay on the part of Government in clearing out the source of the spring, a third share of the proceeds of the jagheer is recovered in favour of Government as water rate.

50	Lall Buksh Lugaree		100 0	- - -	- - -	A. This grant was made by Meer Nusseer Khan, and confirmed by Government, but has hitherto not been measured or applied for as it is completely dependent on rain. It is situated in the Mullar pergunnah, and is now under measurement previous to being delivered over to the jagheerdar, should a decision be given in his favour on his application, under investigation.
51	Mooreed Khan Wd. Syud Khan Alla Buksh Wd. Syud Khan Ruheem Khan	Lugarees	1,558 10 2,246 12 ½	$\frac{1}{12}$th share $\frac{1}{16}$th share	- - - - - -	B. This jagheer is held under two sunnuds by Meer Shahdad Khan; the first dated in Rujub 1257, with the names of Syud Khan, Mooreed Alla Bukkus, Sooltan, and Ruheen Khan as shareholders; the other in Mohurrum 1257, with the names of Syud Khan, Alla Buksh, Sooltan, and Ruheen Khan as shareholders, the latter being in lieu of some of the land of the former, which had been resumed, the one bears a charge of one-twelfth in consequence of the death of Syud Khan, the father of the family; the latter bears one-sixteenth in consequence of Sultan Khan's name being left out, he having neglected to make his salaam, and there being only three shareholders remaining. The jagheers are situated in the Phooljee purgunnah, and bear the names of the Phoja Canals Kaswa, Kimree Doabah, and Surree; the last is a village.
52	Muzza Khan Marree Sookwan Marree		1,500 0 1,500 0	Doanjee ¼th share	- - - - - -	B. This jagheer was granted by Meer Mahomed Khan, in one sunnud, dating 29th Sufur 1252, and is situated in Chinnee and Soura, in the Phooljee pergunnah; it is partly dependent on rain and partly flooded. In consequence of the death of Sookmanee, his share bears a charge of two annas on the flood lands, and one-fourth share on the rain cultivation.
53	Jaffer Khan Jhora Wd. Durya Khan		5,500 0	Dowangee	- - -	B. This jagheer was granted by Meer Mahomed Khan, in two sunnuds, bearing date respectively 5th Rujub 1253, for one of 1,500 beegahs, and the other 27th Jumadee-ool-Sanee 1250, for 8,000 beegahs. In consequence of the death of Durya Khan, the father of this jagheerdar, the grant bears a charge of Doanganee, or two annas per beegah, which being disagreeable to the jagheerdar, he gave up all claim to 4,000 beeghas, and now only pays Doangee on the remainder.
54	Kullunder Khan, son of Hajee Khan, Lugaree Mitta Khan - ditto - ditto - Gazee Khan - ditto - ditto -		5,000 0	¼th share		B. This jagheer was granted to Hajee Khan, Kullunder Khan, and Mitta Khan, by Meer Noor Mahomed, in a sunnud for 4,000 beegahs, bearing date 1st Mohurrum 1251; this was afterwards increased to 5,000 beegahs by Meer Shadad Khan, in a sunnud bearing date in Suban 1257. In consequence of the death of Hajee Khan, it is subject to a charge in favour of Government of a fourth share, and has been confirmed in the name of the three present shareholders; it is situated on the Hajee Canal, and bears the name of Putora and Mundo Kossa; it is situated in the Phooljee pergunnah, and dependent on rain.

(*continued*)

List of Jagheers in the *Kurrachee* Collectorate—*continued.*

	NAMES of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGAHS.			RENTS.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated or Fallow.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
	Zillah Shewiston—*continued.*					*Rs. a. p.*	
55	Khyree Mahomed - Cossa - Goolam Hoossein - ditto -	- - -	- - -	1,229 5	$\frac{1}{8}$th share -	- - -	B. This grant was made by Meer Hussein Alli Khan, in a sunnud bearing date 18th Zilkad 1256, to two individuals of the Kossa tribe, but one of them, Kurreemdad, dying, his share was confirmed to his son, and the jagheer is held by the two persons herein named; it is situated on the Mungana watercourse from the Gaz river, which irrigates it.
56	Ghoolam Mahomed and Shere Khan, Wd. Furreed Khan, Lugharee - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	853 14	$\frac{1}{8}$th share -	- - -	B. This jagheer was orginally granted to Furreed Khan and Goolam Mahomed, in a sunnud by Meer Shadad Khan, bearing date in Sufur 1257, but in consequence of the death of Furreed Khan, his share has been confirmed to his son Shere Khan, and bears a charge of a fourth in consequence; it is situated on the Phoja Canal, at Kaswa, Doaba, Kinree, and Juree, the latter since given up, in the Phooljee pergunnah; it is principally dependent on rain, but Kaswa is subjected to flood.
57	Muddan Wd. Billanda Khan Gumbole - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	1,524 7	$\frac{1}{4}$th share -	- - -	B. This jagheer was originally granted to Bilanda Khan Gambole by Meer Shadad Khan, in a sunnud bearing date 20th Zilkad 1256, but Bilanda Khan dying, the jagheer has been confirmed to his son the present shareholder, subject to a charge of a fourth share in favour of Government; it is situated on the canals of Jara Rind, and Mistuk Machee, in the Pholjee pergunnah, and is subject to inundation from the Gaz river.
58	Sahib Wd. Shahoo Alla Kananee -	- - -	- - -	1,333 0	- - -	- - -	B. This jagheer was granted to Shakoo and Sukmeer Syud Khan and Goolam Hyder Ala Kanees, by Meer Mahomed Khan, in a sunnud bearing date 5th Rujub 1250, but Shaboo dying, the jagheer was confirmed to his son Sahib, the present shareholder, subject to a charge of a fourth in favour of Government; it is situated at Chinee, in the Phooljee pergunnah, and is dependent on rain; the other three original shareholders being dead, their shares were resumed.

59	Ghoolam Mahomed, Kurrum Khan, Wd. Mahomed Khan, and Durya Khan, all of the Lugharee caste	- - -	- - -	900 0	$\frac{1}{12}$th share - - - -	B. This jagheer was granted by Meer Shadad Khan, in favour of four individuals, viz., Mahomed Khan, Goolam Mahomed, Durya Khan, and Fuzul Khan, and the sunnud bears date in Shawul 1257; the extent 1,200 beeghas. Fuzul Khan since this died, and his share, 300 beeghas, was resumed, the remainder being confirmed to Goolam Mahomed, Mahomed Khan, and Durya Khan; since this, Mahomed Khan is dead, and his share has been confirmed to his son Kurrum Khan, subject to a charge of a fourth on his share, in favour of Government. It is situated at Putora, in the Phooljee pergunnah, and is dependent on rain. It is now reported that Durya Khan is dead and will be referred. Under investigation.
60	Lall Buksh, Wd. Duruja Khan Bajee Khan - - - - Kurrum Khan - - - Shere Khan - - - - Machee Khan - - - Ali Buksh Luskkaree - -	Lugharees -	- - -	196 9 687 16	Doangnee - - - - -	B. and A. This jagheer was granted by Meer Mahomed Khan, in a sunnud bearing date 10th Ramzan 1258, to eight individuals of the Lugaree tribe, by name Kurrum Khan, Duriya Khan, Shere Khan, Machee Khan, Lushkur Khan, Lall Buksh, Allee Buksh, and Sahib. Of these Durya Khan and Lushkur Khan are dead, each leaving a son, Lall Buksh and Allee Buksh, the shares of the deceased being confirmed to these two sons, subject to doanganee, or two annas per beegah. The other sharers hold their lots free. This jagheer is situated at Booltee, in the Phooljee pergunnah, and is inundated from the Gaz river.
61	Sona - - - Gowhur - - Soolyman - - Muhmood Khan - Oosman - - Abdoola - - Juhan Khan - Sooltun Alli -	Boorgoodrees -	- - -	148 6	- - Doangnee on 12 beeghas 8 wiswas only.	B. This jagheer was granted by Meer Mahomed Khan, in a sunnud bearing date 26th Jumadee-ool-Sanee 1253, to four individuals of the Boorgoree caste, viz., Sona, Gonhur, Dingana, and Jara. Of these, Dingana and Jara are dead; but Dingana's share has been confirmed to his four sons, Soolyman, Mahomed Khan, Oosmur, and Abdoola, subject to a payment of two annas per beegah, and Jara's share has been confirmed to his two sons, Juhan Khan and Sultan Ali, subject to the same payment. The jagheer is at Hunoza Dera, in the Phooljee pergunnah, and is irrigated from the freshes of the Gaz river.
62	Ismael Khan - Sooltan Khan - Khooda Buksh -	Lugharee -	- - -	8,000 0	$\frac{1}{12}$th share - - - -	B. This jagheer was granted by Meer Nusseer Khan, in a sunnud bearing date 26th Shawul 1257, to three individuals, of these Ghoolam Hoossein died, and his share was confirmed to his son, Khooda Buksh, subject to a charge of a fourth in favour of Government, and the three herein named now compose the shareholders. It is situated at Dera Pheroo, in the Mullar pergunnah, and is irrigated from the Gaz river.

List of Jagheers in the *Kurrachee* Collectorate—*continued.*

	NAMES of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGHAS.			RENTS.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated or Fallow.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
	Zilla Shewiston—*continued.*					*Rs. a. p.*	
63	Jaffer Khan, Lugaree - - -	- - -	- - -	300 0	Doangnee -	- - -	B. This jagheer was granted by Meer Nusseer Khan, in a sunnud dated 19th Zilkad 1258, to Gazee Khan and Myadad, Lugarees, to the extent of 1,334 beegahs, but Gazee Khan dying, his share was resumed; Myadad also died, and his share was confirmed to his son, the present possessor, who, however, gave up all claim to 233 beegahs and 12 wiswas, not being able to pay the two annas per beegah. He enjoys the remainder, subject to doangnee payment. The jagheer is situated at Noorya, in the Murkpoor pergunnah.
64	Juhan Mahomed - Lugaree - Goolam Nubbee - ditto -	- - -	- - -	400 0	Doangnee -	- - -	B. This jagheer was granted by Meer Nusseer Khan to Khoda Buksh Lugaree, in a sunnud bearing date 19th Sufur 1256, but Khooda Buksh dying, the grant was confirmed to his two sons, the present possessors, subject to a payment of two annas per beegah. They gave up claim to 600 beegahs of the original grant, in consequence of their inability to pay doangnee on the whole. The jagheer is at Noorja, in the Murkpore pergunnah.
65	Meer Goolam Shah and Meer Fuzl Alli Talpores, sons of Bahranee Khan Talpore - - - -	- - -	- - -	4,425 19½	¼ share - -	- - -	B. This jagheer was the gift of Meer Futteh Alli Khan, at a very early period, and has been enjoyed since; but in consequence of an alteration made by the jagheerdar in one of his sunnuds, with a view to defraud Government, half of his jagheers in Scinde were resumed, and consequently half of this one; on the remaining half there is a charge of a fourth in favour of Government. The jagheer is situated in the village lands of Sangpoor and Kabrote, the former being entirely jagheer.
66	Beera Khan Wd. Goolam Hyder Kokur - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	8,725 11	Doangnee -	- - -	B. This jagheer was granted by Meer Nusseer Khan to the father of the present possessor, and includes the whole of the villages and lands of Bazaar, in the Jangar pergunnah. The jagheer was confirmed to Bera Khan, subject to a payment of two annas per beegah. The extent of land on which the two annas per beegah is to be levied is under investigation.

67	Roostum Khan and Khan Mahomed Wd. Muhmood Ali Talpore -	- - - - - -	756 0 772 5	Doangnee Free - -	- - -	B. & A. This jagheer was originally granted to Roostum Khan and Mahomed Ali Khan, by Meer Muhumood Khan, in a sunnud bearing date in 1250, but Mahomed Ali Khan dying, his share was confirmed to his son Khan Mahomed, subject to a payment of two annas per beegah.
68	Buchul Khan and Dost Mahomed, sons of Meer Mahomed Talpore -	- - - - - -	1,723 8	Doangnee -	- - -	B. This jagheer was granted to Meer Mahomed by Meer Mahomed Khan, in a sunnud bearing date 12th Jumadee-ool-Sanee 1250, and is at Rachur, in the Dadoo pergunnah. Meer Mahomed dying, the jagheer was confirmed to his sons, the present possessors, with a charge upon it of doangnee or two annas per beegah.
69	Moorad Ali and Buksh Ali, sons of Dinganah Lugharee - - -	- - - - - -	4,622 10	¼ share -	- - -	This jagheer was granted by Meer Mahomed Khan in three sunnuds, bearing date respectively 23d Jumadee-ool-Uwwul 1250, the next in the month of Jumadee-ool-Uwwul 1250, the third 23d Jumadee-ool-Uwwul 1250. Of the original shareholders Dingana is deceased, and his son Buksh Ali enjoys his share, subject to the payment of a fourth to Government. It is called Mull and Chungra, and is situated in the Dadoo pergunnah.
70	Sona - - - Gowhur - - Soolyman - - Oosman - - Abdoolla - - Juhan Khan - Sooltan Ali - Mahomed Khan Boorgoorees -	- - - - - -	36 14 385 6	Doangnee Free	- - -	B. & A. This jagheer was granted by Meer Mahomed Khan to four individuals of the Boorgooree caste, named Sona, Gowhur, Dingana, and Jara, in a sunnud bearing date 28th Zilhuj 1250, but Dingana and Jara dying, the share of the former, 18 beeghas 7 wiswas, was confirmed to his four sons, Soolyman, Oosman, Abdoolla, and Mahmood Khan, the share of the latter, 18 beeghas 7 wiswas, to his sons, Juhan Khan and Sooltan Ali, both subject to a payment of 2 annas per beegah. The jagheer is at Abra, in the Dadoo pergunnah.
71	Meer Ahmed Khan Wd. Meer Mahomed Khan Talpore - -	- - - - - -	30,700 14	¼ share -	- - -	B. The father of this jagheerdar, Mahomed Khan, was a near relative of the Ameers, and the grant appears to have been more of a family portion than a fief; it includes the village of Billalpore, in the Vichola pergunnah, with all its lands. Meer Mahomed Khan is since dead, and the jagheer is consequently charged with a share of a fourth in favour of Government. Under investigation.
72	Nawab Mahomed Khan, Wd. Sookman and Ahmed Khan Talpore - - - - -	- - - - - -	7,042 10	⅓ share -	- - -	B. This grant was made by Meer Nusseer Khan, in a sunnud bearing date in Rubbee-ool-Uwwul 1255, to five individuals, viz., Muhmood Khan, Ahmed Khan, Mubaruk Khan, Goolam Hyder, and Hajee Ghoolam Mahomed; of these the three latter are dead, and their shares resumed, or rather they still remain as they did in jagheer, only subject to the same assessment, one-third, as in our other Khalsa villages. This jagheer includes the village of Khoodabad, in the Vichola pergunnah, with the whole land, with 500 beegahs besides adjoining. It is now reported that Mahomed Khan is dead. Under investigation.

List of Jagheers in the *Kurrachee* Collectorate—*continued.*

	NAMES of HOLDER or SHAREHOLDER UNDER JOINT SUNNUD.	NUMBER OF BEEGHAS.			RENTS.		REMARKS.
		Cultivated or Fallow.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	TERMS.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	
	Zillah Shewiston—*continued.*					*Rs. a. p.*	
73	Rusheed Khan, Wd. Khan, Gowhur Khan, and Ahmed Khan, Wd. Rusheed Khan, of the Murree caste - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	40,951 12	⅛ share - -	- - -	B. This jagheer was granted by Meer Shadad Khan, in a sunnud bearing date in the month of Shaban 1257, and was originally given to Gowhur Khan and Ahmed Khan. Gowhur Khan dying, his share was confirmed to his son Rusheed Khan, subject to a payment of a fourth to Government. The jagheer is at the village of Garchur and Chuchur, in the Sukkee pergunnah, and is partly irrigated from the Indus and partly dependent on rain.
74	Meer Ali Mahomed Khan - -	- - -	- - -	550 0	Free - -	- - -	This grant was made by Meer Sobdar Khan, in a sunnud dated 5th Shaban 1253. The jagheer is designated Changlanee, and is situated in the pergunnah of Murkpore.
	TOTAL - - -	- - -	- - -	12,67,815 7			

Those marked A. indicate such as are held rent free, in right of possession at the time of the conquest.
Ditto ditto B. are those paying proportions of the produce under terms of the Circular dated 1st April 1845.
Ditto ditto C. are those which have been, or are to be in part resumed under the terms of the proposal, dated 24th March 1847, and are meanwhile paying a proportion of the produce.
Ditto ditto * indicate such as are now in possession of jagheerdars or sharers who held salaam sunnuds; those whose names have not this mark, hold no salaam sunnuds.

Abstract of Jagheerdars in the Kurrachee Collectorate.

Kurrachee - - - - -	1
Ghorabaree - - - - -	32
Jerruck - - - - -	15
Sehwan - - - - -	74
TOTAL - - -	122 Jagheerdars.

Kurachee, Collector's Office,
12 October 1850.

(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain,
Collector and Magistrate.

(True copy.)

(signed) R. K. Pringle,
Commissioner in Scinde.

EXTRACT Bombay Political Consultation, 31 March 1852. No. 2,187.

No. 2,137 of 1851.—Territorial Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount *Falkland*, Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward for submission to your Lordship in Council the enclosed copy of a letter, No. 659, dated the 7th instant, from the Acting Collector of Hyderabad, as a proof how urgent is the necessity for an early and decisive settlement of the whole jagheer question pending the receipt of the Government instructions on my predecessor's letter, No. 37, of the 3d January last. I will not enter into the subject in more detail at present.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 13 October 1851.

No. 659 of 1851.—Revenue Department.

From the Collector of Hyderabad to the Commissioner in Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

HAVING been lately called upon, in consequence of the demise of several jagheerdars holding extensive jagheers, to effect an arrangement with their sons relative to their succession to their fathers' rights, and having found that the application of the present system of settlement gives great dissatisfaction to one and all the jagheerdars, I have the honour to bring the matter prominently to your notice, with a view, if possible, of overcoming any ill feeling on their part by removing the existing cause.

2. As the speedy settlement of these jagheers is absolutely necessary, I request you will kindly favour me with your instructions at your earliest convenience.

3. I will first detail the system, and afterwards point out the objections raised by the jagheerdars, and my own views relative to obviating the same.

4. I will take a case of a jagheerdar holding a jagheer of 18,000 beegahs of land, including waste, cultivated, and uncultivated. The jagheerdar dies, leaving a son to whom the jagheer is to be regranted agreeably to the present system, viz., his giving up the whole of the waste and uncultivated land in his jagheer, and paying a rent of two annas per beegah on the whole of the cultivated portion regranted.

5. To discover the cultivated portion of a jagheer, the collector, Captain Rathborne, adopted the plan of sending out zabits, or land measurers, into the jagheer to measure all lands that were actually under cultivation, the season preceding the demise of the jagheerdar. Rubbee and kurreef crops being both included agreeably to the zabits' measurement, a proportionate quantity of fallow land was allowed to each beegah of cultivated land. Per beegah of rice cultivated one length in excess, or for every 10 beegahs, 11 beegahs. Per beegah of badjree, jowaree, &c., three times the amount in excess, or for every 10 beegahs, 40 beegahs. Per beegah of wheat, barley, &c., one-half in excess, or for every 10 beegahs, 15 beegahs.

6. In a jagheer of 18,000 begahs, there would be, agreeably to the zabits' measurement, say the following proportions of land under cultivation:

Rice - - - - - -	200	beegahs.
Jowaree - - - - -	1,200	„
Wheat - - - - - -	500	„

Agreeably to the foregoing scale, the proportions to be regranted to the jagheerdar would be as follows:

Rice - - - - - -	220 beegahs.
Jowaree - - - - -	4,800 „
Wheat - - - - - -	750 „
	5,770 beegahs.

Showing the total amount of beegahs regranted, and upon which the grantee would have to pay two annas per beegah rent.

7. After some time Captain Rathborne, not considering that the zabits' measurements were to be depended upon, determined on another system, viz., that of discovering the amount of the actual produce of the jagheer, and then granting so much land in the following proportions. In fixing these proportions he took the average Government share of the produce of one beegah of land, and agreeably to the different descriptions of grain:

1 beegah of rice - - - -	would give	7	cassas.
1 „ of jowaree - - -	„	4	„
1 „ of wheat, barley, &c. -	„	5	„

Taking the produce of a jagheer of 18,000 beegahs to be,

Krs.	*Cassas.*	
23	20	of rice,
80	0	of badjree,
41	40	of wheat,

there would appear the following proportions of land under cultivation:

Rice - - - - - -	200 beegahs.
Badjree - - - - -	1,200 „
Wheat - - - - - -	500 „

8. Upon the amount of beegahs fallow land would be granted in proportions similar to those afore-mentioned, and which would give a total amount of 5,770 beegahs to be regranted, or the same quantity as measured by the zabits.

9. The above amount of 5,770 beegahs is taking a fair average produce per beegah, and supposing that all seasons were alike, or rather that the jagheerdar was allowed his regrant on the average produce of the jagheer for several years prior to the demise of his father, he would have no right to complain; but the system being to take the produce of the jagheer for the season immediately preceding the jagheerdar's death, there may have been that season (although a larger quantity of land may have been under cultivation) a great deficiency in the produce, arising from one or other of the accidents which affect the cultivation in the province to such an extent; such as scarcity of water in the canals, visitation of locusts, swamping of low lands by floods, &c.

10. I will take, under such circumstances, the aforesaid jagheer of 18,000 beegahs, the produce of which would now only be,

10	kurwars	of rice.
40	„	of badjree.
25	„	of wheat or barley.

11. On

11. On the above produce, agreeably to the afore-mentioned rule, the regrant would only be 2,955 begahs, 6 bishwas; showing, therefore, that if a jagheerdar were to die subsequently to an unfavourable season, his heir would receive exactly 2,815 beegahs less than had he died subsequently to an average season.

12. I will give one instance in support of the above assertions; it is that of a jagheer which I am now anxious to settle.

13. Khair Mahomed Kokur, a Belooch sirdar of considerable importance, and holding 18,000 beegahs of land, died after the kurreef of 1261. This year being an indifferent one, Ruttah Khan Kokur his son, would now, agreeably to the produce of the jagheer for that season have only regranted him 4,168 beegahs; had but his father have lived one year longer, or over the present kurreef of 1262, he would have had (from the large amount of produce that may be expected from the jagheer) at least 9,000 beegahs regranted him.

14. The knowledge of this fact, and the sudden fall from being a jagheerdar of 18,000 beegahs to one of 4,168 beegahs, together with the two annas per beegah payment, make Ruttah Khan Kokur or his relations dissatisfied, of course, with the present system of regrantal, and he is not a solitary instance; it is one of daily occurrence, and a subject on which several of the leading sirdars have spoken to me most strongly about.

15. To remove this feeling, and to mete out to them their full measure of justice, I would recommend that the regrantal of jagheers be upon the following system, which I am certain would give general satisfaction.

16. First of all, as now, a jagheer, on the death of the holder, would only be regranted to the son, on condition of all waste and uncultivated land being resumed by Government; that all land actually under cultivation be regranted with the usual proportion of fallow; that such cultivated land be calculated either on the average produce of four seasons prior to the demise of the jagheerdar, or that his son and heir be permitted, from one of the four preceding seasons, to select any one he might choose; that on the amount of regrant the jagheerdar may be allowed to pay either two annas a beegah rent, or pay a quarter share of the produce of the jagheer, taking the same average seasons, or the particular season selected by the jagheerdar on which the amount of regrant was calculated as the fair amount to be paid by him; that to prevent Government officials from interfering with him, and to save him the annoyance of the buttai, he be allowed to take a contract for a certain number of years for the quarter share, and that he be allowed a similar contract for the water tax he has to pay on a similar average of years. I may mention here, that a jagheerdar paying two annas per beegah rent pays no water rate, whilst on paying the fourth share water tax is levied. To Government but little difference in the actual rent would ensue from the adoption of one system or the other; and, therefore, as the object of a paternal government is to render its subjects, more particularly those of its noble class, as contented as they can be under their present circumstances, I would recommend, and that most strongly, that the little boon I have applied for may be accorded them.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Fenning*, Captain,
Acting Collector.

Hyderabad, Collector's Office,
7 October 1851.

(True copy.)

(signed) H. B. E. Frere,
Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 2,188.

No. 11,752 of 1851.

TRANSFER from the Revenue to the Political Department.

Extract (para. 10) of a Letter from the Commissioner in Scinde, No. 856, dated 21 May 1851.

Collector's, para. 14.

Para. 10. The numerous and important questions regarding jagheers press for a settlement fully as much in Upper Scinde as elsewhere, if not more so, for the jagheer rules seem to have been very imperfectly known, and by no means so uniformly followed there as elsewhere; and I have reason to fear that their strict enforcement there, will often have, on the parties interested the effect of a surprise, as the enforcement of an unknown law.

Extract (para. 14) of a Letter from the Acting Collector, Upper Scinde, No. 67, dated 25 January 1851, to the Address of the Commissioner in Scinde.

Para. 14. Column 6, in Statement A, shows the jagheers of the collectorate to amount to *Rs.* 94,737. 9 *a.* 6 *p.*, or about 9 ½ per cent. upon the whole unalienated revenue. Few of these jagheers have as yet been fully inquired into, and I have no doubt that an investigation into the tenures upon which they are held would result in a portion of them being found in the possession of their present holders without sufficient proof as to the validity of their title; but owing to onerous duties of other descriptions which have hitherto been made to devolve upon the collector and his deputies, little leisure has been afforded them for a thorough inquiry into this very important question. As deaths, however, occur amongst the jagheerdars, occasion is invariably taken for instituting a strict scrutiny into the nature of the title before continuing the succession, and in this manner many of the jagheers will, in the course of time, come under the required examination; but as opportunity offers and leisure is found, it would be well for the European officers to continue the inquiry, even as affects present incumbents, and their best endeavours should be directed to this end as far as practicable.

Extract (para. 21) of a Government Letter to the Commissioner in Scinde, No. 11,751, dated 18 December 1851.

Para. 21. Para. 10 of your letter under acknowledgment, and para. 14 of that of Mr. George Inverarity's Report, No. 67, dated 25th January 1851, relative to jagheers, will be transferred to the Political Department.

RESOLUTION, 18 December 1851.

* *See* below.

Ordered, That extracts from documents, as per margin,* be transferred to the Political Department.

(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid*,
Secretary to Government.

No. 2,189.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Blane* and the Honourable Mr. *Bell*.

1. IN a letter, No. 4,205, dated 11 October 1848, the Commissioner in Scinde was addressed generally on the administration of that province, but the principal part, paras. 2 to 24, related to the jagheers in Scinde; and in their letter, No. 20,

* Para. 10 of a letter from the Commissioner in Scinde, No. 856, dated 21 May 1851. Para. 14 of a letter from the acting collector, Upper Scinde, No. 67, dated 25 January 1851, to the address of the Commissioner in Scinde. Para. 21 of Government letter of this date, No. 11,751, to the Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 20, dated 6 December 1848, the Honourable Court of Directors noticed those portions of Sir G. Clerk's minute on Scinde, dated 24th April 1848, on which the letter above alluded to had been drafted, which related to the revenue administration of that province; a portion of that despatch concerning the jagheers, paras. 1 to 13, was transferred to the Political Department for disposal. The 13th para. runs as follows:

"The subject is one which requires the best and earliest attention of the Commissioner; and we trust that after due investigation he will be enabled to devise and carry into effect measures for adjusting the claims to jagheers, which, while they secure the just rights of Government, may extend to the jagheerdars a due degree of liberality and consideration."

2. On the 12th February 1849, copy of the whole of the first 13 paras. was transmitted to the Commissioner in Scinde, whose attention was particularly drawn to the 13th, quoted above.

3. Mr. Pringle, Commissioner in Scinde, with reference to the calls made on him, addressed us on the subject of the jagheers on the 3d January 1851, and though, as he stated, he had not had leisure thoroughly to digest the voluminous details which he had received from the collectors, or so to mature his views on the subject by personal inquiries as to admit of its disposal in the complete and satisfactory manner which its extent and importance require, still he transmitted to Government copies of a series of documents, the information contained in which might serve as a basis for ulterior proceedings.

4. The information contained in these papers shows the very great importance of the question. Mr. Pringle having tabulated the results, estimated the alienated lands to amount to about 4,733,987 beegahs of cultivated and uncultivated land, about one-fifth having been ascertained to be cultivated or fallow, while it is inferred that a considerable portion besides may be in a similar state, so that altogether we may consider that nearly 1,000,000 beegahs of arable land, and 4,000,000 beegahs of waste land, are alienated to jagheerdars.

5. This enormous extent of country shows the exceeding difficulty that there will be in dealing with the question, if there be any doubt as to the nature of the tenures on which it is held, so as to preserve intact any rights that Government may possess without trenching on those of the jagheerdars.

6. The Commissioner was, in the 3d para. of the Chief Secretary's letter above noticed, requested to ascertain—

1st. The circumstances under which these alienations, subsequent to the conquest of the province, have been recognised by the British Government.

2d. What portion of them is likely to be permanently alienated from the State.

3d. The circumstances under and the mode in which the remainder will hereafter supply a portion of the State revenue.

7. In the 7th para. of the same letter, with reference to an assertion that most of the jagheerdars' titles had been investigated, Mr. Pringle was requested to state—

1st. On what principles, and on what rules, this settlement has been made.

2d. What steps have been adopted for carrying out those principles and rules.

3d. Whether the arrangement finally determined on was carried out so as to satisfy the people that it was determined on, not from any avidity on the part of Government, but solely in vindication of its just and lawful rights.

8. In the 8th para. the rules which appeared to have been in force at different periods since the conquest were cited, and in the 19th para. the Commissioner's attention was drawn to the consideration of the practicability of some arrangement by which, through useful participation in certain of the functions of the Government, some portion of their former consequence might be continued to these jagheerdars, while Government might be saved a part of the expenditure consequent on the introduction of its civil, revenue, and criminal arrangements into the large jagheer estates.

9. Mr. Pringle, in his 6th paragraph, refers us for information on the three points noticed in the 6th para. of my minute to Captain Stack's memo., from which we learn—

1st. A jagheer was, under the Ameers, considered to be granted at pleasure, but if not resumed, was held only for the term of life of grantor and grantee. On the death of the former, however, it was usual for his successor to continue it, and on the demise of the latter, the estate was generally conferred on his heir. The sunnuds were most vague, both as to defining the tenure and cause of the grant, and the person to whom it was given, the latter commonly running thus: "A. B. and his followers," or "A. B. and his brotherhood," or "A. B. and others."

After the battle of Meeanee, the jagheerdars were permitted, up to the 24th May 1844, to make their submission, on which, under certain formalities, the sunnuds for jagheers held in undisputed possession on the 17th February 1843, the date of the battle of Meeanee, were confirmed.

After careful inquiry into the sharers in the jagheers, each received a sunnud, and in case of death during the war of the possessor of an ancient jagheer, it was continued to his son, on condition of payment of one-fourth to Government in lieu of military service; but the heirs of the holders of small jagheers given for pay did not receive re-grants. At the end of 1846, the Government share of one-fourth was changed into a payment of two annas a beegah.

2d. It was proposed to divide the jagheerdars into two classes, the first, containing those enjoying grants dating 20 years previous to the battle of Meeanee, with continuous enjoyment to that date; the second, all grants of subsequent date.

The first class were to give up all waste land, and that held as payment for service, and were to receive a permanent grant of the remainder; the only difference in the treatment of the second class was, that they were to pay two annas a beegah on that portion which should be continued to them.

Captain Stack estimated that out of above 21,00,000 of beegahs held by the first class in the Hyderabad collectorate, above 4,40,000 beegahs of arable land would be alienated, while of 14,00,000 held by the second class, about 1,00,000 only would be perpetually alienated, reducing the 35,00,000 beegahs of land held in jagheer in the Hyderabad collectorate to 6,40,000 beegahs perpetually alienated.

3d. The third question contained in the 6th para. of this memo., is replied to in the answer to the second question.

10. With reference to the second set of questions quoted above in para. 7, there appear to have been at different times various rules and principles on which the settlement of the jagheers was made; but the last rule, apparently laid down by Sir C. Napier, though it hardly seems to have been promulgated with authority, is that on which the collector of Hyderabad has acted, dividing the jagheerdars into two classes, the first holding grants previous to 20 years before the battle of Meeanee, who were allowed to change the tenure on which they held large tracts of uncultivated land into an hereditary right to the cultivated land, giving up to Government what was uncultivated and that held in lieu of pay for service. The second class contained those who held sunnuds of less antiquity than 20 years before the battle of Meeanee; this class was to be subject to the same rules as the first class, except that the members were liable to pay a rent of two annas a beegah on all land that was continued to them.

2d. It does not seem that in the other collectorates these rules have been observed with such strictness as in Hyderabad, in which alone they were introduced when first proposed.

3d. It appears from the 15th para. of Captain Rathborne's report, dated 2d April 1850, that the jagheerdars begin to feel the advantages of obtaining permanently comparatively small estates of cultivated land, which they can manage, over the insecure possession of larger portions, which they could not cultivate; and from the tenor of Mr. Pringle's report, it seems that the rules are looked on as sufficiently favourable to the jagheerdars. This may in a great measure be accounted for by the insecurity of the tenure on which the lands have hitherto been held, which has evidently prevented the growth of that powerful feeling in favour of possession of land which exists among all classes in India.

11. It

11. It would appear, however, from the 10th para. of Mr. Frere's letter, No. 856, dated 21st May last, that this feeling of content does not extend to Upper Scinde, while Captain Preedy's letter, No. 1,785, dated 12th October 1850, also shows some doubt of the state of feeling in the Kurrachee collectorate. It would also seem that the rules as acted on in Hyderabad, were not considered at first to be binding in the other collectorates, so that it does not appear to me that they as yet possess that character of finality which it is most desirable to give to any rules before bringing them into full operation. The position, also, of the larger jagheerdars requires careful attention, for although Mr. Pringle, in the 13th para. of his letter, deprecates their investiture with any police power, still we find from the 19th para. of Captain Rathborne's letter, dated 2d April 1850, that it has already been proposed that they should be made magistrates, whose acts should not be reviewable by any authority inferior to the collector of the district. These points require some thought and careful representation to Government before they can be decided on.

12. It appears to me, in the doubtful state in which these matters still are, that Mr. Frere's early attention should be drawn to the subject, referring him to Mr. Pringle's report and its enclosures, that he may place before Government in a tangible shape his views, with suggestions for such practical measures as the well-being of the country and the security of the rights of Government and the jagheerdars may require. I would specially draw his attention to the 13th para. of Captain Rathborne's letter, date 2d April 1850, in which the very important question of arrangements for taking canals through jagheer lands is alluded to as requiring some careful management, and which as yet seems to have received no attention.

(signed) *Falkland.*
D. A. Blane.
28 February 1852. *A. Bell.*

No. 1,237 of 1852.—Political Department.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *H. B. E. Frere*, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde. No. 2,190.

Sir,

1. I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your predecessor Mr. Pringle's letter, with enclosures, No. 37, dated the 3d January 1851, regarding the jagheers in Scinde.

2. In reply, I am desired to observe that the information contained in the papers accompanying the letter under acknowledgment, shows the very great importance of this question. Mr. Pringle, having tabulated the results, estimated the alienated lands to amount to about 4,733,987 beegahs; about one-fifth having been ascertained to be cultivated or fallow, while it is inferred that a considerable portion besides may be in a similar state, so that altogether it may be considered that nearly one million beegahs of arable land and four millions of beegahs of waste lands are alienated to jagheerdars.

3. This enormous extent of country shows the exceeding difficulty that there will be in dealing with the question, if there be any doubt as to the nature of the tenures on which the alienated lands are held, so as to preserve intact any rights that Government may possess, without trenching on those of the jagheerdars.

4. With the view of removing any such doubt your predecessor was, under date the 12th February 1849, requested to ascertain:

1st. The circumstances under which these alienations, subsequent to the conquest of the province, have been recognised by the British Government.

2d. What portion of them is likely to be permanently alienated from the State.

3d. The circumstances under and the mode in which the remainder will hereafter supply a portion of the State revenue.

5. Mr. Pringle was at the same time, with reference to an assertion that most of the jagheerdars' titles had been investigated, requested to state,

1st. On what principles and on what rules this settlement has been made.

2d. What steps have been adopted for carrying out those principles and rules.

3d. Whether the arrangement finally determined on was carried out so as to satisfy the people that it was determined on, not from any avidity on the part of Government, but solely in vindication of its just and lawful rights.

6. On the three first points noticed in the fourth paragraph of this letter, Mr. Pringle has referred Government, in the sixth paragraph of his letter, to the information contained in Captain Stack's memorandum, dated the 10th March 1850, from which Government learns,

1st. A jagheer was, under the Ameers, considered to be granted at pleasure, but if not resumed was held only for the term of life of the grantor and grantee; on the death of the former, however, it was usual for his successor to continue it, and on the demise of the latter, the estate was generally conferred on his heir. The sunnuds were most vague, both as to defining the tenure and cause of the grant, and the person to whom it was given, the latter commonly running thus, "A. B. and his followers," or "A. B. and his brotherhood," or "A. B. and others."

After the battle of Meeanee the jagheerdars were allowed up to the 24th May 1844 to make their submission, on which, under certain formalities, the sunnuds for jagheers held in undisputed possession on the 17th February 1843, the date of the battle of Meeanee, were confirmed.

After careful inquiry into the sharers in the jagheers, each received a sunnud, and in case of death, during the war, of the possessor of an ancient jagheer, it was continued to his son, on condition of payment of one-fourth to Government in lieu of military service; but the heirs of the holders of small jagheers given for pay, did not receive regrants: at the end of 1846, the Government share of one-fourth was changed into a payment of two annas a beegah.

2d. It was proposed to divide the jagheerdars into two classes, the first containing those enjoying grants dating 20 years previous to the battle of Meeanee, with continuous enjoyment to that date; the second, all grants of subsequent date.

The first class were to give up all waste land, and that held as payment for service, and were to receive permanently a grant of the remainder; the only difference in the treatment of the second class was, that they were to pay two annas a beegah on that portion which should be continued to them.

Captain Stack estimated that out of above 21 lacs of beegahs held by the first class in the Hyderabad collectorate, above four lacs and 40,000 beegahs of arable land would be alienated; while of 14 lacs held by the second class, about one lac only would be perpetually alienated, reducing the 35 lacs of beegahs of land held in jagheer in the Hyderabad collectorate to six lacs and 40,000 beegahs perpetually alienated.

7. With reference to the second set of questions noticed in the fifth paragraph of this letter, there appear to have been, at different times, various rules and principles on which the settlement of the jagheers was made; but the last rule, apparently laid down by Sir C. Napier (though it hardly seems to have been promulgated with authority), is that on which the collector of Hyderabad has acted, dividing the jagheerdars into two classes, as follows:

1st. The first class consisted of those who held grants previous to 20 years before the battle of Meeanee, who were allowed to change the tenure on which they held large tracts of uncultivated land into an hereditary right to the cultivated land, giving up to Government what was uncultivated, and that held in lieu of pay for service.

2d. The second class consisted of those who held sunnuds of less antiquity than 20 years before the battle of Meeanee; this class was to be subject to the same rules as the first class, except that the members were liable to pay a rent of two annas a beegah on all land that was continued to them.

8. It

8. It does not seem that in the other collectorates these rules have been observed with such strictness as in Hyderabad, in which alone they were introduced when first proposed.

9. From the 15th paragraph of Captain Rathborne's report, dated 2d April 1850, it appears that the jagheerdars begin to feel the advantages of obtaining permanently comparatively small estates of cultivated land, which they can manage, over the insecure possession of larger portions, which they could not cultivate; and from the tenor of Mr. Pringle's report, it seems that the rules are looked on as sufficiently favourable to the jagheerdars.

10. This, I am directed to observe, may in a great measure be accounted for by the insecurity of the tenure on which the lands have hitherto been held, which has evidently prevented the growth of that powerful feeling in favour of possession of land, which exists among all classes in India.

11. But from the 10th paragraph of your letter in the Revenue Department, No. 865, dated 21st May last, it would appear that this feeling of content does not extend to Upper Scinde, while Captain Preedy's letter, No. 1,785, dated 12th October 1850, also shows some doubt of the state of feeling in the Kurrachee collectorate.

12. It would likewise seem, that the rules as acted on in Hyderabad were not considered at first to be binding in the other collectorates, so that it does not appear to the Right honourable the Governor in Council that they, as yet, possess that character of finality which it is most desirable to give to any rules before bringing them into full operation.

13. The position also of the larger jagheerdars requires careful attention, for although Mr. Pringle, in the 13th paragraph of his letter, deprecates their investiture with any police power, still Government finds, from the 19th paragraph of Captain Rathborne's letter of the 2d April 1850, that it has already been proposed that they should be made magistrates, whose acts should not be reviewable by any authority inferior to the collector of the district. These points require careful consideration and representation to Government before they can be decided on.

14. In consequence of the doubtful state in which these matters still are, I am desired to draw your early attention to the subject, and in doing so, to refer you to Mr. Pringle's report, and its enclosures, that you may place before Government in a tangible shape your views, with suggestions for such practical measures as the well-being of the country and the security of the rights of Government and those of jagheerdars may require.

15. The Right honourable the Governor in Council requests your special attention to the 13th paragraph of Captain Rathborne's letter, dated the 2d April 1850, in which the very important question of arrangements for taking canals through jagheer lands is alluded to as requiring some careful management, and which as yet seems to have received no attention.

16. I am on this occasion desired to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Pringle's further letter on this subject, No. 659, dated the 7th October 1851.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle,
19 March 1852.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 31 March 1852.

No. 9,654 of 1851.

Transfer from the Revenue to the Political Department. No. 2,546.

Resolution, 7 October 1851.

Ordered, that a letter from the Commissioner in Scinde, No. 1,679, dated the 28th August last, with accompaniments, and the Minute thereon by the

Right honourable the President, concurred in by the Honourable Messrs. Blane and Bell, dated the 30th ultimo, be transferred in original to the Political Department, for the purpose indicated in the last mentioned document.

(signed) *A. Malet,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 1,679 of 1851.—Revenue Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount *Falkland,* Governor and President in Council.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to submit for the information of your Lordship in Council, copies of correspondence, as per margin,* regarding the jagheers o Meer Ghoolam Hyder Talpoor, and Khan Mahomed Kokur, jagheerdars, deceased, not for consideration of the details of these particular cases, but as illustrations of the haphazard manner in which, notwithstanding the care bestowed on the details by the local officers, these most important questions are at present unavoidably dealt with in this province.

2. The whole question has been very fully laid before Government in my predecessor's letter, No. 37, of the 3d January last, regarding jagheers, and I can only state my conviction of the serious pecuniary loss and many other evils which must follow the want of early attention to this subject.

3. It is next to impossible that, without extra assistance, I can even go with the requisite minuteness into the ever varying details of these questions as they arise ; they come forward in great numbers now that the holders, who were confirmed in their jagheers by Sir C. Napier at the conquest, are beginning to drop off, and arise in every possible way ; some by petition from the parties, some by reference from the collectors, and some incidentally, while nothing in the way of classification, and little in the way of laying down general rules, has yet been attempted since the jagheer rules, (which have not been uniformly acted on), were laid down by Sir C. Napier.

4. The far more important duty of collecting, digesting and preparing for submission to Government the information necessary to lay down general principles for future guidance is unavoidably neglected ; but it must be attended to if we wish to avoid undue sacrifice of revenue on the one hand, or harshness and consequent disaffection on the other.

5. The state of the Meers' jagheer records at Hyderabad calls for early attention. I could see nothing in the arrangement of the Duftur to prevent the wilful or accidental destruction of genuine, or the insertion of invalid documents to almost any extent, and I am convinced it would occupy an active officer and a large establishment many months to get it into order, so as to make it useful for future reference, and to exclude facilities for future frauds.

6. What seems to me most required is, that an officer acquainted with the mechanical arrangements of the Poona Duftur, the mode of sorting, marking and indexing the papers, &c., and with the general mode of proceeding of the Inam Commission, should be appointed under my orders for this particular duty, with a view more especially to devise and submit a plan for ascertaining the

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* 1. Petition from Meer Ghoolam Hyder, with the collector of Kurrachee's report thereon, No. 1,913, dated 2 November 1850, with enclosures. To the collector, No. 1,918, dated 21 November 1850. From the collector, No. 48, dated 11 January 1851, with enclosures. To the collector, No. 1,316, dated 9 July 1851. From the collector, No. 1,659, dated 2d instant. To the collector, No. 1,535, dated 7th instant. From the collector, No. 1,732, dated 9th instant.

2. From the collector of Hyderabad, No. 461, dated 1 July 1851. To the collector, No. 1,314, dated 9 July 1851. From the collector, No. 496, dated 14 July 1851. To the collector, No. 1,396, dated 18 July 1851. From the collector, No. 548, dated 12 August 1851.

the nature and extent of rent, free tenures, and the evidence on which they rest, and for digesting and submitting for the sanction of Government rules for future guidance in disposing of questions connected with them.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee, 28 August 1851. (signed) *H. B. E. Frere,* Commissioner in Scinde.

Petition to Commissioner in Scinde by *Goolam Hyder Khan Talpoor Khananee,* Jagheerdar of the Pergunnah Leyasheree.

That jagheer in this pergunnah, as per sunuds of Meer Soobdar Khan, was respectively in my name, and which I enjoyed; my brothers had no service, but I, considering their case, and being advised by my spiritual guide, allotted for their maintenance a part of it by my own writing; they, without any reference to me, showed that writing to Meer Soobdar Khan, and thereby obtained a purwanah by the Meer, confirming that part to their own names. When I was informed of this matter I stated the whole circumstance to Meer Sahib, to which I was replied by, that I was chief of the tribe Beloochees (Talpoor Khanana) and in service, and that the dividing of the jagheer with my brothers was my own choice. This purwanah I have in possession. Afterwards the country underwent a change by conquest, this jagheer was confirmed and restored to me by H. E., the late Governor. I out of kindness gave a part of it likewise to my brothers; two of my brothers died, and one is alive, named Alli Morad, who thinking no more of my kindness, began to claim a share in it; consequently I reported the case to the collector of Kurrachee, and sent a vakeel to act for me. After an elapse of two months I myself have arrived at Kurrachee, and stated the circumstance to the collector, who having called for sunuds from Hyderabad collectorate, and then examining them, ascertained the jagheer was respectively in my name; but the collector of Kurrachee and the deputy of Ghorabaree, seeing the purwanah of Meer Sobdar Khan, granting share to my brethren as per my writing, concurred in allotting shares to my brothers, whose shares, now as they are dead, he wishes to resume; the last purwanah by Meer Sobdar Khan against their claims for having shares is in my hand, which the collector rejects. Honoured sir, my three brothers had no employment, nor were they partners in this jagheer in the sovereignty of ex-Ameers, each single man been serving for himself. My elder brother is still alive; he has no claim against the jagheer, while the younger, Alli Morad, sets forth his claim as having share in it. I have no inclination to give him any part.

It may be considered that this jagheer was only in my name, and my brothers, either alive or dead, are excluded from having right in its share. Hoping therefore that this jagheer, as per former sunuds and documents, may be confirmed to my name, who alone have right and entitled to.

Dated 8 October 1850.
1st Zilhaze 1266 H.

P.S.—It may be considered that my brothers who claim for shares are on what grounds, whether is, as per my writing, when I kindly give for their maintenance or otherwise in Meer Sobdar's Purwanah; it is stated, that agreeable to my writing it was confirmed by Meer Sahib, which, after being noticed to Meer Sahib by me, the tenure of the former purwanah indicates as being ineffectual.

(True copy.)

(signed) *R. K. Pringle,* Commissioner.

No. 1,913 of 1850.

Reply of the Collector of Kurrachee.

I beg herewith to transmit the proceedings of my deputy, Captain Stewart, who investigated the claims preferred by Meer Alli Morad *versus* the petitioner, Meer Goolam Hyder. Both these jagheerdars have neglected to report the deaths of their two brothers, and were the jagheer rules of his Excellency the late Governor strictly enforced against them, they would be liable to the forfeiture of their whole jagheer. I am of opinion that they have been mildly dealt with in being required to yield up the shares of their deceased brothers, together with the proceeds which they have improperly appropriated therefrom.

Proceedings:—Original letter from deputy-collector, No. 95. Copy of lettter from collector of Hyderabad to collector of Kurrachee, No. 741. 20 Persian copies, six with translations.

(signed) *H. W. Preedy,* Captain, Collector.

November 1850.

No. 95 of 1850.

From the Deputy Collector of Ghorabaree to the Collector of Kurrachee.

Sir,

To enable me to settle a dispute which exists between Meer Goolam Hyder, "Talpoor Khananee," and his brothers, Morad Alli and Sooltan Khan, "Bharanee," in regard to the shares of the jagheer in the Syatree pergunnah, I have the honour to request you will be so good as to procure for me from the dufter at Hyderabad copies of the several successive sunnuds granted to these parties.

2. I may mention that the original sunnuds bear undoubted marks of falsification, some of which are so badly executed as to destroy the meaning and grammar of the whole; they were copied in your office when they were first presented in 1843, and none of the alterations now appearing in them are to be found in your office copies.

3. About two or three years after their presentation, copies of two or three were sent to you from the Hyderabad duftur. These, on examination, are found to correspond with the sunnuds, a circumstance which is difficult to be accounted for. I have therefore enclosed the sunnuds, three in number, and if you will be kind enough to send copies of the same from your register book, the collector of Hyderabad would probably be able to ascertain the rights of the case, and to furnish a continuous set of the sunnuds granted to the parties above-mentioned.

4. I may also mention that the moonshee who copied these sunnuds into your register book in 1843, has been examined by me, and his evidence goes to prove that your book contains the exact copies of the sunnuds in question at the time of their presentation at your office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. R. Stewart*, Captain,
Deputy Collector.

Kurrachee, Deputy Collector's Office,
4 July 1850.

(True copy.)
(signed) T. R. Stewart, Captain,
Deputy Collector.

Camp, Bheemunkapoora, Deputy Magistrate's Court, 7 March 1850.

Plaintiff, Meer Alli Morad, "Talpoor Khananee," *versus* defendant, Meer Goolam Hyder, "Talpoor Khananee."

Plaintiff claims the one-fifth share of the jagheer, held in the Syatree pergunnah, Kurrachee collectorate, in the names of Goolam Hyder, Alli Morad, Goolamla, and Ahmed Alli, of the Talpoor Khananee family.

The plaintiff lays an information to the effect that his two brothers, Meer Ahmed Alli and Meer Goolamla, who were sharers in the jagheer, had died (the former four years ago), no report of their decease having been made to Government.

Recorded (A.) with translation.

The defendant Meer Goolam Hyder Talpoor Khananee disallows the claim, stating that he has documents at Hyderabad to prove that the jagheer in Syatree is held by him in his own name exclusively.

There appearing to the court sufficient reason for inquiry into this case, the parties are warned to appear, either in person or by vakeel, at Kurrachee, with all witnesses and documents bearing on the case.

(signed) *T. R. Stewart*, Captain,
Deputy Magistrate.

Deputy Magistrate's Court, Kurrachee, 17 June 1850.

The undermentioned parties appear in court. Wuzzeer Khan, vakeel for Meer Morad Alli Talpoor Khananee. Delawur, vakeel for Meer Goolam Hyder Talpoor Khananee. Sooltan Khan Talpoor Bharanee. Bhawul Talpoor Bharanee.

Wuzeer Khan Murree, vakeel on the part of Meer Alli Moorad Talpoor Khananee, states,

The petition* presented by Meer Alli Moorad, my master, had its origin in a dispute with Meer Goolam Hyder, his elder brother. During the lifetime, Meer Alli Mahomed, father of Goolam Hyder, Alli Moorad, Goolamla, and Ahmed Alli, the jagheers granted by the Ameers were divided equally between the father and four sons, each holding a fifth share. On the death of the father, or about three Fussls after it, Meer Goolam Hyder informed his brothers that Meer Sobdar had granted the whole of the jagheers in his own name, and that he (Goolam Hyder), had received a sunnud to that effect, that consequently they had no claim upon them; that he, however, was willing to take two-fifths to himself and to give them three-fifths of the jagheers.

* Record B.

The brothers would not agree to this proposal, and Goolam Hyder then petitioned the Ameer that he would order the case to be settled as he wished.

The Ameer directed that all should share as they had before done; Goolam Hyder then sent his uncle, Hyder Alli Khan, and Syud Assruffshah their moorshid, and Mahomed Hashan Nakash, and other people, to induce Alli Morad to concede to his offer, and they then wrote the agreement which I have here recorded, C.

Goolam Hyder fearing that his brothers might not keep their word, proposed that they might be made to swear to be faithful to their agreement; all the parties then swore to it.

Meer Sobdar hearing this, told them that they ought to have a sunnud to the same purport, and Moorad Alli requested that one might be granted; it was obtained, and I here present it.

Record D. This will be found to be word for word the contents of the bond drawn up by the parties; after this, Meer Sobdar granted from the share of the jagheer belonging to Goolam Hyder, an extent of 1,000 beegahs in favour of the Goonganee family; I now show a sunnud to that effect.

Record E. I also produce a sunnud from the same Ameer, to the effect that hukkaba was not to be levied on the lands of Goolam Hyder, Alli Moorad, Goolamla, and Ahmed Alli, Fakeers Talpoor Khananees.

Record F. Examined; this is addressed to the kardar of Hall Kundee or Halla, in the Hyderabad collectorate. I show this sunnud because Goolam Hyder attempts to prove that Meer Alli Moorad and his brothers were not the servants of Meer Sobdar, and that they received shares of the jagheers out of friendship, from him (Goolam Hyder), and not from the Ameer.

The sunnud received from Meer Sobdar is dated 1 Zilkad Sun 1256, and from that time until last year the brothers shared in the Syatree jagheer in the proportions stated in the sunnud.

Last year, Goolam Hyder did not give his brothers their full shares, but put them off with promises, and the jagheer revenue of the present year is still undivided.

The brother, Ahmed Alli, died four years ago; his death was known at Hyderabad, but was never reported to the collector of Kurrachee; I heard from Delawur here present that his master, Goolam Hyder, reported it last year, but I cannot vouch for the truth of it.

Goolamba, another brother, died last year; a report of the death was made to Kurrachee and to the collector when he was in the district; his son Moobarek Khan makes claim for his father's share.

Q. by the Magistrate. State clearly how the jagheer revenue was divided after the death of Alli Mahomed, the father of the present parties?—*Answer.* It was divided into five and a half shares; this division commenced three Fussls after the death of the father, but between the date of his decease, and the date of the bond before the court, the division was five shares; one to Goolam Hyder, one to Alli Moorad, one to Goolamla, one to Ahmed Alli, one to the family of Alli Mahomed deceased.

The extent of the jagheer is still the same as it was then.

Sooltan Khan here present, is a relative of the late Alli Mahomed, being son of Alli Mahomed's wife's sister, and holds a sunnud for 5,300 beegahs which is included in the same jagheer, and was distinct from that portion of the whole to which this agreement, concluded by Alli Mahomed's heirs, alludes.

Can you state who received the share of Ahmed Alli, who died four years ago?—For two years Alli Moorad took Ahmed Alli's share, and the two last seasons Goolam Hyder has taken it, the accounts are with him; for the last two or three seasons, Sooltan Khan here present has acted as battaidar.

Sooltan Khan Talpoor Bharanee, Examined.

I have held a jagheer from the time of Meer Moorad Alli on the Changree land, consisting of 1,077 beegahs and three weiswas; I received this in lieu of pay, Hyderabad rupees 1,077. 3a.; it was granted to me in the year St. 1239 Fuzzel and Bhaza, and "Ghairies" of the Bharanee family being sharers in it.

Sunnud produced and examined.

With this sunnud, I received a memorandum showing the amount of pay of the several sharers in this jagheer; their names are,

	Hd., Rs.	
Hoossein Mehrab Bhaga, who received, as pay - -	110	2 per annum.
Sha Beg Firoze, who received - - - - -	548	4 „
Fuzzel Mahomed, who received - - - - -	219	9 „
Goolam Mahomed, and Goolam Hoossein, who received -	189	4 „
TOTAL - - -	1,067	3

We received the same number of beegahs as we had previously held Hd. rupees.

This extent was subsequently increased by different sunnuds, which I now hold; one is granted in favour of Sooltan Khan (myself), Shah Beg Hoossein Kheira, and "Ghairies," to the extent of 3,816 beegahs 16 wiswas.

The other is in my own name for an extent of 1,500 beegahs, both dated 25 Rujub 1252.

Examined.—Another sunnud was granted in 1253 in my own name for the two above mentioned extents, viz. 5,316 beegahs 16 wiswas in the Sakra purgunnah, and after that I applied to have this extent granted in the Syatree purgunnah, which was complied with in a sunnud dated 5 Rumzan 1253.

Remark.—The sunnud is confirmed by the seal of the late Governor of Scinde; the land is granted on the Jooly Pooly land, and bears the seal of Meer Sobdar.

Copy recorded, G.

State when the other sharers in this jagheer died?—Shah Beg, Firoze and Mehrab died in Meer Moorad Alli's time, and Bhaga and Kheyra died in Meer Sobdar's time, Hoossein died in H. 1262, and Goolam Hoossein died at the battle of Meeanee.

Can you explain why in 1252 a sunnud was granted in the names of Shah Beg and Keyra, and in the next year, 1253, how another sunnud could be granted in the names of these same men, also in favour of Firoze, all of whom had been dead many years previously?—These men died leaving children; I thought that in the event of my death, my son might deprive their children of their rights.

In none of the sunnuds granting the jagheer in your name exclusively, does it appear that it was so granted in consequence of the demise of any of the family or co-sharers; was this not usual in granting sunnuds in such cases?—That was the custom of writing sunnuds; I did not then think that the country would pass from the hands of the Ameers.

State who had been sharing with you all this time in the revenue of the 5,316 beegahs of jagheer?—The families of the deceased sharers.

Have you a purgunnah from the collector of Kurrachee; if so, in whose names is it granted?—I have; it is in the names of Meer Goolam Hyder, Alli Moorad, Ahmed Alli and Sooltan (my own name). It is to the effect that 40,500 beegahs be made over to us conjointly.

Sunnud produced and recorded.

State what you know relative to the shares of the jagheer held by Goolam Hyder, Alli Moorad, and Ahmed Alli, during the last few years?—The whole of the jagheer, including my own of 5,316 beegahs, has been divided as follows:

Goolam Hyder and myself have taken half of the revenue, and the other half has been taken by Alli Moorad, Goolamla and Ahmed Alli; it was divided into seven shares, three and a half shares between Goolam Hyder and myself, three shares between the above mentioned three men, and half to the derah of Alli Mahomed; this mode of dividing the jagheerdar's revenue has existed since the jagheer was granted in the Syatree district in the year 1852.

Were you not present when an arrangement was made for a division into five and a half shares?—I do not recollect very well, but I believe such an arrangement was made; Goolam Hyder was asked by the other parties to agree to such a division; he however resisted it until he was induced by some men, sent for that purpose, to accede to it; I was present, and recollect Goolam Hyder handing over his seal, for those men to decide for him as they pleased.

Should you know this bond then signed and sworn to by the parties (Record C. is produced)?—I believe this to be the same, and a sunnud was granted by Meer Sobdar to Ahmed Alli, Alli Moorad, and Goolamla, confirming it. I have not seen that sunnud, but I believe that a second agreement was subsequently entered into by the parties; as I before stated, three and a half shares were held by Goolam Hyder and myself, three shares by Ahmed Alli, Alli Moorad, and Goolamla, and half share by household of the deceased father. This was the former custom after the death of Alli Mahomed in the Syatree jagheer, and the said mode of division continued until three years ago, when a dispute arose, after which Goolam Hyder refused to let Alli Moorad share in it. Ahmed Alli had died four or five years ago, and Goolamla died in the month of Rubbee Aluvul last year.

You have stated that the brothers made a second agreement; did the first on the bond shown to you, not continue valid?—I do not know.

Why was the bond not withdrawn if it did not hold good, and if another arrangement were entered into?—I cannot say; I think Goolam Hyder destroyed the copy in his possession, bearing the seal of his brother. I have now for the first time seen the Ameer's sunnud confirming

confirming all the provisions in the written agreement; it is for the Sirkar to judge. But after that sunnud, the same Ameer granted another; on it was a purwannah I think, ordering Goolam Hyder to divide his jagheer as he pleased, and to do as he wished in regard to it.

Is the 5,316 beegahs 16 wiswas in your name, and that, the four others, included in the 27,000 beegahs, the kasht of Alla Rukkia Shah, and the adjoining land which appears granted in the sunnud in favour of Goolam Hyder, or is it distinct?—No, it is distinct; but it is, notwithstanding, included in the 38,000 beegahs. The 2,500 beegahs held exclusively in Goolam Hyder's name is separate. I have no share in that.

On what particular land is your 5,316 beegahs situated?—The lands are stated in the sunnud, viz., Jooly Pooly, the kasht of Alla Rukkia, and Baberalla. I believe the latter mukkan is specified.

The Jooly Pooly land, the kasht of Alla Rukkia Shah, was granted to Goolam Hyder as 19,000 beegahs, and what remained of his claim was given on the adjoining land; how, therefore, could your jagheer of 5,316 beegahs be granted on the Jooly Pooly land?—My jagheer was granted on the very same land as that of Goolam Hyder's. It will appear so from the sunnud.

Delawur Kaskhelli, the vakeel on the part of Meer Goolam Hyder Talpoor Kananee, Examined.

State whether or not the 5,316 begahs 11 wiswas granted in the names of Sooltun and others has been held conjointly with the jagheer of Goolam Hyder, and how these parties have shared in the revenue?—The full extent of the Syatree jagheer was 40,500 beegahs. Sooltan's share was included in 38,000 of that, and Sooltan shared to the extent of one-seventh of the last-mentioned extent.

State who were sharers besides Sooltan in the 38,000 beegahs?—Alli Moorad, Ahmed Alli, Goolamla and Goolam Hyder. These, with Sooltan Khan, were the sharers, and they have shared in it until last year, but the accounts for that year are not adjusted.

Show what sunnuds you have of Goolam Hyder's?—I have present three sunnuds granted by Meer Sobdar, dated - - - 3d Rumzan 1253, Record H.
7th Shaban 1254, Record I.
8th Rubbee Usanee 1255, Record J.

The first grants to Goolam Hyder 27,500 begahs, 19,500 of which are on the kasht of Alla Rukkia Shah, on the lands called Jooly Pooly, Khet, and the Poonah, unmeasured.

The balance was due upon the adjoining lands, 27,500.—Recorded.

The second sunnud grants no additional extent, but directs that the Jooly Pooly land and other land be considered as 18,000 beegahs, exclusive of the Khet land. This grant is in favour of Sooltan as well as Goolam Hyder, but they have never shared in that proportion.—Recorded.

The third sunnud grants 6,316 beegahs on the land of Noor Mahomed Gakoo, in Syatree, and 3,500 beegahs in the Sumwa talooka, Hydrabad collectorate. Total in three sunnuds, 33,816.—Recorded.

Are these the only sunnuds in Goolam Hyder's possession; if so, how is the balance of the jagheer, amounting in the aggregate to 40,500 beegahs, made up?—I have never seen any other sunnuds than these. The jagheer held by Sooltan of 5,316 beegahs and 16 wiswas has to be added.

That makes it amount to 39,132 beegahs 16 wiswas?—The 3,500 beegahs granted in the third sunnud to Goolam Hyder, in the Jumwa talooka, Hydrabad collectorate, was never taken up there, and it was therefore allowed in the Syatree district.

Was any sunnud ever granted by the Ameer or by the collector to that effect?—No.

Then your master and the other sharers appear to hold 42,632 beegahs and 16 wiswas?—I cannot say how this is, but the jagheer has been measured by the British Government as 40,500 beegahs.

In the second sunnud shown by you, dated 1254, Sooltan's name has been afterwards inserted, as well as the names of different places, and he is made to appear a sharer in it; do you know anything of this?—I can say nothing about that. The sunnud alluded to, is for the 27,500 beegahs held exclusively in Goolam Hyder's name. Sooltan Khan had no claim to that portion of the jagheer.

Then why has his name been inserted in the sunnud?—The sunnuds were not in my keeping. I cannot say.

To what extent did Sooltan Khan share in the whole jagheer?—He owned only 5,316 of it, and received that proportion of the revenue. The rest was divided between Goolam Hyder and his brothers. Two and a half shares to Goolam Hyder; half a share to his deceased father's household, and three shares between Goolamla, Ahmed Alli and Alli Moorad. This division has existed from the reign of the Ameers up to last year.

Why was the share of Ahmed Alli retained, he having died four or five years ago?—Because the jagheer was virtually Goolam Hyder's.

Were not shares granted to each of the brothers by Meer Sobdar in his sunnud, dated 13th Zilkad 1256? (*Sunnud is shown to Witness.*)—Yes, they certainly were; but it was done in accordance with the poorza or bond, which Goolam Hyder put his seal to, and which the brothers took to the Ameer. The Ameer having seen Goolam Hyder's seal upon it, concluded it was correct, and granted this sunnud. The seal was obtained through great

great persuasion. He did not agree to the conditions of the bond. He had the corresponding copy of the bond with the seals of his brothers upon it, but destroyed it. He did not exert himself to set it aside, but gave his brothers shares in the jagheer until last year, when he disputed Alli Moorad's right to any share.

I have got a purwannah of Meer Sobdar's, dated 27th Zilhuj 1258, two years after the sunnud above referred to, directing my master, Goolam Hyder, to use his own discretion in regard to the shares of the jagheer.—Recorded with translation K.

Was any regularly drawn up sunnud granted to Goolam Hyder, leaving it discretionary with him to admit sharers with him in the jagheer?—I never saw any: this purwannah is the only paper to that effect.

Wazeer, the vakeel of Alli Moorad, objects to this purwannah, on the grounds that the seal attached is the large seal, and not the "kochak" or small seal used by the Ameer in sunnuds, or in confidential papers; also that there is no register mark, and that the style of the purwannah cannot be considered by any person acquainted with such documents, to be such as the Ameer would write.

Remark.—The sunnuds above referred to, received from the vakeel of Goolam Hyder, dated 3d Rumzan 1253, and 7th Shaban 1254, appear to have been tampered with, and much matter inserted in different writing; and on comparing them with the copies kept in the register book in the office of the collector of Kurrrachee, numerous discrepancies are observable.

19th June.

Wuzeer Khan, Delawur, Sooltan Khan, and Bhawul, present in Court.

Dewan Hassumall, formerly Second Moonshee in the Office of the Collector of Kurrachee, at present a Prisoner under sentence in the Kurrachee Gaol, is called in, and solemnly affirmed.

STATE the period during which you served as a moonshee in the Kurrachee collectorate?—I served in the office of the collector from 12th August 1843 until September 1846.

Who was employed in registering the jagheer sunnuds as they were presented?—Both the head moonshee, Umulroy, and I were so employed; but I understood most of these matters, and therefore the greater number were copied and registered by me.

The three sunnuds, dated respectively the 3d Rumzan 1253, 7th Shaban 1254, 8th Rubbiensanee 1255, entered in the sunnud book of the office of the collector of Kurrachee, purporting to be copies of the three sunnuds presented by Delawur, vakeel of Goolam Hyder, are shown to this witness, who is asked if they are in his handwriting?—Yes; they are in my handwriting.

Do you see any alterations that have since been made in these copies in this book?—No.

When you wrote these copies, were they word for word the contents of the original sunnuds presented by the jagheerdars?—Yes, they were word for word. I was held responsible for their correctness by the collector, and when copied, the originals were always read over to the collector, who ordered purwannahs to be written, directing kardars to make over the jagheer to the holder of the sunnud if there was no doubt of its correctness.

The original sunnuds, bearing the abovementioned dates, are shown to witness, who is directed to compare them with the copies in the sunnud book.

In the original sunnud, dated 3d Rumzan 1253, there are several alterations in writing different from the original writing.

The word "allibur" has been inserted in one part In another place the name of some mukkan has been altered. It was formerly blank, and has been filled up. I cannot say what is intended by the alteration, it is not distinct. In the postscript the words "mootuslo" adjoining; and instead of "vilimooktee" as formerly written, the words (19 zurreeb) have been substituted. It is neither 19,000 nor 1,900 zarreebs. The words "bimua pooraha" have also been inserted, evidently with the intention of adding to the grant the poorah or sugar-cane plantation. In the second original sunnud, dated 7th Shaban 1254, there are also several alterations.

The name Goolam Hyder only was in this before. The name of Sooltan has been inserted. The word "ghairie," in allusion to the land, has also been added, meaning that other lands in addition to those of Jooly Pooly should be made over to the jagheerdar. The word "tukhmeena" has also been added. The word "ghairie" has again been inserted in the sense above mentioned.

Tuffawut has been substituted for Izuffa.

Ghairie has a third time been inserted in the same sense.

"Bruna pooraha" has been added so as to include the poorah or sugar-cane field.

There was also a blank in the sunnud, which was so left in the copy. In the sunnud it has been filled in by the words "dab make kasht hameer laka mulalloo shere mu mukkan loond kusht Syud Chuttoo Shah Soomar;" and in another place, "sewai shertooda." This has been done with the intention, as I should think, of including these lands in the jagheer, and excluding the salt and bad land therefrom.

The third original sunnud has undergone no alterations since I copied it.

Can you state when these three sunnuds were copied into this book?—I cannot; but the purwannah granted by the collector must have been written on that date.

The

The agents of the jagheedars are called upon to produce the purwannah of the collector.—Produced; recorded with translation.

Answer by Witness.—This is in my handwriting, it bears date 4th November 1843. The sunnuds were copied into this book on that date. In this purwannah there are alterations. The words of "Alleejah" and "Meer" are prefixed to Goolum Hyder's name. Durri fussl is also inserted with the intention to show that such money as was expended on canal clearing upon the jagheer should be recovered and paid to Government; the insertion of the above words make it that the expense alluded to was that of the present year only. This is all that could have been intended by it. The copies of these purwannahs are kept in another book; but I believe these alterations must have been done by the head moonshee, who read them to the collector.

Question. Are all the three original sunnuds in the same handwriting?—*Answer.* They are so undoubtedly, but I do not know who the writer is. There were many false sunnuds discovered for which jagheers had been taken up. These were resumed. It was in 1846 that the collector of Kurrachee wrote to Hydrabad for copies of the sunnuds held in his collectorate, to be sent from the Meer's duftur. A large roll of these was sent down, and among them were the copies of the sunnuds now being examined, but I never compared them with the originals, nor with this register book.

Look at the original sunnuds in Sooltan's favour, dated Record , and say if there are any alterations in it?—The copy in the book is written by Umoolroy, moonshee, but I see alterations in this sunnud also; I cannot say in what they affect the jagheer. They do not appear to have any meaning of great consequence.

Who was Kardar of the Syatree district when these sunnuds were presented?—Dewan Sultamutroy, now in jail for the crime of peculation.

The copies of sunnuds are procured from the collector's office, said to be the copies made from the Hydrabad jagheer duftur, and bearing the initials of the collector of Hydrabad, are produced and shown to the witness, who is directed to compare these with the original sunnuds, and with the copies made in the office of the collector of Kurrachee.

Answer. I have compared these papers, and I find the copies from Hydrabad to be word for word almost the contents of the original sunnuds, bearing the seals of the Ameer and Government of Scinde. I cannot tell how this happens. There can be no doubt, and a child that reads could tell that the alterations in the original sealed sunnuds are in different ink and handwriting to the other of the contents, and that they generally destroy the sense as well as grammar, which is proof enough that they are interpolations. In the sunnud in which the name of "Sooltan Khan" appears inserted, the remainder of the sunnud is written in the singular number instead of in the plural, as it ought to have been had the sunnuds not been tampered with. The copies of the collector's office, both in my handwriting and that of Moonshee Umoolroy, show nothing of this. The sense throughout these is correct. The sealed sunnuds, if the new insertions are omitted, are also correct in sense and grammar. In one of them, dated 7th Shaban 1254, there was a blank when it was copied at Kurrachee; the blank still exists in the collector's copy-book, but in the sunnud several names of lands are filled into it. In many sunnuds these blanks will be found to exist, but it is impossible to say when this was filled in, or how the sunnuds, as they now appear in their altered state, are now made to correspond with the Hydrabad copies. Had these sunnuds in their present altered state been presented for confirmation, they would have excited suspicion. There were many refused on this account, both by the collector and Sir Charles Napier. In the sunnud, dated 5th Rumzan 1253, there are words "Mz jadiggur" written evidently after the seal of the Governor of Scinde has been attached, which does not appear in the Kurrachee copy of the sunnud.

Bahawul, son of Hoossein Khan Talpoor Bharanee, is solemnly affirmed, and states:

My father, Hoossein Khan, was a sharer to the extent of 1-5th, in the Syatree purgunnah; he succeeded to this after the death of his father, Shahbeg. My father died about the same time as Meer Ahmed Ali, four years ago, when Sooltan Khan gave me to understand that I could have no share, as my name was not in the sunnud. After this I took no interest in the jagheer. I sent no agent or people to watch the crops. When there has been a good crop, Sooltan Khan, my uncle, and the chief of my family, has given 10 or 12 rupees, but otherwise I earn my subsistence by cultivating.

Examined by the Magistrate.

Do you know what share your uncle Sooltan has had in the whole of the Syatree jagheer?—I cannot say; both he and Goolam Hyder now wish to deprive us of what we ought to have. Sooltan's portion of the jagheer was 5,316 beegahs; but I never heard to what extent he shared in the whole jagheer in Syatree.

Wuzzeer Khan Vakeel, for Meer Moorad Alli (the first witness) further states: Meer Goolam Hyder has also appropriated to himself an extent of 1,000 begahs, which was granted by Meer Subdar, in favour of the deaf and dumb family. This extent was included in the 40,500 beegahs, when the jagheer was measured to that extent, although it ought to have been deducted therefrom, and it is still in the jagheer, although some years ago the English sirkar granted a grain pension to the deaf and dumb fakeers, in lieu of the jagheer, which latter was then resumed by the Government. I here show a sunnud, or order of the Meer, to the address of the kardar of Syatree, Sullamulroy, to the effect that he, Meer Subdar, had granted to the deaf and dumb fakeers 1,000 beegahs from the jagheer of Goolam Hyder, on the land of Syud Ullah Rukhia Shah, consisting of

18,065 beegahs, and that he is not to allow them, the fakeers, to interfere with the jagheer of Alli Moorad, Goolamla, and Ahmed Alli, Fakeers Talpoors. That this grant is made from the share of Goolam Hyder exclusively. Dated Rumzan 1258.

Record E.

I BRING this forward to prove that my master, Meer Moorad Alli, had a share in the jagheer in the Syatree pergunnah, which Goolam Hyder denies. This order was given because Goolam Hyder objected to let the deaf and dumb family have what the Meer had granted to them, which is the land where the bungalow at Beemun now stands. That land was the jagheer of the deaf and dumb family; and Goolam Hyder had land in another direction included in his jagheer in lieu of it, which he had no right to. Had this sunnud which I have now presented to the sirkar been shown before, the sirkar would have known that the deaf and dumb fakars had received their grant from Goolam Hyder's jagheers; but it was concealed, and this was never till now made known.

Taken before me, this 19th June 1850.

(signed) *T. R. Stewart,*
Assistant Magistrate.

AWARD.

THIS action arose out of a dispute between Meer Goolam Hyder, Talpoor Khananee, and his younger brother, in regard to the jagheer held in this collectorate. From the papers before the Court it appears that on the death of their father, Alli Mahomed, in the year H. 1251, A. D. 1834, Goolam Hyder, the defendant in this case, being the eldest son, petitioned the Ameer for a renewal of the grants held by his deceased father; and during the two following years, sunnuds and orders were issued to that effect in his (Goolam Hyder's) favour. These documents do not show whether the younger brothers shared in the jagheer, but it is seen from others of subsequent date that in the year H. 1256 (A. D. 1839) a dispute had arisen in regard to the shares of the younger brothers, viz., Moorad Alli, defendant, Goolamla, and Ahmed Alli; on which occasion they on one side and Goolam Hyder on the other, mutually exchanged written agreements, to the effect that the jagheer should be divided into 5 ½ shares, 2 ½ of which should be held by Goolam Hyder and the mother, and three shares by the three younger brothers. This division having been communicated to the Ameer, was confirmed by him; and thenceforward all letters or sunnuds granted by the Meer had reference to the parties as co-sharers.

It would appear that a year ago a second dispute occurred, when Goolam Hyder disallowed the right of his brother as shareholder; and the latter then for the first time reveals the fact that one of his brothers, Ahmed Alli, had died four years ago, no report of it having been made to Government, and that consequently Government had been defrauded of the lapsed share.

There are five authenticated documents, viz., Records D, N, O, E, and F, which afford satisfactory proof that the plaintiff and defendant, with the two deceased brothers (a second brother, Goolamla, having died last year) were sharers in the jaghire. One of these papers, Record D, purporting to be a letter of instruction addressed by the Meer to the district authorities, is found to be a correct transcript of the agreement bond delivered to his brothers by Goolam Hyder, and contains the Ameer's confirmation to all the provisions in the bond. No document has been produced to show that the co-partnership existed prior to the date of the bond, although the evidence adduced goes to prove that it did, but under a different division. There is, however, abundant proof of the parties having shared, from that date until last year, a period of 11 years. The only document in the defendant's hands upon which he grounds his right to exclude the plaintiff from a share, and to invalidate his own agreement bond, is the Record K, dated 27th Zilhuj 1258, (19 days before the conquest).

It would appear from this paper that the defendant, Goolam Hyder, had cause to regret his assent given to the division of the jaghire, and had made known his dissatisfaction to the Meer, who in reply informs him that the agreement was confirmed under the idea that it was in accordance with his (defendant's) wish, seeing that his seal was attached to the bond, but desires him to use his own discretion, and to proceed to Hyderabad, where the business would be adjusted.

This purwannah bears the large seal of the Meer, a seal which was always in the keeping of the head official, and was used by him in all ordinary and unimportant business. I never met with any case of imam or buksh made under this description of seal; indeed it was customary to have blank papers stamped with this seal, ready for any purpose; and on different occasions we have found parcels of these blank sealed papers in the possession of parties whose friends had served at the Ameer's court; and had any importance been attached to them, they might have been used for any fraudulent purpose, or in any way the parties chose.

Alli Buksh sunnuds, or Hookumee sunnuds, bear the small seal of the Meer, together with his signature or mark in one or two places, termed the "Sadh" and "Bhal" marks; and are signed also by the Government officers; and I do not think that the defendant's possession of this unauthenticated purwunnah, even if genuine, can be deemed a sufficient plea for setting aside claims founded upon properly drawn up sunnuds or letters of the Meer. It is probable, if this is admitted to be genuine, that it may have been the intention of the Ameer to comply with the defendant's petition, on his presenting himself at court, as expressed in the purwannah; but there is no proof that he obeyed the summons, or that the

the Ameer's previous orders in regard to the division of the jaghire were at any time abrogated; and as the negotiations with the British then began and resulted a few days after in the battle of Meeanee, the probability is that the country passed from the hands of the Meers before any new arrangement was effected. The purwannah in question has never before been presented by the defendant to prove his exclusive right in supercession of previously existing orders; and the order of the collector on behalf of the British Government regranting the jaghire to Goolam Hyder, Alli Moorad, Ahmed Alli, and Sooltan Khan, has not to this day been found fault with. Looking at the transaction, whether in he character of a private family arrangement, or in that of a state one, which it afterwards assumed, I think myself bound to be guided in my decision by the latest well authenticated records of the Meer, and award one-fifth share of the jaghire, minus one-tenth on account of the mother's share, to the plaintiff.

What the exact extent of the jaghire is is only now ascertainable from the collection of sunnuds and other papers before this Court; many of these have not until now been shown, having been withheld by the parties so long as it suited their purpose to continue amicable. The sunnud of Sooltan Khan, Hoossein, Kheira, Shah Beg and Feroze (Record G), for 5,316 beegahs and 11 wiswas, has hitherto been held for a separate extent of jaghire, whereas it is found from that and subsequent sunnuds to be included in the 19,000 beegahs, part of the 27,000 previously granted to Goolam Hyder. The words in the sunnud which prove this are what I should have thought to be interpolations, but these are considered by the collector of Hydrabad to be genuine, and there can therefore be no question on the point. This extent (5,316 beegahs 16 wiswas) although there is no accounting why both grants should have been made on the same land, has up to the present time been held in excess, having been measured out to both parties.

As Sooltan Khan in the sunnud of later date (Record I.) is made to appear a sharer with Goolam Hyder, there may be no particular object in ascertaining the actual share of the former, but as it appeared from the papers produced on his examination that he shared in 3,816 beegahs 11 wiswas with Shah Beg, Hoossein, Kheira and "Ghairies," and to have possessed in his own right 1,500 beegahs, it is probable that allowing for the share of the Ghairies, his individual share amounts to about 2,000 beegahs.

From the copies of sunnuds (Records M. N. O.) received from Hydrabad, it is discovered that of the 9,816 beegahs, previously granted in sunnud (Record J.) in the Syatree purgunnah, only 2,500 were afterwards confirmed in that district; the remainder (7,316) was granted at Gumbat in the Hydrabad collectorate, where the parties acknowledge they own no jaghire, and that consequently they hold the original extent in Syatree without any sunnud for it. It is therefore probable that the aggregate extent now held is made up of land entered in the sunnuds, much of which was afterwards resumed or exchanged, to which they have no right in this collectorate. This is clear from the copies of sunnuds now transmitted from the Hydrabad duftur.

One case more remains, which is perhaps more glaringly fraudulent than those already noticed. A hookumee sunnud (Record E.) has been produced by the plaintiff to prove that the jaghire formerly held by the deaf and dumb family was granted from the share of Goolam Hyder. No other document that I have seen supplies this information, but it is seen from the sunnud (Record L.) presented by the deaf and dumb family, that they had had reason to complain of Goolam Hyder, who would appear to have coveted their land; they possessed it for the first three years of our rule, after which a grain pension was granted in lieu of it by Sir Charles Napier. Goolam Hyder, however, had taken up land to the same extent (1,000 beegahs) upon other adjoining land, to which he must have known he had no right.

There are only six of the sunnuds recorded in this case which point out the actual extent of the jaghire, and the localities in which it was granted, or on different occasions exchanged. Of these sunnuds, the following abstract may suffice to show the disposition of the land:

	Beegahs.
1. Record H.—Is sunnud, dated 3d Rumzan 1253, to the address of the Kardar of Syatree, granting to Goolam Hyder 27,500 beegahs on the lands called Jooly Pooly and Khet, together with the sugar-cane poorah, cultivated by Syud Alla Rukkiah Shah - - -	27,500
2. Record G.—Is sunnud, dated 5th of the same month, grants to Sooltan Khan, Hooseein, Kheira, Shah Beg and Feroze, 5,316 beegahs 11 wiswas in the above-mentioned land.	
3. Record I.—Is sunnud, dated 7th Shaban 1254, addressed to the Kardar of Syatree, in favour of Goolam Hyder and Sooltan Khan, informing that the Khet land (above-mentioned) is resumed, and that the Jooly Pooly land is granted as 13,000 beegahs, and that the balance due is to be given from the lands called Dab Dao, and others adjoining.	
4. Record J.—Is sunnud, dated 8th Rubbeeasanee 1255, addressed to the Kardar of Syatree, grants to Goolam Hyder 9,816 beegahs, of which 3,500 are on the Darra land, Jamwa talooka (Hydrabad Collectorate) and the balance (6,316) in the Syatree purgunnah, Kurrachee collectorate) to be added - - - - - -	6,316
Carried forward - - -	33,816

	Beegahs.
Brought forward - - -	33,816
5. Record Q.—Is sunnud (copy from Hydrabad duftur, dated 8th Rubbeensanee 1,255, addressed to the Kardar of Jamwah (Hydrabad collectorate) directing him to make over the land above-mentioned (3,500) beegahs on the Darra land.	
6. Record M.—Is copy of sunnud received from Hydrabad, dated 16th Shaban 1255, addressed to the Kardar of Gumbat (Hydrabad collectorate), informing that of the 6,316 beegahs granted in Syatree, only 2,500 have been received, leaving balance due 3,816 beegahs; also that the 3,500 granted on the Darra land had not been received; directing that all not received, amounting to 7,316 beegahs, is to be given on the Gumbat land.	
Memo. To be deducted as not received in the Syatree district -	3,816
	30,000
Deduct jagheer granted to the deaf and dumb family from Goolam Hyder's share - - - - - - -	1,000
Balance jagheer in Syatree - - - - - -	29,000

The above-mentioned extent appears from these records to be all to which the jagheerdars had claim in this collectorate, instead of 40,500 beegahs held by them up to last year, until the death of Goolamla was reported, and divided among the surviving shares will be in the following proportion:

To Goolam Hyder - - - - - - -	9,909	11	wiswas
To the mother - - - - - - - -	2,727	5	„
To Alli Moorad - - - - - - - -	5,454	11	„
To the shares of the two deceased brothers (Ahmed Alli and Goolamla), to be resumed in conformity with the jagheer regulations - - - -	10,909	2	„
The aggregate extent resumable amounts to - -	22,409	2	„

(signed) *T. R. Stewart*, Captain,
Deputy Magistrate.

Deputy Magistrate's Court,
Kurrachee, 27 August 1850.

No. 1,702 of 1850.

From the Collector of Kurrachee to the Deputy Collector of Ghorabarree.

Sir,

Since the receipt of your proceedings in the case of Meer Alli Moorad Talpoor *v.* Meer Goolam Hyder Talpoor, herewith returned, I have the honour to inform you, that I have received certified copies of all the sunnuds of these jagheerdars, together with a copy of the Kunda Waee account, or measurement of the jagheers made by the Ameer's ameens.

From these documents it appears that 27,500 beegahs were granted by Meer Sobdar to Goolam Hyder Talpoor, agreeably to a sunnud, dated 3d Rumzansun 1253; that 5,316 beegahs 11 wiswas were given by the same Meer to Sooltan Talpoor and his brother, as per sunnud, dated 5 Rumzan 1253.

That 15,000 beegahs were given by the same Meer to Goolam Hyder Talpoor, as per sunnud, dated 4th of Shawal 1254.

Total 47,816 beegahs 11 wiswas.

The orders of Meer Sobdar respecting the above grants were carried out as follows:

The following mukkans, viz., Mhurah Synd Chuttoo, Shah Purtah Khutter, Salloo Shoreh, and Bubboorallah, and Joolee Phoolee, estimated at 38,000 beegahs, were made over to the agents of Meer Goolam Hyder, unmeasured, by Syed Meerah Shah and Dewan ool Mull, on the 15th of Rubbee ool Awul 1255, leaving a balance to be made over to the jagheerdars, agreeably to their sunnuds, of 9,816 beegahs 11 wiswas; on account of this balance a fresh sunnud was given by Meer Sobdar, on the 8th of Rubbee ool Sanee 1255, as follows:

3,500 beegahs to be given from Mukkhan Zamwah (in the Hyderabad collectorate), and 6,316 beegahs, in the Pergunnah of Syatree, as follows:

2,500 beegahs

2,500 beegahs from the jagheer of Goolam Mahomed Boorghuree, whose jagheer had been resumed; and

3,816 beegahs from the Pukka and Kutcha land remaining after the measurement of other jagheerdar's lands; on the 16th of Shaban 1255, Meer Sobar granted a sunnud to Meer Goolam Hyder, in which it is stated, that out of the balance of 9,816 beegahs 11 weeswahs due to him, he, Goolam Hyder, had received only 2,500 beegahs from the resumed jagheer of Goolam Mahomed Boogeree, and that he neither received the 3,500 from Mukkan Jamwah, nor the 3,816 granted in Syatree; that in lieu of these two latter grants, he, Meer Sobdar, now granted 7,316 beegahs in Mukkan Jumlah, in the Hyderabad collectorate.

The jagheers, therefore, granted in the Kurrachee collectorate were as follows, viz.:

Mukkan Murah Syed Chutto Shah - - - - -	38,000 beegahs.
From resumed jagheer of Goolam Mahomed Bogoree -	2,500 „
TOTAL - - -	40,500 „

These 40,500 beegahs were granted as follows:

	Beeg.	*wis.*
To Goolam Hyder - - - - - -	35,183	9
To Sooltan and his brother - - - - -	5,316	11
TOTAL - - -	40,500	–

Goolam Hyder's jagheer was subsequently divided into 5½ shares, agreeably to his wish, and with the sanction and under the authority of Meer Sobdar, as conveyed in sunnud, dated 1st of Zilkydee 1256, viz.:

Two shares to Goolam Hyder.
One ditto to Golam Allah.
One ditto to Ahmed Alli Khan.
One ditto to Alli Moored.
Half-share to their mother.

Which shares would give the following result in beegahs, viz.:

	Beeg.	*wis.*
To Goolam Hyder - - - - - -	12,794	–
To Goolam Allah - - - - - -	6,397	–
To Ahmed Alli Khan - - - - - -	6,397	–
To Alli Moorad - - - - - -	6,397	–
To their mother - - - - -	3,198	9
	35,183	9
Deduct,—The Shares of Goolam Oolah, and of Ahmed Alli, deceased - - - - -	12,794	–
	22,389	9
Deduct,—On account of jagheer granted to the Goongarees from the shares of Goolam Hyder, as per sunnud presented by Alli Moorad to Captain Stewart - - - - - -	1,000	–
Leaving a balance to Meer Goolam Hyder, Alli Moorad, and their mother, of - - - -	21,389	9

From the balances the proceeds of the shares of their two brothers, deceased, appropriated by Goolam Hyder and Alli Moorad, must be recovered.

The sunnuds of Sooltan Talpoor require to be further investigated, as it appears that no fewer than four out of the five persons whose names are entered in the sunnud are dead.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Preedy,* Captain,
Collector of Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, Collector's Office,
30 September 1850.

Office of the Deputy Collector of Ghorabarree,
Kurrachee, 5 October 1850.

With reference to the last para. of the collector's letter appended, No. 1,702 of 1850, there are eight copies of sunnuds which have been received from the Hyderabad duftur, which relate to the grant of 5,316 beegahs 11 wiswas, in favour of Sooltan Khan and his connexions, one of whom only is now stated to be alive, viz., Fuzzle Mahomed.

From an examination of these sunnuds, it appears that 2,078 beegahs 11 wiswas were granted exclusively to Sooltan Khan, and a further grant of 666 beegahs to Sooltan Khan and Fuzzle Mahomed conjointly, being 333 beegahs to each.

The share of Sooltan Khan, therefore, is 2,411 beegahs and 11 wiswas, and that of Fuzzle Mahomed 333 beegahs, if he proves to be alive.

The balance of the 5,316 beegahs 11 wiswas, amounting to 2,872 beegahs, is resumable through the deaths of the other sharers, Shah Beg, Hoossein, and Kheyra.

The 1,000 beegahs which was granted in the name of the Goonganee family from the share of Goolam Hyder, and which was unauthorisedly retained by him, is to be subtracted from his share, leaving 11,794 beegahs in his name instead of 12,794 beegahs.

(signed) *T. R. Stewart,*
Deputy Magistrate.

No. 741 of 1850.

From the Collector of Hyderabad to the Collector of Kurrachee.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,221, of the 9th ultimo, and to forward the copies of sunnuds therein called for.

2. As regards what Captain Stewart says in the second paragraph of his letter enclosed, there appears to be some mistake; the alterations in the sunnuds, with the exceptions of the addition in one of the names of Sultan Ally, are recognised to be in the handwriting of Dewun Chundun Mull, the Meer's dewan at the time, and who died before we took the country, while the altered sunnuds, even to that point, tally exactly with the copies in my duftur, which certainly bear no marks of tampering; and of these the copies of the two, dated 3d Rumzan 1253, and 7th Shaban 1254, and which are the most extensively altered, are in the handwriting of Salamut Rao, a duftur mohurer, who also died before the conquest; the copy of that, dated 8th Rubbee ul Samey 1255, is in the handwriting of Molum Lall, a mohurer, who died about a year since.

3. The cause of the alterations not being found in the copies made in your office (in the place of which, if the copies you have sent me are correct transcripts, blanks are left) lies probably in the fact that these are, in many places, so utterly unintelligible, without reference to the fair copy in the duftur, that the copying moonshee at Kurrachee was most likely unable to make them out properly, and therefore left blank spaces, to be afterwards filled in, when the exact words to enter might be discovered.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. B. Rathborne,* Captain,
Collector.

Hyderabad, Collector's Office,
10 August 1850.

P. S.—There is one point, however, connected with this case, which I should bring to your notice, which is that of the 6,316 beegahs granted in Syatree, in the sunnud dated the 8th Rubbee ul Samee, 1255, only 2,500 beegahs were measured out and given to him, as you will see by the copies of subsequent sunnuds, which I send. If, therefore, the grantee has been allowed to hold the whole of the 6,316 beegahs stated in that sunnud, he has wrongfully possessed himself of 3,816 beegahs more than, according to these papers, he has any title to.

(signed) *A. B. Rathborne*, Captain.

(True copies.)

(signed) T. R. Stewart, Captain,
for Captain Preedy, Collector of Kurrachee.

No. 1,918 of 1850.—Revenue Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde, to Captain *Preedy*, Collector of Kurrachee.

Sir,

With reference to your report, No. 1,913, dated the 2nd instant, and indorsed on the petition of Goolam Hyder Khan Talpoor Khananee, I have the honour to request you will inform me on what grounds you have not enforced against the holders of the jagheers, to which it relates, the penalty of total forfeiture prescribed by the orders of his Excellency the late Governor, for failure to report the death of their co-sharers; also, on what grounds and under what rule you have resumed the portions of the deceased co-sharers.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee, 21 November 1850. (signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner.

No. 48 of 1851.—Political Department.

From the Collector of Kurrachee to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,918 of the 21st November, calling upon me to report why the full penalty prescribed by the orders of his Excellency the late Governor, for neglecting to report the death of a shareholder in a jagheer, had not been enforced in the case of Meer Goolam Hyder Talpoor Khananee. In reply, I beg to inform you, as the investigation of the case referred to took place before Captain Stewart, I submitted copy of your letter for his explanation, and I beg now to transmit copy of his reply, the original of which having been detained at Tattah, I received only two days ago, which will account for the delay which has occurred in answering your letter. There is no doubt that the purwannah sealed with the large seal of the Meer, on which Goolam Hyder now founds his claim to the whole jagheer, is a worthless document, brought forward on the present occasion to cover his neglect in having so long concealed the deaths of his two brothers; it is at the same time just possible that Goolam Hyder himself may have been deceived by the agent who manages his affairs, and have been induced to believe that the document was of the value he attaches to it. On this account I concurred with Captain Stewart, and allowed the jagheerdar the benefit of the doubt, and instead of ordering the resumption of the whole jagheer, I directed the shares of the deceased brothers only, together with the arrears of rents on the same, which Goolam Hyder had appropriated, to be resumed. I fully concur in the opinion expressed in the 4th paragraph of Captain Stewart's letter, that the penalty for including roytee land within his jagheer should be enforced against Goolam Hyder on account of his having kept possession up to this time of 1,000 beegahs of Government land, in lieu of that extent granted by the

Ameers to the deaf and dumb Talpoor family from his portion of the jagheer exclusively, and I have accordingly directed the resumption of 2,000 beegahs from his share on account of Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain,
Collector of Kurrachee.

Camp Garrah, Collector's Office,
11 January 1851.

No. 171 of 1850.—Political Department.

From the Deputy Collector of Ghorrabaree to the Collector of Kurrachee.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your communication, enclosing a letter in original to your address from the Commissioner in Scinde, No. 1,918, dated 21st ultimo, on the subject of the jagheer held by Meer Goolam Hyder Khan, Talpoor Khananee, and his brothers; I have the honor to inform you that in deciding the dispute between the brothers in regard to their sharing in the jagheer, and reporting the discoveries consequent thereon of certain misappropriations of land, there appeared to me the bare possibility that if the purwannah upon which Goolam Hyder Khan founded his exclusive claim to the whole jagheer were genuine, he might not have thought it necessary to report the deaths of his two brothers, and there would in that case have been no necessity for his doing so, as he had before disputed their right to any share whatever in it. At the same time, giving full credit to the genuineness of the said purwannah, although deeming it insufficient to set aside the younger brother's claims, which are founded on regularly authenticated sunnuds of the Meers, still so long as its authenticity and validity remained undisputed or disproved, no criminality could be attached to Goolam Hyder Khan's having withheld the information.

2. But, as will be seen from the purwannah which he holds from your office, bearing your seal and signature, the re-grant therein made on the part of the British Government was in favour of Goolam Hyder Khan and his brothers, and it will be observed also from the latest drawn up sunnuds bearing the Meer's small or "kochuck" seal and signature, that the jagheer was in like manner held by them during the last 2 ½ years of the Ameer's rule. These circumstances, coupled with the facts elicited in the course of the examination as to the younger brothers having actually shared in the revenues of the jagheer until last year, leave very little doubt of Goolam Hyder Khan having viewed them as sharers; and it may be inferred that the purwannah bearing the large seal of the Meer, whether genuine or not, has now been brought forward by him as an excuse for his having concealed from Government the fact of his two brothers having died. Whether or not this can be received as a good reason, may depend much upon circumstances. Such was the careless way in which documents conveying lands in this country were framed, that it is very probable this purwannah in the Meer's time would have been considered of some weight by the kardar of a district; at all events, to have caused a reference to be made on the subject of the jagheer; it may not, therefore, be surprising if it has led Meer Goolam Hyder into this error. Both brothers are simple-minded, illiterate men, and are consequently in the hands of their agents, who have managed to keep them at variance with each other; so much so, that for some years they and their families have had no intercourse.

3. Their jagheer, like most others, was granted originally for services now no longer existing, and the total resumption, by the State, of shares of deceased jagheerdars, where there was no son, has been in operation under our rule, as it was under that of the Meers; and it is, moreover, directed in the proclamation, or rather proposal, by the late Scinde Government, issued in March 1847, (*vide* Civil Order Book) that all such jagheers or shares, held in lieu of pay for services, should revert to Government at the death of the holders. In these cases, however, the evasion of the often-repeated orders of Government was such, that it became necessary to fix some severe penalty to the offence, and there

there is a letter to your own address in the Civil Order Book, No. 1,996, dated 12th July 1847, in which it is laid down, that if jagheerdars shall omit to report the death of sharers within six months of such death, without assigning good reasons for the omission, the whole jagheer shall revert to Government. These and all such instructions have been again and again notified in the districts for the information of jagheerdars.

4. I consider that in the case of appropriation to the present time of the 1,000 beegahs of Government land, in lieu of that extent granted by the Ameers' Government to the deaf and dumb Talpoor family, from that portion of the jagheer belonging exclusively to Goolam Hyder Khan, that individual has subjected himself to the penalty prescribed in the letter of the Scinde Government to the collector of Hydrabad, and circulated to all other collectors, No. 2,224, dated 7th August 1847, (*vide* Civil Order Book) to the effect, that if any jagheerdar shall include Government ryotee land within his jagheer, land to double the amount of that appropriated shall be confiscated.

5. I believe that this is the only jagheer now held by this family; considerable amounts in money were paid annually to the several members of it by the Ameers, which ceased, of course, with their rule. Goolam Hyder Khan is now the chief of the "Khananee" branch of the Talpoor tribe, and is a man much respected in this part of the country, and I should greatly regret to see him deprived of the little property now left to him.

I have, &c.

Camp Mulk-ka-Raj,
Deputy Collector's Office,
21 December 1851.

(signed) *T. R. Stewart*, Captain,
Deputy Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) H. W. Preedy, Captain.
Collector of Kurrachee.

No. 1,316 of 1851.—Revenue Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Collector of Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,470, dated 4th instant, relative to the jagheer of Meer Goolam Hyder Talpoor, and in reply, to inform you that I can see no reason why the full penalty prescribed should not be enforced in this case, as there can be little question that the omission to report the deaths of the co-sharers was wilful.

2. Before, however, acting on this view, I should wish to know the nature of the pledge, if any, which may have been already given by you or Captain Stewart to the Meer, relative to the disposal of the jagheer.

3. You should, in any case, take care that the mother of the offending parties, if alive, and the deaf and dumb family, are not sufferers.

4. In all cases where the standing rules regarding jagheers are deviated from, reference should be made to the Commissioner for orders.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee, 9 July 1851.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*,
Commissioner.

No. 1,659 of 1851.

From the Collector, Kurrachee, to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 1,316, of the 9th ultimo, on the subject of Ghoolam Hyder's jaghire, I have the honour to state that no actual pledge was given by myself, or by Captain Stewart, to the jaghiredar, that the full penalty prescribed by the jaghire regulations should not be

enforced, but in consequence of there appearing the bare possibility of the jagheerdar having deceived himself, or been deceived by his agents into the belief that the sunnud on which he laid claim to the whole jaghire was a genuine document, Captain Stewart awarded that the shares of his two deceased brothers only, and the misappropriated proceeds of the same, together with double the extent of land granted by the Meers to the deaf and dumb family of Talpoor, but unjustly withheld by Ghoolam Hyder, should revert to Government. This decision I approved, but at the same time personally informed the jagheerdar, that I considered that he had been most leniently dealt with, and that if discontented with Captain Stewart's decision he appealed to higher authority, he might possibly lose all. He did appeal to your predecessor, and I consider that the whole jagheer might in strict justice be resumed. As, however, Ghoolam Hyder is the representative of the Khananee branch of the Talpoors, and has hitherto borne an excellent character, and is a man much esteemed throughout this country, I trust that it may not be considered necessary to enforce the full penalty in the present instance. The deaf and dumb family were no losers by the 1,000 beegahs awarded to them by the Ameers out of Ghoolam Hyder's jaghire being withheld by him, as they obtained through his influence with the Meer's kardars, 1,000 beegahs of Government land instead. Government, therefore, were the losers, and on this account, on the fraud being discovered, Captain Stewart awarded that double the extent, of land should be resumed from the jaghiredar, together with the proceeds derived from the same. The last male representative of this deaf and dumb family, Khurreem Khan Talpoor, died in 1845, and his jaghire then reverted to Government, but in consequence of his wife and their daughters having been left in destitute circumstances, his Excellency, the late Governor, sanctioned an annual allowance of 10 kurwahs of grain being given to them, during their lives, from the produce of the resumed jaghire. This grant was continued to them till the khurreef of 1849–50, when the widow deceased, and her share of the grain has in consequence been discontinued; the allowance, therefore, at present disbursed to this family is seven kurwahs and a half per annum.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain,
Collector.

Kurrachee,
Collector's Office, 2 August 1851.

No. 1,535 of 1851.—Revenue Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Collector of Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,659, dated the 2d instant, and in reply to request that you will be good enough to point out to Ghoolam Hyder, who has been referred to you for an answer to his petition, the arguments as stated by Captain Stewart (para. 2, of his Report of 21st December 1850), which proves that there could have been no doubt of the grant being to his brothers, jointly with himself, and that he has been most leniently dealt with in not being subjected to confiscation of the whole jagheer.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*,
Commissioner.

Kurrachee,
7 August 1851.

No. 1,732 of 1851.

From the Collector of Kurrachee to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 1,535, of the 7th instant, conveying your decision relative to the jagheer of Ghoolam Hyder Talpoor, I have the honour to inform you that I have just received a report from the Collector

Collector of Hyderabad of the death of that jagheerdar. The deceased has, I am informed, left two sons, but on this point further information will be required, and a report will hereafter be made as to the extent of land which has lapsed to Government in consequence of this casualty.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Preedy*,
Collector.

Kurrachee,
Collector's Office, 9 August 1851.

(True copies.)
(signed) H. B. E. Frere,
Commissioner.

No. 461 of 1851.—Revenue Department.

From the Acting Collector, Hyderabad, to the Commissioner in Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to request you will favour me with instructions relative to the jaghire of Khan Mahommed Kokur, deceased.

2. Khan Mahommed Kokur Wullud Ruttah Khan died on the 11th of February 1851, leaving a son named Ruttah Khan, aged 16 years.

3. The deceased jaghiredar held under the sunnud of Meer Nusseer Khan, confirmed by his Excellency Sir C. Napier, late Governor of Scinde, a jaghire called (Zumeen Kinareh Buggiar ha turruf Shumal) the lands to the north side of the Buggiar Canal, amounting to 18,604 beegahs.

4. The jaghire is irrigated from the Serfraynah; the land lies high, and is entirely cultivated from wheels.

5. The following appears to me to be an equitable mode of settling this jaghire, and placing the son of the deceased in possession of such portion of it as he is, according to the rules relative to jaghires, entitled to:

1. The whole of the waste and uncultivated portion of the jaghire to be resumed by Government.

2. The jaghiredar to receive all such land as was actually under cultivation the season preceding his father's death, together with the usual proportion of fallow and cultivable land.

3. The jaghiredar declaring that as his cultivation is entirely from wheels, and consequently one quarter of his land only under actual cultivation, a quit rent of two annas per beegah levied on the whole grant, would entail loss rather than gain to him, particularly in bad seasons; it is proposed therefore that one-fourth of the whole produce of the jaghire be levied on Government account according to custom.

4. With a view of rendering the jaghiredar free of Government interference, I would suggest that he be allowed to take a contract for the one-fourth share as above, agreeably to the average produce of the land for the three preceding seasons.

5. That according to custom the usual hukkoba or water-tax be levied.

6. I have directed the jaghiredar to proceed to his jaghire and make arrangements for its cultivation, he having given me a written agreement that he will be answerable for the produce until your decision on the subject shall be known; after that I will prepare the necessary sunnuds for your signature.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Fenning*, Captain,
Acting Collector.

Hyderabad,
Collector's Office, 1 July 1851.

No. 1,314 of 1851.—Revenue Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Acting Collector, Hyderabad.

Sir,

Adverting to your letter, No. 461, dated the 1st instant, relative to the jaghire of Khan Mohammed Kokur, I have the honour to request that you will have the goodness to state what is the date of the grant, and under which of the jaghire rules is it guaranteed hereditarily.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*,
Kurrachee, 9 July 1851. Commissioner in Scinde.

(True copies.)
(signed) H. B. E. Frere,
Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 496 of 1851.—Revenue Department.

From the Acting Collector of Hyderabad to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 1,314 of 1851, Revenue Department, I have the honour to inform you that the jaghire of Khan Mohammed Kokur was granted, by Meer Nusseer Khan, to him in the month of Jummudee-ool-Sanee, 1252, corresponding with A.D. 1836, or about 15 years ago.

9. The rules laid down by Sir Charles Napier relative to jaghires, para. 6, are those under which the jaghiredar hopes to obtain the regrantal of his jaghire, in which it is said the conversion into perpetuities to be perfectly optional with the jaghiredar. If he pleases to accept the terms he may; if he prefers continuing to hold the whole of his lands on the present tenure he may do so too, but then on his death the waste land, and all the jaghire given in lieu of pay for civil offices now abolished, or troops and followers disbanded, will lapse to Government, will be liable to pay quarter share if regranted, and be treated in all other respects on the footing of other jaghires as they stand at present.

I have, &c.
Hyderabad, (signed) *Henry Fenning*, Captain,
Collector's Office, 14 July 1851. Acting Collector.

No. 1,396.—Revenue Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Acting Collector of Hyderabad.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 496, dated the 14th instant, on the subject of the jagheers of the late Khan Mohammed Kokur.

2. In reply, I request you will be good enough to inform me what are the grounds of the original grant; and if the propositions suggested by you be complied with, what will be the total number of beeghas granted, and the sum to which they will be liable.

I have, &c.
Kurrachee, 18 July 1851. (signed) *H. B. E. Frere*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

(True copies.)
(signed) H. B. E. Frere,
Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 548 of 1851.—Revenue Department.

From the Acting Collector, Hyderabad, to the Commissioner in Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, No, 1,396, Revenue Department, I have the honour to inform you that the grounds of the original grant of the jagheer to Khan Mohammed Kokur, lately deceased, were as follows:

2. In the time of Meer Futteh Ali Khan Talpoor, when that tribe was struggling with the Kuloras for power, Bahadoor Khan Kokur and his tribe rendered them great assistance. After the Talpoors had gained the ascendancy, Meer Futteh Ali, out of gratitude, gave several large jagheers to Bahadoor Khan Kokur, amongst which was one called Bugyar, to the north of a canal of that name, that was assigned by Bahadoor Khan to Khan Mahommed Kokur, a relative of his. After the death of Bahadoor Khan, which happened about the year 1252, corresponding with 1836 of our era, Khan Mohammed Kokur got Meer Nusseer Khan to confirm him in his jagheer upon the terms of the former tenure, which sunnud was confirmed by his Excellency the late Governor in Scinde, Sir C. Napier.

3. The jagheer was what is called an adam zupt, that is, a particular tract or muckan, without any exact number of beeghas being specified, but which was afterwards measured by the jagheerdar, and found to contain 18,304 beegahs; 2,000 beegahs of the original grant to Bahadoor Khan were for urjonat, or pay for services; and in Meer Nusseer Khan's sunnud, granted to Khan Mohammed, this number of beeghas is specified as being for services.

4. The produce of the jagheer for Khureef 1261, and Rubbee 1262, was 78 kurwas, agreeably to the mode of calculation practised in this collectorate; this would give 1,170 beeghas as under cultivation, allowing three times the quantity of fallow land; that would give 4,680 beeghas to be made over to the jagheerdar. From this quantity has to be deducted the proportion of cultivated land in the 2,000 beeghas granted for urjonat, or 512 beegahs. The remainder will be 4,168 beegahs, which I propose shall be the quantity given over to the jagheerdar.

5. On this amount the jagheerdar will either have to pay two annas per beegha, or 512 rupees per annum, or else one-quarter share of the produce as "pi'eree pissree," taking the average produce at 80 kurwas. The Government share, including water tax, would be from 650 to 700 rupees per annum, which sum the jagheerdar, if he agrees to take the contract, will have to pay to Government per annum.

When the sunnuds come regularly to be made out, there may be some slight difference in the amount of beegahs, but nothing of any consequence.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *H. Fenning*,
Captain, Acting Collector.

Kurrachee, Collector's Office,
12 August 1851.

(True copy.)

(signed) H. B. E. Frere,
Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 1,433 of 1852.—Political Department.

From *H. E. Goldsmid*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *H. B. E. Frere*, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde. No. 2,547.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with enclosures, No. 1,679, dated the 28th August 1851, relative to jagheers in Scinde, and to express the hope of Government that you will, in reply to Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter,

No. 1,237, dated the 19th instant, submit specific proposals which wil embrace the subject of an establishment for the purposes alluded to in your communication above-mentioned.

I have, &c.,

Bombay Castle, 31 March 1852. (signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

(True extract.)

(signed) H. E. Goldsmid,
Secretary to Government.

XXVIII.

XXVIII. Annual Report for 1851.

Annual Report on the Political Relations of the Province of Scinde, for the Year 1851.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, April 1852.

No. 96 of 1852.—Political Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Right honourable Lord Viscount *Falkland,* Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward, as directed in Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, No. 4,141, of the 31st August 1850, the annual report on the political relations of this province during the year 1851.

Khelat.—The Khan of Khelat continues to observe the same line of conduct as described by Mr. Pringle in his report on the year 1850. He always appears most anxious to meet the wishes of the British Government, and to attend to all the requests of its officers, on matters connected with the peace of the frontier and the police of the border districts.

No. 1856 dated 12th September 1851.

Regarding the boundary of his dominions on the frontier between Kutchee and Scinde, my report, as noted in the margin, will have informed Government of the present position of the question.

The Khan's application for aid against an apprehended attack from the Khandahar Sirdars was disposed of in the letter from Government noted in the margin.

No. 372 dated 27th October 1851, in the Secret Department.

Jam of Beila, &c.—There is nothing in our relations with this chief, and the other Beelooch Sirdars subordinate to Khelat, between Khelat and the sea, to call for particular remark.

I have had much correspondence regarding the western boundary of Lower Scinde, in the course of which it appeared that it had never been authoritatively declared, and that some people supposed it to be the Hulb River, some the Pubh Mountains, 30 or 40 miles to the eastward. As the country was little better than a desert, the question was chiefly of moment as a matter of police, for the more extended boundary would have been very inconvenient. It was therefore satisfactory to find that the river appeared to be the true traditional boundary of Scinde, and that it had been generally so regarded by our officials since the conquest.

There was also some correspondence with the Jam regarding the delivery of offenders, who had taken refuge in Scinde. He appears to acquiesce in the doctrine that our officers should satisfy themselves of the guilt of the accused before giving them up, and I was not therefore obliged to refer the question to Government. In this respect he gives every facility and assistance when required by our officers.

Hill Tribes.—My predecessor was, I am afraid, rather over-sanguine in reporting the establishment of the authority of the Khan of Khelat over the Murrees and other mountain tribes of Cutchee. They have of late shown more disposition than formerly to submit to the Khan; but, as yet, his authority over the Murrees is entirely nominal. As far as men are required for any active operations, with a view of enforcing submission, the Khan possesses abundant means; but he has no pecuniary resources to enable him to keep a force in the field. Were he better off in this respect, there can be little doubt but that a very small measure of co-operation on our part would enable him to control all the tribes which inhabit the hills from the southern frontier of Cutchee to the northernmost point on the Sulieman range, to which the authority of his ancestors ever extended. Para. 2 of the report for 1850.

The remnant of the Boogtees have behaved well during the past year; their chiefs seem anxious to prove their fidelity to the Khan of Khelat, and to secure the favour of the British Government, and have, on more than one occasion, delivered up clansmen who had been charged with cattle stealing within our frontier. I see much ground for hope that, if properly managed, they will become as peaceably disposed as the other border tribes to the southward.

The Jackranee and Doomkee colonies about Khanghur are still going on as favourably as reported by my predecessor in his last report; every year seems to confirm them in their new habits of industry, and their chiefs assured me that they would not now wish to leave Scinde. One of them took me to see a great earthen mound or dam he and his people had constructed for purposes of cultivation across an old channel of the Indus near Kusmore. It was a work which for extent and solidity would have been creditable to a more civilised capitalist.

Within the border, and to some distance beyond it, perfect security for life and property continues to be secured by the arrangements of the political superintendent on the frontier, and commandant of the Scinde Irregular Horse, acting on the system with the details of which your Lordship in Council is already acquainted. The effects on the habits of the people, more especially in a great extension of cultivation, and an abandonment of their former habits of cooping themselves up in places of security, is such as to strike even a superficial observer; and, to judge from the constant tenor of their remarks, the people themselves are most sensible of the benefit of living under a strong and settled Government.

Khyrpore.—The affairs of Meer Ali Moorad have been separately discussed at so much length that I need not further allude to them here. But I may be allowed to take this opportunity of expressing my conviction that the appointment of a separate officer to aid the collector of Shikarpore in his political duties, connected with the Khyrpore family, has become more necessary than when I recommended a similar measure some months ago. The collector's ordinary revenue and magisterial duties, as well as the number of parties with whom he has to deal directly in political matters, are greatly increased; and the numerous questions connected with the Meers, and other families which he has to settle, can never be satisfactorily disposed of without such aid.

Eastern Frontier.—The settlement of the eastern boundary by Lieutenant Becher seems to have effectually removed the only cause which ever gave rise to much correspondence between the authorities in Scinde and the political officers of Bhawulpore and Rajpootana.

Jagires.—Within our old districts in the province of Scinde the only question of any political importance is that relating to Jagires; and the more I see of the class affected, the stronger does my conviction become that a full investigation and decision of the questions submitted by my predecessor in his report on the subject cannot be much longer postponed without anxiously affecting the feeling with which our Government is regarded by a large and important section of the population. No. 37, dated 3 January 1851.

I have, &c.

Camp Kheendiara,
11 March 1852.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*,
Commissioner.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Messrs. *Bell* and *Warden*.

THE conduct of the Khan of Kelat, I am happy to observe, continues to be marked as hitherto by the same features of cordiality and trust in the British Government as usual. The question as to the boundary of his territory was submitted to the Government of India on the 9th of March last.

Our relations with the Jam of Beila appear to be in a satisfactory state, and it is gratifying that there appears no cause for any difference of opinion as to the boundary line of his estate.

It is hardly to be expected that the Khan's authority over the tribes of Kutchee could as yet be at all firm; we may hope, if he continues to persevere in his endeavours, that gradually his power over them will become more than nominal.

It is gratifying to receive such favourable notice of the remnant of the Bhoogtee tribes, and the Jackranee and Doomkee colonists; and the effects of our arrangements for securing the peace of the country within the borders are most satisfactory.

We did not, I believe, dispose of Mr. Frere's letter, alluded to in his 12th paragraph, in consequence of the uncertainty of the state of our relations with Ali Morad; it should now be brought before us with this paragraph extracted.

We caused the Chief Secretary to address the Commissioner on the subject of the Jagires on the 19th ultimo. A copy of this letter may be sent to the Honourable Court of Directors and the Government of India.

(signed) *Falkland.*
A. Bell.
J. Warden.

5 April 1852.

No. 1,595 of 1852.—Polititical Department.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay to *H. B. E. Frere*, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 96, dated the 11th ultimo, reporting on the political relations of the province of Scinde during the year 1851.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that his Lordship in Council observes with gratification that the conduct of the Khan of Khelat continues to be marked, as hitherto, by the same features of cordiality and confidence in the British Government as usual.

3. The question as to the boundary of the Khan's territory is under reference to the Government of India.

4. The British relations with the Jam of Beila appear to be in a satisfactory state, and it is gratifying that there appears no cause for any difference of opinion as to the boundary line of his estate.

5. It is hardly to be expected that the Khan's authority over the tribes of Kutchee could as yet be at all firm; but it may be hoped that, if he continue to persevere in his endeavours, his power over them will gradually become more than nominal.

6. The Right honourable the Governor in Council has perused with gratification the favourable notice contained in your report of the remnant of the Bhoogtee tribes, and of the Jackranee and Doomkee colonists. The effects of the arrangements made for securing the peace of the country within the borders are most satisfactory.

7. Government deferred coming to a decision on your letter alluded to in the 12th paragraph of the present report, in consequence of the uncertainty of the state of the British relations with Ali Morad; but the subject will now be taken into

into consideration in connexion with the circumstances now brought to notice by you.

8. On the subject of the Jagires alluded to in your 14th paragraph, I am to refer you to Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's communication, No. 1,237, dated the 19th March 1852.

I have, &c.
Bombay Castle, 15 April 1852. (signed) *H. E. Goldsmid*,
Secretary to Government.

No. 37 of 1852.—Political Department.

Office, No. 1,596.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay to *C. Allen*, Esq.,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for submission to the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council, copy of a letter from the Commissioner in Scinde, No. 96, dated the 11th ultimo, reporting on the political relations of that province during the past year, and of my reply thereto, No. 1,595, of this date.

I have, &c.
Bombay Castle, 15 April 1852. (signed) *H. E. Goldsmid*,
Secretary to Government.

(True extract.)

(signed) H. E. Goldsmid,
Secretary to Government.

XXIX.

District Management of the Hyderabad Collectorate.

XXIX. District Management of Hyderabad.

No. 136 of 1852.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount *Falkland*, Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to submit copies of two letters, as per margin, which I found it necessary to address to the officiating Collector of Hyderabad on the subject of the accounts of his district officers and other matters connected with the district management of that collectorate.

No. 711 of the 27th ultimo. No. 743 of the 3d instant.

2. They will serve to illustrate the total absence of most of the guarantees for a good internal administration, which indicate the necessity for an entire reform of system in that collectorate.

3. Your Lordship in Council will observe that in some districts there are no accounts of any real value, and that in no district is there an ordinary day-book and ledger correctly kept, though the system is perfectly well known and practised by almost every Banian in the country; that there is not, in any other form, a correct record in the districts of either receipts or disbursements; that the head quarter and district accounts, both of grain and of money, do not and cannot be made to correspond, or to be a check on each other.

4. That till the district daks were lately established, there were no means of communication between the Head Quarter-office and the districts, except by special messengers, and that the ordinary channel was through vakeels, or

representatives of the kardars, constantly resident at the collector's head quarters.

5. That there were rarely in the district office any systematic records o correspondence, revenue or magisterial; the usual substitute being the transf mission of all letters and reports in duplicate, one copy to be retained at the Head Quarter-office, and the other returned with a reply endorsed; but that even these documents were never properly arranged for reference.

6. That the district treasurers, both of kardars and deputy collectors, were purely nominal, and did not afford the means of ever paying regularly the district establishment.

7. That the district establishments were, with hardly an exception, in arrears and unpaid for from three to 15 months.

8. That the prisoners in the kardar's charge are often subsisted by the village banian, just as if they were the private guests of the kardars.

9. It is unnecessary for me to swell the catalogue of minor irregularities, which could not fail to spring from such an entire absence of proper system; but I may add, that the system of canal clearances is so faulty that many of the canals seem annually deteriorating, and that the large sums of money expended on them are nearly thrown away. This subject was, however, too important to be treated in conjunction with the miscellaneous irregularities noticed in the enclosed letters.

10. I am bound, in justice to the present officiating collector, to state that I cannot trace these evils in any respect to a departure from the system he found in force when he took charge of the Collectorate; and that the want of minute local knowledge of his charge appears to me clearly traceable to the very objectionable system previously in force, whereby the deputies in the Hyderabad collectorate were excluded from all share in the revenue management of their districts, and were, in fact, nothing but sitting magistrates.

11. It will appear to your Lordship in Council strange, that such abuses should have existed so long undiscovered and uncorrected. I can say little in explanation of this, except that, but for the very efficient aid I have derived in every department, from Mr. Ellis, I should not now have been able to discover and correct a tithe of the abuses noticed; and that, as it was, the examination was very cursory, and much less detailed than I could have wished. The current work of this office is so heavy as to leave me scanty opportunity for any minute or detailed local inquiries; and it is only since I have had the benefit of Mr. Ellis's able assistance, that such investigations have been prosecuted to any useful extent. Without such inquiries, the abuses noticed would rarely come to light; they are looked on as matters of course by all parties. The men who had been 15 months without pay made no complaint, nor did even he who had received none for seven months since his first appointment under Government, and believed his pay to be stopped on account of his predecessor's defalcations; they regarded such a state of things as nothing extraordinary, and it was almost by accident that the circumstance was noticed.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee,
19 April 1852.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere,*
Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 711 of 1852.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to Captain *Fenning*, Acting Collector of Hyderabad.

Sir,

Upon examination of the records of several of the kardars in the northern districts of the Hyderabad Collectorate, I found many irregularities, some of the more prominent of which I have the honour to bring to your notice, with the view of your rectifying them, and affording explanation on those points which require it.

Chineeja

Chineeja Kaine Khan, Talpoor Kardar.

2. A balance of revenue for former years is outstanding against this pergunnah, as was shown in the statement of balances recently transmitted by you. There is no record whatever of this balance in the kardarate against which it is outstanding; the present moonshees know nothing of it, and in fact declare that there are no balances whatever. I need scarcely point out that all balances should be shown in the accounts of the district from which they are due, and it will be absolutely necessary that you should distribute such balances accordingly, at the same time that you adopt the new forms of accounts recently forwarded. Purcheram, *Rs.* 444.

3. On inquiry as to the grain in store, it appears that there is still in the granary grain of the rubbee of 1261. Upon asking your dufterdar for explanation why the grain had so long remained on hand, he declared that it had all been sold, and the money realised at Hyderabad, while the pergunnah officials knew nothing of such sale, and supposed the grain to be still the property of Government.

4. To keep the district authorities in total ignorance of all transactions affecting them can surely have no advantages, while the inconvenience attending such a system is great and obvious; you should in future advise the district officers of all matters affecting either themselves or the districts under their charge with the least possible delay.

5. It is, besides, most unfair to the kardars (who are considered responsible), not to enforce upon purchasers a stipulation that they shall carry away the grain within a certain time. The kardars have more than once complained to me of the Hyderabad office in this respect, as entailing heavy responsibility and expense upon them, while on the other hand every kardar is directed, under a penalty of 50 rupees, to hand over the grain to the purchaser within a fixed period; and you, even in your order authorising him to pay himself his own salary, threaten him with a fine to that amount if he fails to take his own pay within the prescribed time.

6. But it would scarcely, I imagine, be necessary to inflict this latter penalty in any case, as the kardars must be ready enough to receive their pay, when, as in this kardarate, neither kardar nor establishment has had any pay for one year and three months.

7. I should have been most reluctant to believe that irregularity like this could have occurred under British authority, but such was the fact. The orders for pay due in arrears for the 12 months ending December 1851, had only just been received, and pay for three months more was still due.

8. Your dufturdar, in explanation, said something about the receipt of orders from me being awaited, but it in no case could have been supposed that the people were to be deprived altogether of pay; and though I am not aware what orders of mine could have been awaited, yet, even assuming that a reference had been made, there is no excuse for having withheld even an advance, for such a length of time, from Government servants in actual employ.

9. The moonshees state that they are all heavily indebted to persons in the bazar, and those debts must have a most pernicious effect on their honesty and efficiency as public servants.

10. In this kardarate no accounts are kept. Treasury there is none; for here, as elsewhere, the orders about kardars' treasuries have been neglected, and there are not even intelligible monthly accounts. At the end of the month, the kardar, it appears, sends a report (it may be so termed), of the transactions in certain branches of the revenue, such as "land revenue leases," "fisheries," "civil suit fees," &c., but without reference to the fact of any receipts or disbursements having actually taken place. For instance, in the report for February, it is set down that "nothing has been this month collected on account of the Kurreef, as all the collections were completed in January."

11. In the report for the same month, a remittance was made to Hyderabad, on account of fisheries. No acknowledgment of its having been received has reached

reached the district office. Your dufturdar suggests that the receipt may have been given to the vakeel of the kardar who is stationed at Hyderabad.

12. This system of vakeels, with the existence of which I have only lately become acquainted, is one quite contrary to all sound ideas of revenue management; and as you now have, or ought to have, lines of district post to all the chief stations of kardars, you should adopt the post as the sole medium of communications with the district officials.

13. The hoondee, by which this remittance was forwarded, was sent by a special messenger, a charge which had to be defrayed by the kardar. When the district post line is in proper order (and you should give your early attention to the subject, with the view of making it so), the kardar should never be allowed to incur such expenses as this.

14. A statement of jagheerdars is, I observe, forwarded monthly. This is as it should be; but in a statement of late it is set down that Futtey Khan, brother of Khan Mahomed Khan, Talpoor, is dead, and one-fourth of his jagheer should, under existing rules, lapse to Government.

15. But on inquiry, it appears that no steps whatever have been taken for the resumption of this share, which has been enjoyed ever since by the jagheerdars here, although the death of Futtay Khan was reported so long ago as May 1850. I request that you will institute inquiries, and report to whom blame is attributable, and what measures you purpose to take in order to rectify the error.

Memaeeja Dineeja, Ahmed Khan Nizamanee.

16. In this Kardarate, likewise, there is no treasury. The kardar's moonshees stated that they had no day-book, but they sent a monthly account of receipts and disbursements to Hyderabad. This document, on being produced, was found to be a "roznamee" professedly, though no entry was made at the time of the actual transaction, and there was no attempt to balance an account.

17. Nor is it even a faithful record of the transactions of the month; for money remitted on the 4th February is entered in the account of January, as it had been forwarded to Hyderabad in the latter-mentioned month.

18. Upon being asked how he kept the money received on account of Government until he could remit it, the kardar stated that he slept with it under his pillow, though as he said, he slept but little till the money was sent off; all this risk and inconvenience might have been remedied, had the kardars been furnished with proper treasure chests.

19. The remittance was made partly by hoondee, or bill obtained from traders, and the rest, which might have been retained by the kardar, or sent to Halla for the payment of the police and deputy collector, had to be forwarded to Hyderabad in charge of a naib kardar. The expense of a camel, which is sometimes incurred for this purpose, when the kardar's private camel is not available, is defrayed by the kardar; and this, again, is an expense to which he should not be subjected.

20. In this pergunnah, as in others, there is on the books of your treasury a balance outstanding against it, of which the district authorities know nothing whatever.

21. In this pergunnah, as in Cheneeja, a large quantity of grain is in store, though it has been sold at Hydrabad to persons who have not yet applied for it. Here the kardar knew of the sale, not however through you or other Government officers, but as a piece of news, which had been reported to him by his vakeel at Hyderabad.

22. I directed inquiries to be made of this kardar to ascertain the amount of his pay and emoluments. Neither he nor his moonshees had the slightest idea what their salary, monthly or annual, amounted to, and they requested to be allowed to refer to their papers for the information. Even then they could not tell the sum total, there was so much confusion of grain and cash payments; of receipts per annum and receipts per kurreef, or per rubbee, or of share of hukaba,

or

or water tax; value of amburdaree or granary fee, and other items, that the moonshees themselves gave it up in despair, and declared that the exact value of their pay could be ascertained only by reference to the Hyderabad dufter moonshees, by whom it was fixed according to the annual fluctuations in the revenue.

23. This kardar was more fortunate than the one at Chineeja, for he had just been paid (in February) for the six months ending December 1851, and this I am informed is the ordinary time, as no one obtains his pay under three or four months, while the usual rule is that six or seven months elapse.

24. There appears to be a rule in force, by which the grain composing the salary of all kardars, &c., is put up for auction at Hyderabad, and bought by the kardars' vukeel. This can at best be but a farce, and if it not only entails trouble on the deputy collector at Hyderabad, but also is the cause of the delay in paying the district establishments, the effect of the system is most pernicious.

25. The adoption of such a rule is stated to have had its origin in a desire of your predecessor, to prevent loss to Government by the abstraction of grain from the granaries, under the pretext of its being required for the kardars' pay; but such pretexts would never avail, nor indeed be put forward at all, if a proper system of checks and supervision were adopted by the European officers and their immediate establishments. As, however, payments in grain will be abolished under the new system, further discussion on this point is unnecessary.

26. But it is indispensable that the servants of Government should receive their pay with regularity, and I therefore request you will at once pay the kardars and their establishments up to the close of the current month, all that you are certain is due to them. Any portion of their former emoluments which you may doubt the propriety of their receiving under the system of leases, should be withheld; and a detailed statement forwarded to me, showing for each kardarate what amount of pay has been disbursed; what further items, and to what extent, are still claimed under the old system; and whether you would recommend the payment of the whole or a portion of these.

27. Whether your district establishments are introduced or not, from the 1st of April all grain payments must cease.

28. From the accounts of this pergunnah, I learn that the lessees of the district do not pay their revenue in one lump, but each zemindar pays for his own village or circle of villages the share at which he is assessed, and a separate entry thereof is made by the kardars. Although this practice is not adopted in all the kardarates, yet its existence in some districts suffices to prove to me that you ought to find no difficulty whatever in detaching portions of the leased pergunnah, and in order to ensure well-defined limits to the new kardarates; and the objections which, on a former occasion, you urged on this score, cannot be considered as valid.

29. From what I learned during my progress through this kardarate, I am very doubtful whether the parties who have taken the Munaeeja lease have been equitably treated in the agreement made with them by your predecessors, and it is certain that the lessees are so reduced in circumstances that they will shortly break down altogether.

30. I have reason to believe that, in fixing the amount of the annual payments, your predecessor directed the average of four years of rubbee, but of only three years of kurreef, to be taken into account, on the grounds that one of the kurreef seasons was a very bad one. If this be the case, and if all other leases were on the average of four of both seasons, the settlement requires revision; and I request that you will yourself inquire into the terms on which this lease was concluded, and as to the present condition of the lessees, and the advisability or otherwise of enforcing the full amount of the lease.

Sukkurrund, Ramchunder.

31. In this kardarate, there is a third method of keeping accounts, or rather a second, for at Chineeja there could scarcely be said to be accounts at all.

32. The account produced by the kardar professed to be a cash account current of the last kurreef season. When asked how he would bring to account money paid on account of any of the preceding seasons, the kardar stated that he never knew of any such payments being made; and on further inquiry, it appeared that if towards the close of the season any balances remained outstanding, the system was for special cossids to be sent out to the kardar from Hyderabad; for these he had to pay, and when much pressed, he had to remit the money from his own resources, and afterwards recover as he could from the people who owed it. It is surely superfluous for me to explain to you how objectionable this practice is.

33. Although the account is styled a "roznama," there is no attempt at entries of debits on one side and credits on the other. On one side are entered collections on account of civil suits, fines, pergunnah lease, &c., and on the other side, where one would expect to find a detail of the way in which these items were disposed of by remittance or otherwise, there is merely a recapitulation of the same items, with the date of receipt attached. In fact, this is no account at all.

34. To show how the money was remitted to Hyderabad, another paper is said to be made out and forwarded to the collector; but this account, and a paper which was said to exist, showing how each of the lessees had paid in his money, were not forthcoming. The kardar, on being asked for them, stated that they were with his mohurrer at Hyderabad, and upon his being asked what business a mohurrer could have with his district accounts at Hyderabad, he stated that the papers were really, with many others, at Saitghee, another place where he had a dhera (or office).

35. There might have been such papers, or possibly there were none. In either case I have to point out to you that in none of the kardarates is there any one place where records are regularly kept; they seem to be some in one village, some in another, and public documents are thus exposed to great risk of being lost or mislaid, while the kardars have already excuse for the non-production of any papers. You should issue strict orders that all official papers be kept at the chief and acknowledged official residence of the party to whose charge they are entrusted, instead of being scattered, as they now are, at various places far apart from one another.

36. The payments of the lessees for the last khurreef were made by a hoondee, which the lessees themselves obtained from traders; this is, in fact, equivalent to making the lessees of the districts pay their money at Hyderabad, and is a tax which under their leases should not be imposed. But to such an extent is the fear of allowing kardars to retain money carried in the collectorate, that in this pergunnah a balance of 14 annas was at the close of the month specially remitted to Hyderabad.

I have, &c.

Camp, Hyderabad,
27 March 1852.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

(True copy.)

(signed) B. H. Ellis,
Assistant Commissioner.

No 743 of 1852.

From the Commissioner in Scinde, to the Acting Collector, Hyderabad.

Sir,

Examination of kardars' records.

In continuation of my letter, No. 711 of the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to bring to your notice other irregularities observed in the records, &c., of the kardars in the districts of the Hyderabad collectorate.

Wunjeree, Kardar Raimull.

2. This kardar keeps a day-book, which he stated was framed according to a form received from Hyderabad; but the only form which had been received was, on

on further examination, found to be a form for the size of the paper to be used. This order having arrived on the 15th October, the kardar's accounts commenced from that date; you should be careful that all accounts commence from the beginning of the regular official year and not, as in this case, from any arbitrary date which may be selected by the local authorities.

3. There is no treasury under this kardar, nor is he allowed to retain the smallest sum at the close of a month, nor is any money expended by him.

4. The only items on the expenditure side of his accounts are the remittances to Hyderabad, and these are set down, not side by side with the receipts in the form of a journal, but after the receipts have been entered, in the fashion of a "talebund." This of itself would be sufficient proof that the account was not framed at the time the actual transactions took place.

5. But were further proof required to show the want of regularity in these accounts, it might be found in the circumstance that a sum is entered as received on account of fisheries on the 31st, while the same sum appears as having been remitted to Hyderabad on the 16th of the same month. October 1851.

6. The kardar at first declared that the writer had made a mistake in entering the 31st as the date of receipt, but it was pointed out to him that this was not likely to be the case, as the account commenced only from the 16th, and this entry was subsequent to several others of date anterior to the 31st; upon which he explained that the vukeel at Hyderabad had been called upon to pay up the instalment; had done so on the 16th and written to advise his master, the kardar; who then collected the money and credited it on the 31st. This one illustration is sufficient to exhibit the working of the system, or rather want of system current in the collectorate.

7. Thus, again, a sum remitted on account of the October receipts, on the 1st of the following month, is entered in the October accounts, though of course it should have appeared in those of November. This account is said to be a "Daily cash-book" It consists merely of loose papers, and from the way in which it is made up cannot be written from day to day; in fact, the accounts for hree months appear to have been written at one and the same time.

8. In the accounts for November, one remittance to Hyderabad is entered twice over: once when the money was sent, and a second time (without any corresponding adjustment on the credit side) when the receipt from Hyderabad reached the kardar.

9. This kardar keeps a ledger, so far as the lessees in his pergunnah are concerned. This is something, inasmuch as he is thereby enabled to ascertain at once what balance is due from each individual.

10. Upon making inquiries how the dieting of prisoners was managed, I found that it was the practice for the kardar to obtain from the shops three pice worth of food per diem for each prisoner; and that as the kardar has an account current with the wanee in respect to his own private expenses, all the food delivered to the prisoners is entered by the wanee in the same account, as the private expenses of the kardar. When the money for the prisoners' food is received from Hyderabad (after the details have been submitted through the deputy collector), the kardar keeps it himself, he being answerable for the amount of this as well as of his own private expenses to the wanee, whom he pays whenever he finds it convenient.

11. This intermixture of public and private accounts is one which should never be allowed; independently of the confusion to arise, such a system must lead to frauds and embezzlements of public money, besides rendering all investigations into such charges difficult, if not absolutely impossible.

12. The kardar, on being questioned regarding his pay, stated that, although the portion payable in grain had been paid up to December last, the cash had not been paid for upwards of twelve months; he could not, however, say how much was due to him, for there is every year some alteration in the amount and the length of time his pay is in arrears is considered nothing unusual, as no cash is paid to the district officers until the bills for their salaries have been

prepared in the Collector's office, submitted for audit, and finally passed by the civil auditor.

13. Upon inquiry as to the working of the system of allowing the cultivators to retain their own grain at a commutation price, I found that all the kardars considered that a great boon had been conferred upon the agricultural population, but in construing orders you appear to have made a great mistake about the instalments to be fixed for payment.

14. Thus, in this district, for the revenue due upon crops reaped and cleared in December or January, you have allowed the first instalment to be deferred till April, while the last instalment will not be realised till August; nor can this arrangement be defended on the score of the poverty of the parties affected, for Meer Khan Mahomed's name appears among those to whom this indulgence has been extended.

15. As the object of instalments is simply to allow the cultivator or zemindar time to dispose gradually of his crop, by permitting him to pay in to Government its share of revenue as he realises the proceeds of his grain, the instalments might have been fixed between February and April, with sufficient convenience to the cultivator, and without risking the security of the Government revenue, by deferring its realisation until so long after the produce has been disposed of, and the proceeds probably appropriated to other purposes.

Halla, Kaisar Khan Kardar.

16. Before the 15th January of last year, there appears to have b een only a monthly jumma khurch, but on that date a journal, or roznama, was commenced. This book, however, like most others in this collectorate professing to be journals, is balanced only once a month, and not every day; nor is the balance at the end of the month always brought forward at the commencement of the new account; it is usually inserted among the entries of the month, taking its chance, like any other item, of being first, last, or in the middle of the entries.

17. The roznama of this kardar contains references to a ledger. This is an improvement on most of those whose accounts I have noticed above; but unfortunately it turns out that this ledger is an account, not between Government and those who pay revenue, but between the kardar himself and the parties concerned. He states that no balance ever remains due from his kardarate to Government, for he always pays up when pressed by the officials at Hyderabad; but as several sharers in the lease have balances owing to him at the expiration of the period when their payments are due, he keeps this ledger in order to ascertain from what parties and to what amount he has to recover.

18. Thus the necessity for a ledger (which forms no part of your system of accounts) is at once recognised as soon as the kardar's private interests are affected; the necessity, however, is one which ought not to arise from the kardar being pressed to pay money before it is realised, and I must again call your attention to the injustice of making such demands upon the private means of the district officers.

19. This ledger is written in the same book below the roznama, and below that again is the roznama for the rubbee; each account was therefore made up, not month by month, but after the conclusion of the fusl, or season.

20. The roznama for the present season appears to be written month by month. The kardar had at the time I was in Halla a balance on hand of 208 rupees; as he had no treasury, he had, he said, placed this sum in deposit with a soukar of the town, who had given him an acknowledgment of its receipt.

21. The roznamas of the pergunnahs forming the kardarate of Halla are separately kept; there is a separate one again for the Hukaba, and so on. A journal for the whole district is not forthcoming, or even contemplated by the local officers.

22. The kardar informed me that he has been limited in his estimate for a new dhera to 333 rupees, and represented that a respectable place could not be made for the money. Of this there can be no doubt; and I request that, in framing

framing estimates for buildings of this description, you will bear in mind that provision for sufficient accommodation and durable construction are in the end cheaper than the present saving of a few rupees by erecting a smaller building of less substantial materials. The dhera he now uses, though not finished when I was at Halla last year, has already proved, as I then pointed out to Captain Rathborne it must soon prove, quite inadequate to the kardar's wants.

Shahdadpoor, Kardar Sunt Sing.

23. In this kardarate there is an attempt at keeping records in order; papers are tied up in bundles by the month; and although civil and criminal business and accounts are all commingled, still it is something to have the whole arranged according to months.

24. The kardar keeps a tabular statement regarding prisoners, showing when each was apprehended, and when released. This is defective in the point where it should be most useful; for as the prisoners remaining in confinement at the end of one month are not brought forward in the account of the next month, the document is of no use in checking disbursements for the dieting of prisoners.

25. In this kardarate a roznama is kept; the entries are not made at the time of the actual transactions, but copied in from rough papers; no daily balances drawn out, and no ledger is kept; but at the end of the month an account of receipts and disbursements is framed. This shows the balance at the end of the month, but to record what the present balance is a primitive mode is adopted: little pieces of paper are occasionally stuck in and written on, and then at the end of the month torn out.

26. The kardar, Sunt Sing, is apparently an active and able man; but in conversation regarding the instalments fixed for payment of the last khurreef revenue, he made assertions which were afterwards found to be false and unfounded, his object being to raise himself in my estimation at the expense of all the other kardars of the district. You should inform Sunt Sing that I am much displeased with him on account of this deviation from truth.

Metharee, Kardar Akhoond Uzeezoolla.

27. This kardar, though without method in his arrangements, and unacquainted with forms calculated for facility of references, evidently takes pains for the preservation of public records. He keeps a monster volume, in which he has registered at one end the orders received, and at the other end his replies or reports; since the publication of the order directing uniformity of size in public documents (which order, I may observe, seems to have been extended to more documents than was ever intended), the khardar has reduced the size of his register book, but he still keeps his records very neatly written and carefully made out.

28. He has framed a detailed account of every sharer in the lease of his kardarate, showing exactly the amount fixed on each person, with full particulars, and a list for reference at the commencement of the book. There is no reason why every kardar should not have a similar detail of all parties connected with the lease of his district.

29. The kardar keeps separate accounts for receipts and disbursements. The account is made up at the end of each "rusl," or season, and is termed the khurreef roznama, or rubbee roznama, according to the time of year. In this, all receipts such as those on account of civil suits or fines are entered; and the kardar states that, if balances on account of the kurreef were to be paid during the rubbee season, the amount would be entered in the rubbee account just as any other realisations of that crop.

30. In the kardar's cash roznama, a camel found without an owner is entered with cash balances as being in hand at the end of the month; and the order of the deputy collector, acknowledging the receipt of the camel, is stuck into the roznama, as a voucher for the camel appearing as a disbursement.

31. This kardar also has had no pay for 15 months. Your dufturdar attributed this to the fault of the kardar's vukeel, but the practice of withholding the pay of the district officers is so general in Hyderabad that I can attribute it to nothing but the prevalent system.

32. Nor is this practice confined to the districts north of Hyderabad; the kardar of Katree, close to the head station, whose salary is chiefly cash, has received no cash salary for 15 months. In the south, again, the four kardars, whom I saw for a few hours, all stated that they were in arrears for periods varying from five to 15 months.

33. One of these, the kardar of Bunna, has had no pay since his appointment seven months ago; and, on inquiry, I ascertained that in his case the reason for his salary being withheld was, that the former kardar, since dead, had left a balance outstanding which this one had failed to collect. It is absurd to suppose that any kardar would, under such circumstances, consent to remain in the service, unless he obtained means for support in an underhand way; the total stoppage of all allowances for so prolonged a period is a very injudicious act, and I request that you will report the circumstances under which you consider it necessary.

34. I have confined myself in these remarks chiefly to the kardar's records and accounts, and have not entered in any detail upon the more important features of the system of management, which appear to require separate consideration. The canals, more especially, appeared to me to be in a state which calls for prompt and vigorous measures to prevent a serious deterioration in the productions of the district. The subject is one which requires your immediate attention, but is too important to be discussed amidst the miscellaneous topics commented on in the present letter.

35. One fact of general application I may notice in this place. Neither you nor your deputies appear to be aware, that one of your most important duties is, in the course of your tour through the districts, to supervise the kardars' acts, to examine their records and accounts, and to introduce a proper system where irregularities exist.

36. The introduction of the new system of accounts from the 1st proximo, will give you an opportunity of directing the attention of your deputies to the importance of this duty; and I trust to find, in my tour next year, that the remarks I have made this year have been borne in mind, and that the irregularities pointed out have been noticed and rectified by you.

37. The kardars appear to me, as a class, superior in respectability, intelligence, and general knowledge of their districts to officers of the same rank in the other collectorates, but not so well instructed regarding their official duties. Judging from what I saw of them during our necessarily brief acquaintance, I could not wish for better materials for forming a body of superior native officers than the men mentioned in the margin,* especially Nos. 2 and 6; but they require a little instruction, which they all seem most willing to receive, but which they will hardly get, unless you and your deputies take a constant personal interest in the matter.

* *See* below.

38. I take the opportunity of begging your attention to the great preponderance of Hindoos in all offices except that of kardar, to an extent that shows that in a very few years there will be none but Hindoos in the district offices. This is a result by no means desirable, and there can be but little difficulty in averting it; at towns like Tatta there are numbers of well-educated Mahomedans

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* 1. Rain Khan Talpoor, kardar of Meree (though too old for active service).
2. Ahmed Khan Nizamanee, kardar of Gheram Murree.
3. Kaiser Khan Murree, kardar of Halla.
4. Sunt Sing, kardar of Shahdadpoor (with the exception specified above in para. 26).
5. Akhood Uzeezoola, kardar of Muttaree, who would, however, be better placed where he would have fewer local interests and connexions.
6. Lugaree, kardar of Kotree.
7. Rusched Khan Murree, kardar of ————.
8. The old kardar of Dundeeke Choria.
9. Nuzzur Ali Nizamanee, kardar of Cheyja.

dans capable of and anxious for employment as Government servants, and where proper care has been taken I have found a fair proportion in comparatively subordinate positions. In the Ghorabaree Talooka of Kurrachee, for instance, four out of eight tuppadars, are, I am told, Mahomedans.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. B. E. Frere,*
On the Indus, 3 April 1852. Commissioner in Scinde.

(True copy.)
(signed) B. H. Ellis,
Assistant Commissioner.

RESOLUTION.

THE state of affairs apparent from these papers is truly deplorable, and represents matters in a light very different from that in which they were made to appear by the reports received from Hyderabad during Captain Rathborne's incumbency.

2. Mr. Frere's instructions to be fully approved. The collector and his deputies should clearly understand that they will not be allowed to retain office, unless those instructions are promptly obeyed in a manner and spirit calculated to ensure their being successfully carried out.

3. Mr. Frere to be informed, with reference to para. 9 of his letter, that Government are most anxious to obtain further and fuller information from him and Captain Turner relative to the state of the canal clearances and cross cut. On the proper execution of these works, the means the people have of existing and the safety of the public revenue entirely depend.

(signed) *Falkland.*
12 May 1852. *D. A. Blane.*
A. Bell.
J. Warden.

(True copies.)
(signed) H. E. Goldsmid,
Secretary to Government.

XXX.

XXX. Annual Report for 1853.

Annual Report on the Political Relations of the Province of Scinde, during the Year 1853.

EXTRACT Bombay Political Consultation, May 1854.

No. 25 of 1854.—Political Department.

No 3,599. From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Right Hon. Lord *Elphinstone*, G.C.H., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

My Lord,

Vide Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, No. 4141, of the 31st August 1850. IN submitting the annual report required by Government on the subject of the political relations of the province during the past year (1853), I have the honour to transmit copy of a letter from the Political Superintendent on the frontier, No. 4, of the 4th instant.

2. Major Jacob's full report on the district under his able charge, leaves me little to add relative to our relations with the Khan of Kelat and the tribes to the west and north-west.

3. In reference to para. 11 of the report, I may observe that I hope to meet the Khan of Kelat in the course of my present tour.

4. The proposition for the construction of the roads mentioned in para. 22 * has been submitted to Government, and Major Jacob has been requested to commence them in anticipation to sanction.

Vide Mr. Secretary Erskine's letter, No. 76 of the 7th instant. 5. The arrangement for the permanent repair of these district roads has been submitted by your Lordship in Council for the sanction of the Government of India.

6. I can testify to the correctness of the description given by Major Jacob of the condition of these frontier districts, and may add, that the change which has taken place in them and their inhabitants is mainly owing to the energy and ability of Major Jacob, and to the judicious and liberal measures which he has suggested and Government has sanctioned.

7. The aggressions of Persia on the petty chiefs of Mekran have of late years been systematic and persevering, and the Persian frontier is now nearly 200 miles nearer Scinde than it was 40 years ago. It is of course (as far as the real value of the possession is concerned) quite immaterial to us how much of Mekran Persia may possess; but this extension of dominion over provinces quite useless in themselves appears not unworthy of note.

8. There is nothing new to report in our relations with his Highness Meer Ali Moorad. Hunting, and the prosecution of frivolous and disreputable intrigues for the recovery of his forfeited dominions, appear to have divided his attention. The Mr. Malcolm described by Major Jacob was at one time entertained by the Meer as his agent, but his Highness subsequently returned to his former agent, the notorious Ali Akbar, who has, as Government is aware, gone to England with a memorial from his Highness.

Para. 13.

9. On the eastern frontier, more cases of cattle stealing by the borderers of Rajpootana have been reported than in former years, but whether the crime has really increased is doubtful.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *H. B. E. Frere,*
Commissioner in Scinde.

Camp Kundiara,
Commissioner's Office, 21 January 1854.

* Raising a portion of the road between Jacababad to Shikarpoor, *vide* Commissioner's letter, No. 510. dated 22 December; and making a short line from Abad to Mobanuckpoor, *vide* Commissioner's letter to Government, No. 522, of the 30th December 1853.

Political Report on the Frontier of Upper Scinde, for the year ending 31st December 1853.

No. 4 of 1854.

From Major *Jacob*, Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Scinde, to *H. B. E. Frere*, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

At the commencement of the past year our relations with the people on our north-west frontier were, as is shown in my reports at the time, in an unsatisfactory state, chiefly owing to the proceedings and intrigues of Mohomed Hussan, then minister of his Highness the Khan of Kelat.

Letters from Major Jacob to the Commissioner in Scinde, referred to in this Report:—

No.	182,	dated	13	December	1852.
,,	192	,,	29	,,	,,
,,	20	,,	2	February	1853.
,,	61	,,	21	March	,,
,,	62	,,	23	,,	,,
,,	63	,,	25	,,	,,
,,	75	,,	5	April	,,
,,	83	,,	13	,,	,,
,,	86	,,	16	,,	,,
,,	139	,,	22	June	,,
,,	142	,,	29	,,	,,
,,	226	,,	21	September	,,
,,	229	,,	24	,,	,,
,,	230	,,	28	,,	,,
,,	253	,,	10	October	,,
,,	266	,,	28	,,	,,
,,	272	,,	2	December	,,
,,	290	,,	2	,,	,,
,,	294	,,	7	,,	,,

2. This man had for long past been endeavouring to usurp the Khanate of Kelat to the prejudice of his rightful prince, Nusseer Khan. He twice paid formal visits to me at Jacobabad, and endeavoured on those occasions to obtain for himself recognition by the British Government, independently of his master the khan. On the occasion of his second visit to me, his views were so clearly developed, that I told him he was acting the part of a traitor.

3. Since then, the proceedings of Mohomed Hussan became less guarded, and his intrigues tended to thwart every thing which was attempted for the benefit of the border country, and Cutchee generally.

4. It was evident that the Murree plunderers were acting with a secret understanding with the minister and influential chiefs; near relations of the latter were actually present with a considerable force, giving countenance to the robbers, when the Khybeerees of Pooljee were attacked and plundered by the Murrees in December 1852. There was much demur, also, regarding giving up certain criminals who had committed a murder in Scinde.

5. This state of affairs I had brought to your notice in former correspondence, and personally reported to you when on the frontier last year.

6. I had already written fully on the subject to his Highness the Khan of Kelat, which letters were submitted to and approved of by you while at Jacobabad in February 1853, when you yourself also wrote to his Highness the Khan regarding the matters in question, but no satisfactory replies were received from the Kelat Government. The Murrees continue to plunder as well in the British territory about Mitten Kote as in Cutchee. On the 20th of March last, these plunderers assembled in such force in the hills north of Shahpoor, that they seemed to be intending an inroad in Scinde. On this, I immediately proceeded to Shapoor with two squadrons of the Scinde irregular horse, when, as fully reported at the time, we lost a hundred and sixteen horses by sun-stroke. The Murrees, however, after plundering the village of Treehur, near Lahree, returned to their hills and broke up into smaller parties. Again these inveterate marauders, after making an inroad into the districts of the Punjaub, about Mitten Kote, attempted, on the 3d April, to carry off camels from the Kusmore district, when they were pursued and attacked by Russuldar Shark Kurreem with a party of the Scinde irregular horse, on which occasion a native officer and seven men were killed on our side.

7. In short, the state of affairs with respect to the Murrees and their nominal sovereign, the Khan of Kelat, was as is fully set forth in my letter, No. 86, of the 16th April last, and it appears unnecessary here to enter into further particulars. Since then, the Murrees have never ceased from plundering either in Cutchee or in the Punjaub, about Hurrund, Mitten Kote, and Rojaun.

8. In the month of September last, as before reported, certain letters were intercepted which plainly proved the existence of a secret understanding between these Murree plunderers and the minister of Khelat, Mohomed Hussan. These letters were brought to me by the wukkeel of the Khan of Kelat, and afterwards shown by him to the khan himself.

9. In the month of December last, the wukkeel returned to me at Jacobabad, bringing letters and proclamations from his Highness the Khan of Kelat, reporting that the traitorous wuzzeer, Mohomed Hussun, had been dismissed, the vexatious transit duties abolished throughout the Kelat territories, and that everything would henceforth be conducted to the satisfaction of the British authorities.

Such has been the general state of our relations with Kelat during the past year.

10. In my letter, No. 294, of the 7th December last, and in numerous former communications, I have endeavoured to show the advantages which would ensue from a personal interview between yourself and his Highness the Khan of of Kelat, and repeatedly recommended that such an interview should take place.

11. At the present time, it seems to me that such a proceeding would be more than ever advisable; and I beg leave, with the most respectful earnestness, again strongly to urge that this interview take place as soon as possible, or that I be authorised myself to meet the khan with the same object. The effects of such a conference would, I am convinced, be good and permanent, and we might, in the manner proposed by me, restore union and strength to the Kelat state, and secure its fidelity to us, without committing ourselves to any course of policy or proceedings whatever.

12. The men of the other predatory hill tribe, the Boogtees, formerly such a plague on this frontier, have since their return to their hills given no trouble or annoyance whatever. I have thirty of their best men among my Belooche guides, and their conduct has been perfectly satisfactory.

The Boogtees at Deyra have frequent quarrels and skirmishes with the Murrees, and between the two tribes (in the hills at a distance from our frontier), systematic rapine and murder go on as formerly.

13. An Englishman, by name Malcolm, who was lately in confinement at Shikarpoor, for stealing money from the executive engineer, proceeded some months since, *viâ* Bhaugh and Dadur, to Kelat, where he represented himself as a British envoy; but I had previously warned his Highness the Khan and the Naib of Cutchee, of the man's character, &c., so that no particular notice was taken of him. He soon after proceeded to Candahar, where I am informed he now is with Kohun Dil Khan; I am told also that he still maintains the character of a British officer in Government employ.

14. Reports have lately been received of the march of a force from Candahar to attack the Khan of Kelat, and it was even said that the Candahar army had arrived at Pesheera.

These reports are, however, groundless as respects any hostile movement having actually taken place from Candahar towards Kelat.

15. Neither is any serious movement likely to occur in that quarter.

16. Within the district under my charge on our own border, there has been, during the past year, wonderfully little crime, even among the Boordees, who were formerly thieves and robbers to a man.

17. The entire disarming of the people, and the stimulus to honest labour by the construction of roads and canals, and the grants of waste lands, appear to have been attended with the happiest effects.

18. The Belooche tribes transferred to Scinde, the Doombkees and Jekranees, the men who formerly plundered all Cutchee and Scinde up to Shikarpoor and Larkanna, and who up to 1847 had never handled anything but weapons of war, have settled down to their agricultural pursuits in a manner not only satisfactory, but most wonderful.

19. There are about two thousand adult males of these tribes now living on this border; the scene of their former predatory incursions and of their warlike deeds, still forming the themes of their songs, where so many temptations exist to lead them occasionally to recur to their former practices.

20. Yet during the last two years, out of all this number of persons, not a soul has been brought before me for, or even accused, of any crime or fault whatever,

whatever, great or small; there has not been a case even of common assault among them.

21. The nature of these people, which in their former state appeared so wholly and so shockingly barbarous, must indeed contain many virtues.

22. It is not intended, I imagine, that the subject of roads and canals in our own districts should be treated of in this report, wherefore I will here enter into no details on these matters. About 570 miles of road have now been completed under my superintendence in connexion with this frontier; the raising of a small portion of the road from Jacobabad to Shikarpoor, and a little piece about 10 miles long from Abad to Moobarruckpoor, are alone required to complete the series. But to prevent all these works becoming useless, a proper permanent arrangement is required for their repair, and this I have already applied for.

23. The grand works of enlarging the Begaree and Noorwah canals will, I hope, be quite completed by the 1st April next.

Canals from the Noorwab have already been made, by the Kelat people bringing the Indus water on to the lands of Mamool, and they are about to take another canal from the tail of the Begaree to Rojaun. One half of the revenue of the lands so irrigated belongs to the British Government.

24. The zemeendars of Khyrie Ghurree have applied for permission to lead a canal from the tail of Begaree to their lands at Khyrie Ghurree; and, judging from the flow of water last year in the main channel, there will be an ample supply for all these purposes.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Jacob*, Major,
Political Superintendent on the Frontier of
Jacobabad, 4 January 1854. Upper Scinde.

(True copy.)

(signed) B. H. Ellis,
Assistant Commissioner.

Resolution by the Board. No. 3,600.

The Commissioner in Scinde, in the accompanying letter, reports on the political state during the year 1853 of the country under his charge, and at the same time has submitted a similar report from Major John Jacob, regarding the t ate of the frontier of Upper Scinde.

The Khan of Kelat, having been convinced of the intriguing character of his minister, Wizeer Mahomed Hussan, has dismissed him from his service. The khan has abolished by proclamation the levy of transit duties throughout his territories, and has intimated to Major Jacob, that "everything would henceforth be conducted to the satisfaction of the British authorities." In a subsequent letter, Mr. Frere has reported the result of an interview which, in the presence of Major Jacob, he had with the Khan of Khelat at Jacobabad, in the month of January last, when this chief renewed his expressions of his intention to be guided in the conduct of his affairs by the counsels and advice of the British Government.

Resolved, That the fact of there having, as reported by Major Jacob, in para. 20, been an entire absence during the years 1852 and 1853, of any criminal or other charges requiring investigation by that officer, against a single individual of the Doombkee and Jekranee tribes located on the borders of Upper Scinde, is satisfactory.

The gradual advance being made by Persia into Mukran was brought by this Government to the notice of the Government of India on the 11th November last, and Her Majesty's Chargé-d'Affaires at Tehran was addressed on the subject by the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council on the 8th December last.

Resolved, That the attention of the Government of India be drawn to the 7th para. of Mr. Frere's letter, containing further information on this subject.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*
J. Warden.
J. G. Lumsden.

26 April 1854.

No. 3,501.

No. 2,104 of 1854.—Political Department.

From *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *A. F. Bellasis*, Esq., Assistant in Charge of the Office of Commisssioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Frere's letter, with enclosures (No. 25), dated the 21st January last, reporting on the political state, during the year 1853, of the country under his charge, and submitting a similar report from Major Jacob, regarding the state of the frontier of Upper Scinde.

2. In reply, I am desired to transmit for your information, and in order that the substance of para. 3d thereof may be communicated to Major Jacob, copy of a resolution passed by Government, under date the 26th ultimo, upon Mr. Frere's letter under acknowledgment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. L. Anderson*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle. 8 May 1854.

No. 3,602.

No. 69 of 1854.—Political Department.
Office No. 2,105.

From *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *J. W. Dalrymple*, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for submission to the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council, copy of a letter from the Commissioner in Scinde, No. 25, dated the 21st January last, reporting on the political state during the year 1853 of the country under his charge, and submitting a similar report from Major Jacob regarding the state of the frontier of Upper Scinde.

2. In forwarding these documents, I am desired to add thereto copy of a resolution thereon passed by this Government on the 26th ultimo; and with reference to Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, No. 152, dated the 11th November last, relative tothe gradual advance of Persia into Mekran, to request that you will solicit the attention of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council to the 7th para. of Mr. Frere's letter now forwarded, containing further information on this subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. L. Anderson*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 8 May 1854.

(True extract.)
(signed) H. L. Anderson,
Secretary to Government.

(True copies.)

(signed) *David Hill*,
Assistant Examiner.

East India House,
10 August 1854.

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